

Unprotected Paradise

One year on from the Indonesian Government's decision to stop some of the nickel mining in Raja Ampat

GREENPEACE



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Important note. This document was updated on 11th August to correct an earlier version which had stated that PT EKB had won its court case for a nickel mining licence and lost its case for a coal licence. In fact the company won its coal licence case and lost its nickel licence case, so the report text and Map 1 have been updated to reflect this.

Key findings



► An aerial view shows sediment from the former mining operation PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining discolouring the water at Kawe Island, Raja Ampat. 12/12/2025. © Jurnasyanto Sukarno/Greenpeace

- Three mining licenses are in process, two for nickel in the eastern part of Waigeo, Raja Ampat's largest island and one for coal in Misool island.
- PT Gag continues operations despite an environmental audit identifying serious failings, including unmitigated coastal sedimentation and inadequate erosion control.
- The UN has designated Raja Ampat as a UNESCO biosphere reserve, but the map excluded Kawe Island from the core zone, as well as the areas now threatened by nickel mining.
- Areas in Raja Ampat that are within the Biosphere Reserve and the earlier Geopark boundaries are still mapped by Indonesia's Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources as areas which could be licensed for coal or other mining activities.
- Paul Finsen Mayor, one of the most outspoken local politicians against nickel mining, is a commissioner of PT Raja Ampat Nikel Abadi, a nickel mining company planning to start operations in East Waigeo.
- PT Eka Kurnia Baru, one of the companies that planned to mine for nickel in Eastern Waigeo, has won a court case against the Energy and Mining Resources Ministry for a coal mining licence in Misool, an island in the south of Raja Ampat.
- Nickel from PT Gag is supplied to Weda Bay Industrial Park, where it enters domestic and global supply chains.
- Weda Bay Industrial Park is supplied by approximately 4.5 GW of power from captive coal power stations.
- According to researchers at Global Energy Monitor and Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) coal projects in development would mean that Indonesia's total captive coal capacity could reach more than 31 GW, passing Australia's current total coal fleet of 22.8 GW.



▶ An aerial photo of the iconic Wayag Islands in Raja Ampat. Since June 2025 the area has been closed to tourists by pro-mining community members. 12/12/25. © Jurnasyanto Sukarno/Greenpeace

Raja Ampat remains legally unprotected

On June 10th 2025 following public outcry over nickel mining in Raja Ampat, the Indonesian Government announced the immediate cancellation of 4 out of 5 active nickel mining licences across the archipelago.¹ The move was a welcome step, but fell far short of providing full protection for an area that has become known globally as ‘the last paradise’ due to its tropical islands and marine and terrestrial biodiversity.²

1 <https://setkab.go.id/en/govt-revokes-mining-permits-of-four-companies-affirms-commitment-to-preserving-conservation-areas/>
2 <https://edition.cnn.com/travel/article/raja-ampat-indonesia-cmd>

In the 14 months since that time there is little evidence to suggest that the Indonesian Government will protect Raja Ampat for future generations, despite its importance for global biodiversity and its global 'bucket list' tourism reputation. Tension also persists locally around the area of Wayag, with this iconic location being closed to tourists for most of the last year due to protests from pro-mining community members.³ Indigenous and local communities in favour of conservation have also been active, along with the USBA Institute which has worked to convene indigenous communities to strengthen their voices in decisions about resource management.⁴

The last year has seen increased international recognition for the importance of Raja Ampat, including its designation as a UNESCO biosphere reserve.⁵ However, there are also preparations for new nickel mining by two companies in the eastern part of Waigeo island, and PT Gag continues to operate in spite of environmental failings identified in an official audit commissioned by the Indonesian Environment Ministry.⁶



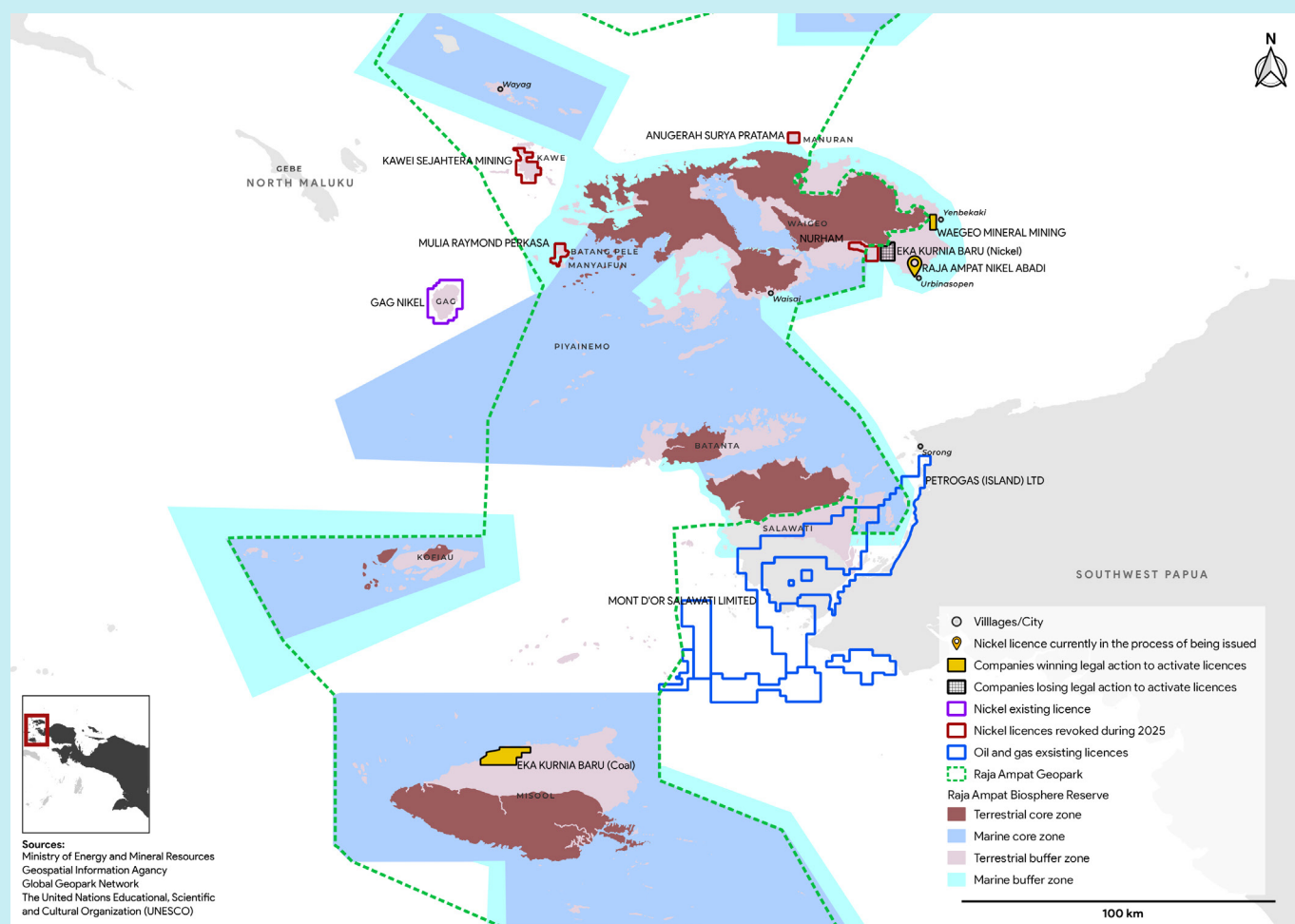
▶ An aerial view of Yenbekaki village in East Waigeo, Raja Ampat islands. The village is close to areas where new nickel mining is planned. 12/12/25.
© Jurnasyanto Sukarno/Greenpeace

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- 3 See for example <https://www.tempo.co/ekonomi/wayag-ditutup-sementara-kemenpar-jamin-wisata-raja-ampat-tetap-aman-1695707>. Closure until July 2026 confirmed by Greenpeace Indonesia field research.
- 4 <https://institutusba.org/profil/>
- 5 <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/26-new-biosphere-reserves-unescos-continues-unprecedented-expansion-its-global-network>
- 6 <https://www.bloombergtechnoz.com/detail-news/97629/hasil-audit-lingkungan-gag-nikel-ada-kekurangan-dijatuhi-denda>

Other threats have also emerged. A coal company has taken legal action to reinstate an undeveloped mining licence on the island of Misool,⁷ whilst two oil and gas companies produce oil and gas in and around Salawati Island, in areas that also overlap with the Geopark/Biosphere reserve.⁸

A 2026 study by the Wildlife Conservation Society and the University of Queensland found that more than 70 percent of marine protected areas worldwide are contaminated by wastewater, with the figure being as high as 90% in the coastal protected areas of the Coral Triangle.^{9,10} Research and local NGO monitoring indicate that sewage pollution and plastic waste have already become serious threats to the future of Raja Ampat.¹¹

Map 1: Risks to Raja Ampat from mining, oil and gas



⁷ PT Eka Kurnia Baru, a company that operates in both the nickel and coal sectors.

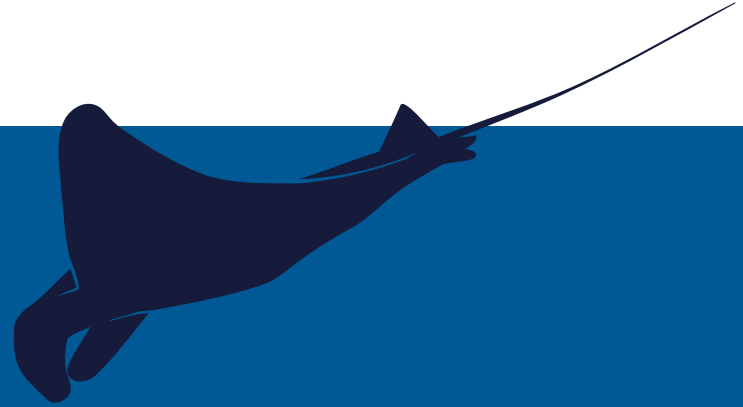
⁸ Greenpeace mapping analysis July 2026, see Map 4

⁹ <https://insideclimatenews.org/news/26042026/sewage-threatens-coral-reefs-marine-protected-areas/>

¹⁰ An overview of The Coral Triangle <https://www.adb.org/multimedia/coral-triangle/>

¹¹ See for example <https://oceanographicmagazine.com/features/cyanobacteria-in-raja-ampat/> and the work of organisations such as Restore Raja Ampat <https://www.instagram.com/restore.rajaampat>

A new UNESCO Biosphere Reserve



Large parts of the Raja Ampat archipelago, already designated as a UNESCO global geopark,¹² became a UNESCO biosphere reserve in September 2025.¹³ In theory this provides additional protection, with core zones that are “*strictly protected ecosystems dedicated to conserving the biodiversity of habitats and species*” and buffer zones on land and at sea “*where activities compatible with conservation—such as research, education, and sustainable resource use—are encouraged.*”¹⁴

Strangely, the boundaries of the core zone of the biosphere reserve differ from those of the existing UNESCO geopark in one of the main areas where nickel mining had been taking place up until June 2025. Kawe Island, identified by conservation experts as an important site for manta rays,¹⁵ was completely excluded from the core zone of the biosphere reserve, suggesting that lobbying on behalf of the nickel mining industry may have influenced map boundaries.

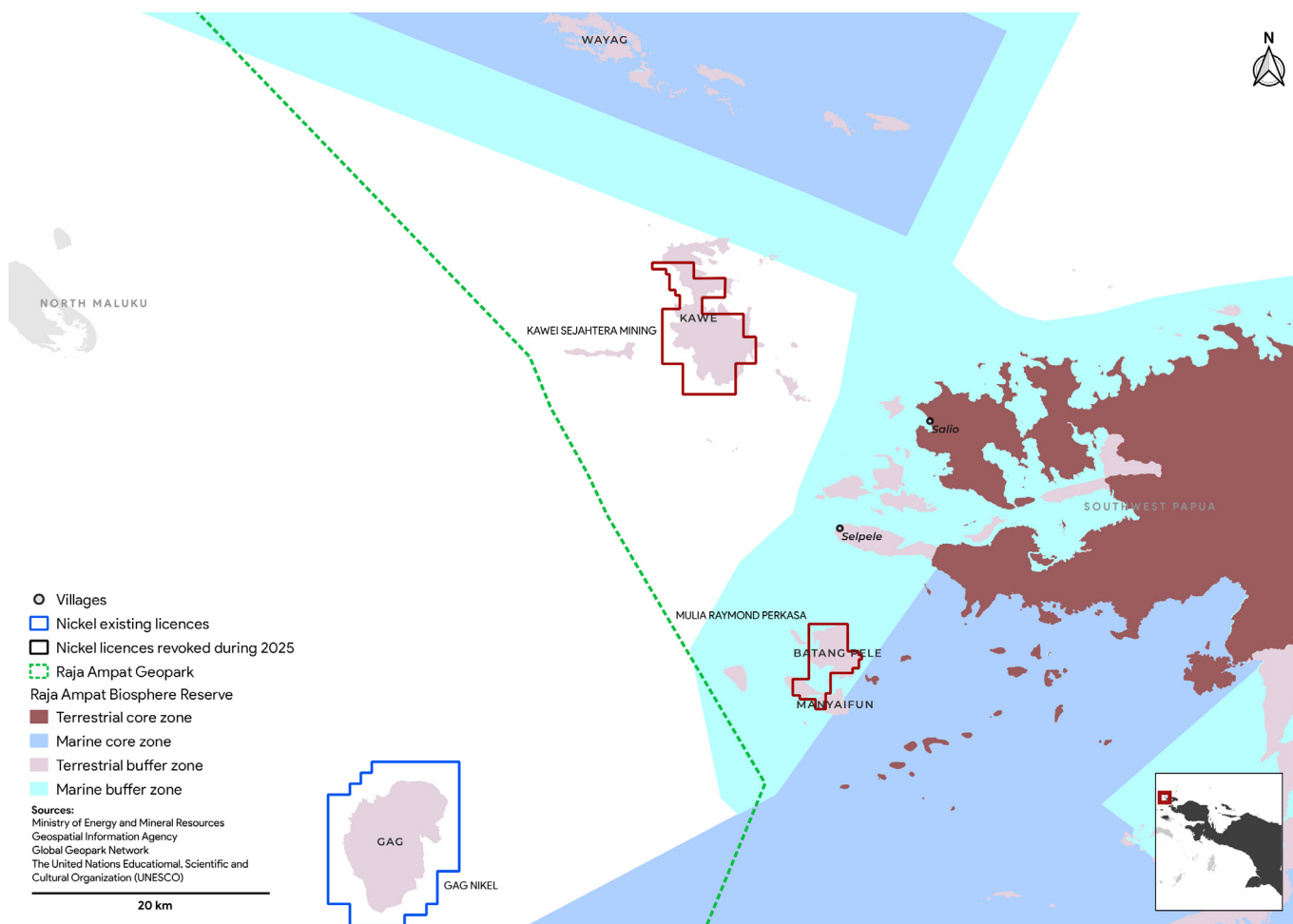
¹² <https://www.unesco.org/en/igpp/geoparks/raja-ampat>

¹³ <https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/26-new-biosphere-reserves-unescos-continues-unprecedented-expansion-its-global-network>

¹⁴ <https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/wnbr/about>

¹⁵ <https://www.conservation.org/press-releases/2024/04/09/new-research-in-raja-ampat-reveals-vital-insights-into-protecting-vulnerable-reef-manta-rays>

Map 2: Kawe Island is located inside the UNESCO Geopark but outside the Biosphere Reserve core zone. A mining company concession on the island was revoked in 2025.



▼
A community member from Manyafun Village casts fishing nets in the waters near his village in Raja Ampat. 06/07/26.
© Alif R Noudy Korua/ Greenpeace





▼
Wilson's Bird
of Paradise
(*Diphyllodes
respublica*).
© Bernard Van
Elegem

Plans for further nickel mining

Waigeo is the largest of the 1,500 islands and islets that form the Raja Ampat archipelago and is home to rare endemic species such as the Wilson's bird-of-paradise, the Waigeo brush turkey, as well as marsupials such as the Waigeo spotted cuscus.¹⁶

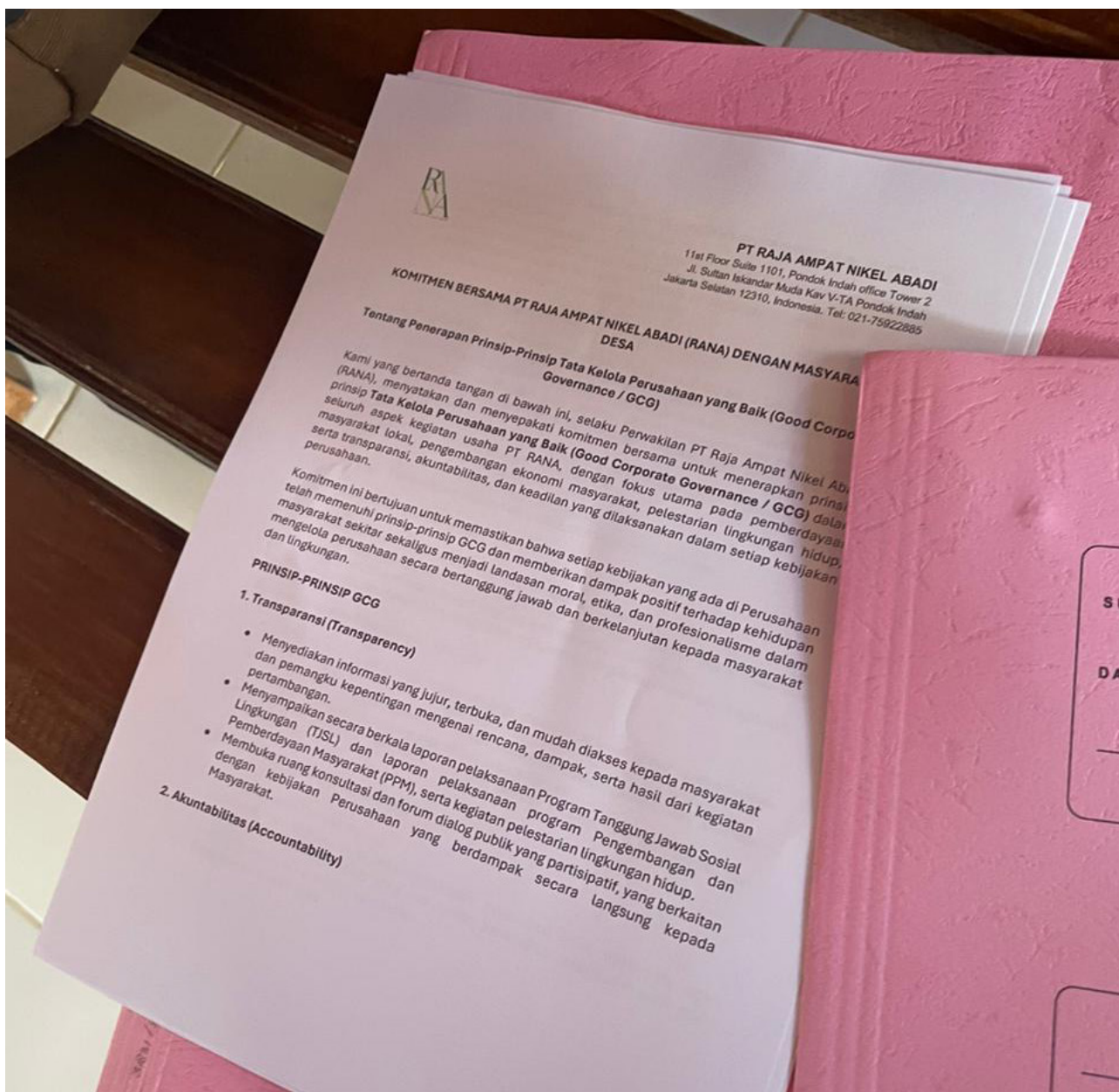
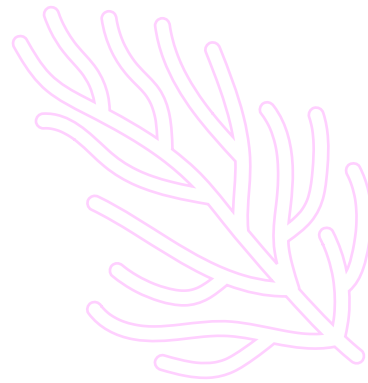
The planned nickel mining operations are located in the eastern part of Waigeo, inside the buffer zone of the biosphere reserve, indicating that whilst activities 'compatible with conservation' are 'encouraged' in these buffer zones, the reality in Raja Ampat is likely to be very different.¹⁷

¹⁶ <https://www.fauna-flora.org/news/rhapsody-in-blue-spectacular-rare-orchid-found-during-surveys-in-west-papua/?utm>

¹⁷ All of the eastern part of Waigeo is within the biosphere reserve buffer zone. Greenpeace mapping analysis, July 2026. See Map 1.

PT Raja Ampat Nickel Abadi

PT RANA appears to be a new nickel mining company. The exact location of its concession remains unclear. Some evidence suggests that it will be close to the village of Urbinasopen, where the company conducted socialisation discussions during 2025,¹⁸ whilst information from the province level government indicates that it will be in an area close to the village of Yenbekaki.¹⁹



► Documents from PT RANA shown to local community members from Urbinasopen at socialisation meetings during 2025.

¹⁸ Confirmed by Greenpeace Indonesia field investigations, February 2026. Additional information available on request.

¹⁹ 16th July 2025 response to Greenpeace Indonesia FOI request from Dinas Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu, copy on file.

At the PT RANA socialisation meetings in Urbinasopen, Paul Finsen Mayor, a Regional Representative Council member for Papua Barat Daya, was present. He had previously been an outspoken critic of nickel mining in Raja Ampat,²⁰ stating in a 2025 interview with Greenpeace Indonesia that *“I also appeal to the people of Raja Ampat — in the past those lands had no problems, but with the arrival of mining they began to have problems.”*²¹ However, in this case he appears

to have attended these meetings in a different capacity – company profile documents confirm that he is a Commissioner of PT RANA.²² Responding to questions from Greenpeace Indonesia, Paul Finsen Mayor neither confirmed or denied he was a commissioner for the company, stating that *“if anyone claims that I am a commissioner of the company, I have not yet received a letter.”* Regarding the meetings in Urbinasopen, he claimed he *“merely acted as a facilitator and mediator as a traditional leader.”*²³

PT Waegéo Mineral Mining

PT WMM is one of a number of nickel mining companies that took legal action against the previous cancellation of mining licenses by Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources.²⁴ The company won its case against the ministry at the Jakarta Administrative court in July 2023.²⁵ Whilst the company is now entitled to proceed with applying for operating permits, to date it has not received its production licence from the ministry.²⁶ The concession is located close to the village of Yenbekaki in Eastern Waigéo and is also close to a release site for a number of species of turtle hatchlings,²⁷ including the Leatherback turtle, listed as ‘vulnerable’ by IUCN.²⁸

The largest shareholder in the company is PT Bara Lestari Sinergi, with 70% of the total shares, owned via PT Petro Indah Indonesia. The beneficial owner is Wong John Juadi while Citra Hartono acts as a shareholder and Maichardshen as the director.²⁹

Wong John Juadi is also linked to Bara Indah Sinergi Group (BIS group). He serves as commissioner and beneficial owner in several subsidiaries including the nickel company PT Bhumi Karya Utama, PT Titan Agro Abadi in Southeast Sulawesi and shipping company PT Agro Bahana Nusantara. BIS Group has two other mining companies in North Maluku and Southeast Sulawesi as well as businesses in other sectors, including coal.³⁰

20 <https://www.tempo.co/wawancara/kepala-adat-raja-ampat-nikel-1845151>

21 June 2025 Interview with Paul Finsen Mayor. Quote appears at 6 mins 48 seconds <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Yj32PMkDKiA> Original Indonesian quote: *“Saya juga himbau kepada masyarakat Raja Ampat — dulu tanah-tanah itu tidak bermasalah, tapi datangnya tambang itu mulai bermasalah.”*

22 Information from AHU profiles accessed in May 2026, held on file by Greenpeace Indonesia and available on request.

23 20th July 2026, Paul Finsen Mayor voice note reply to an opportunity to comment letter sent by Greenpeace Indonesia. Original Indonesian quote *“Kalau ada yang mengatakan bahwa saya itu adalah komisaris dari PT itu, sampai sekarang saya belum dapat suratnya”* and *“Saya hanya menjadi fasilitator dan mediator sebagai pemimpin adat.”*

24 The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources established a licence review process in 2015 that has led to the cancellation of hundreds of company mining licences and the placing of numerous conditions on other licences that companies were required to meet in order to achieve a ‘clean and clear’ status that would allow their operations to begin or continue.

25 Putusan PTUN Jakarta No. Perkara 218/G/TF/2023/PTUN.JKT https://sipp.ptun-jakarta.go.id/list_perkara/search

26 June 24th 2026 letter from Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources to Greenpeace Indonesia. Available on request.

27 <https://jubi.id/domberai/2025/800-ekor-tukik-penyu-dilepas-di-pantai-warebar-raja-ampat/>

28 <https://www.worldwildlife.org/species/sea-turtle/leatherback-turtle/>

29 Beneficial Owner – <https://ahu.go.id/pencarian/profil-pemilik-manfaat> Direktorat Administrasi Hukum Umum (AHU)

30 Bara Indah Sinergi Group <https://bi-sinergi.com/>



▶ Warebar Beach, located in Yenbekaki Village, East Waigeo District, Raja Ampat serves as a critical nesting site for adult leatherback turtles. 26/08/24. © Sumaryanto Bronto/Greenpeace



▶ An aerial view of Yenbekaki village in East Waigeo, Raja Ampat islands. The village is close to areas where new nickel mining is planned. 12/12/25. © Jurnasyanto Sukarno/Greenpeace

PT Eka Kurnia Baru

PT EKB is another of the companies that took legal action against the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. It did so in relation to two concessions in Raja Ampat: one is a nickel concession in Eastern Waigeo, the other is a coal concession on the island of Misool.³¹ The company lost its case over the nickel mining concession,³² but won the case related to the coal mining concession.³³

The beneficial owner of PT EKB is Ibrahim Pokko,³⁴ who has long been connected to politics in Sorong and West Papua. He has been a candidate for Vice Regent in Sorong³⁵ and in 2024 was a candidate for the Papua Barat Daya Provincial Parliament for the Indonesian People's Wave Party (Partai Gelora).³⁶

▶ An aerial view shows forest cover area of PT Eka Kurnia Baru nickel concession, in Urbinasopen, East Waigeo, Raja Ampat. 12/12/25. © Jurnasyanto Sukarno/Greenpeace



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- 31 Greenpeace Indonesia has found inconsistent data regarding the concession location, including from the Investment and One-Stop Integrated Services Agency (DPMPSTP), but the concession is mapped by Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources as located on Misool Island
- 32 Decision No. 349/G/TF/2023/PTUN.JKT, Jakarta State Administrative Court, Jakarta, 26 October 2023 upheld on appeal at Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta, 31 January 2024. The case proceeded to the Supreme Court (Kasasi Decision No. 664 K/TUN/TF/2024 on 13th January 2025) and a final judicial review decision was made on 26th February 2026 (Decision No. 11 PK/TUN/TF/2026).
- 33 Decision No. 357/G/TF/2023/PTUN.JKT, Jakarta State Administrative Court, October 26, 2023, upheld at Pengadilan Tinggi Tata Usaha Negara Jakarta, with Decision No. 378/B/TF/2023/PT.TUN.JKT, February 19, 2024. The case proceeded to the Supreme Court, directly to the Judicial Review (PK) stage, resulting in decision No.153 PK/TUN/TF/2025 dated December 10, 2025. In this legal case there was no appeal level decision at the Supreme Court (Kasasi) because the application from the Director General of Mineral and Coal, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources was late.
- 34 Beneficial Owner - <https://ahu.go.id/pencarian/profil-pemilik-manfaat> Direktorat Administrasi Hukum Umum (AHU)
- 35 See page 248 https://www.mkri.id/public/content/persidangan/putusan/putusan_sidang_14%20PHPU%202012%20KAB%20SORONG-TELAH%20BACA%20-%202025-04-2012.pdf
- 36 jdih.kpu.go.id/data/data_kepkpu/2024kpt360_L5.38PBD.pdf



Minister Bahlil during his visit to PT Gag, Raja Ampat. 7 June 2025. <https://www.esdm.go.id/id/media-center/arsip-berita/pantau-sumur-migas-di-sorong-menteri-bahlil-sempatkan-kunjungi-pulau-gag>

PT Gag – damaging irreplaceable ecosystems but still operating

During the 2025 controversy about nickel mining in Raja Ampat, Indonesia's environment ministry sent environmental inspectors to visit all of the companies actively mining there at the time. In a press release from June 5th the ministry stated that mining operations on Gag island “are inconsistent with Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands”.³⁷ An evaluation process was announced and then-Minister for Environment Hanif Faisol Nurofiq claimed that the ministry “will not hesitate to revoke permits if it is proven that irreplaceable ecosystems are being damaged.”³⁸

A few days later Minister for Energy and Mineral Resources Bahlil Lahadalia announced a temporary suspension of PT Gag's licence. He and a ministry team then visited PT Gag's operations in a blaze of publicity, later claiming that they had found no evidence of sedimentation or environmental violations and suggesting that images of pollution at PT Gag were a hoax.³⁹

³⁷ <https://kemenlh.go.id/news/detail/aktivitas-tambang-ancam-ekosistem-raja-ampat-klhbplh-turun-tangan>. More details on the mining restrictions on small islands are available in the Greenpeace Indonesia briefing ‘Paradise Lost’ <https://www.greenpeace.org/southeastasia/publication/67016/paradise-lost/>

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ See for example <https://www.antaraneews.com/berita/4888449/bahlil-minta-bijak-kondisi-raja-ampat-yang-dituding-tercemar-di-medsos>



► An aerial view of PT Gag Nickel, located on Gag Island, Raja Ampat. 07/05/25. © Alif R Noudy Korua/Greenpeace

The environment ministry-mandated environmental audit took place in the second half of 2025, after PT Gag resumed operations in September 2025.⁴⁰ The results of the audit findings were referred to in a brief media interview with the minister on 26th January 2026 where he stated “the Gag Nickel audit has been received by us, there are a number of deficiencies, for which we have imposed a fine.”⁴¹ Greenpeace Indonesia has obtained a copy of a 2 February 2026 letter from the Ministry of Environment through a freedom of information request, which shows the extent of the violations by PT Gag. Among the 24 key issues identified in the audit were:

- That control of sedimentation, run off and erosion were not optimal.
- Ongoing risk of increased sediment loading to the coastal and marine environment, particularly during heavy rainfall.
- Risk of mine water overflowing during extreme rainfall, which has not been mitigated.

- No closed system approach towards wastewater management.
- Failure to apply biodiversity protection principles when mining.
- Potential hydrogeological and hydrological risks that threaten water resources on a small island.

The letter gave PT Gag three months to submit an updated environmental approval which includes how it has responded to the issues raised, a deadline that PT Gag has met.⁴² The Ministry letter makes no mention of any fine being imposed.⁴³ PT Gag did not respond to Greenpeace Indonesia's request for comment regarding the implementation status of the audit findings. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, which claimed to have found no evidence of sedimentation or environmental failures, has made no public comment on these findings.

40 <https://www.antaranews.com/berita/5109933/esdm-sebut-operasional-gag-nikel-untuk-audit-lingkungan>

41 Original Indonesian quote: “Audit Gag Nickel sudah kami terima, jadi kepadanya ada beberapa kekurangan, yang kemudian kita telah berikan denda”.

42 13th July 2026 Ministry of Environment response to FOI request, held on file by Greenpeace Indonesia.

43 Environment Ministry letter number B.46/E/PCA.6.1/02/2026, 3 February 2026. Available on request.



Barges being loaded with nickel ore at PT Gag, Raja Ampat. 12/04/2025. © Wendy Mitchell/Greenpeace

PT Gag supply chain

Nickel ore from PT Gag is processed at the Indonesia Weda Bay Industrial Park (IWIP) on the island of Halmahera in North Maluku before entering the supply chains for products such as stainless steel and battery components for electric vehicles. Data from the Transportation Ministry shows more than 650 shipments from Gag Island to Weda Bay between January 2023 and July 2026, with the majority of the ore received at the jetties of PT Yashi Indonesia Investment, PT Skybrightness Metal Industry and PT Lipe Metal Industry.⁴⁴ Public disclosure from PT Gag's parent company PT Antam indicates that some of its nickel ore is processed by PT Universal Metals Investment (UMI).⁴⁵ Additional research confirms that PT UMI is owned by the Tsingshan group.⁴⁶

44 Greenpeace Indonesia analysis of data from Ministry of Transportation, monitoring-inaportnet.dephub.go.id. PT Yashi Indonesia is one of the main smelting companies at IWIP https://www.gem.wiki/Weda_Bay_power_station

45 See note 22, page 94: https://www.idx.co.id/StaticData/NewsAndAnnouncement/ANNOUNCEMENTSTOCK/From_EREP/202604/20260428113901-61689-0/FS%20ANTAM%2031%20Maret%202026%20-%20Final.pdf

46 Company records in Indonesia show that PT UMI is owned by Ever Rising Limited and T&J Industrial Holding Limited. T&J is a Hong Kong based company, which is a subsidiary of the Tsingshan Holding Group. <https://www.idnfinancials.com/archive/id/news/41127/TPMA-and-Tsingshan-joined-forces-to-form-a-nickel-transport-company>

Tsinghsan group is one of the major shareholders in IWIP⁴⁷ and has also established a joint venture company, Youshan Nickel Indonesia, alongside Huayou group.⁴⁸ Youshan Nickel makes battery components for electric vehicles in Indonesia. PT Huayou also supplies nickel to battery supply chains that 2025 research linked to a number of major EV makers including Toyota,⁴⁹ Honda,^{50,51} Nissan,⁵² Hyundai, BMW, Mercedes, Tesla and BYD.^{53,54,55} It is therefore possible that any of these vehicle

supply chains could be linked to nickel ore coming from PT Gag, though an ongoing lack of supply chain transparency makes this impossible to confirm at the current time. Car manufacturers who have responded to questions from NGOs and journalists have stated that the sourcing of nickel and other critical minerals is left to battery suppliers who are expected to comply with company policies.⁵⁶



► Aerial view of air pollution in PT IWIP factory area in Central Weda, Central Halmahera, North Maluku. 13/08/24. © Mas Agung Wilis Yudha Baskoro/Greenpeace

47 <https://www.etsingshan.com/Col/Col72/Index.aspx>

48 <https://iwip.co.id/en/youshan-nickel-indonesia-company/>

49 Bloomberg Terminal, accessed in May, 2025

50 <https://static.cninfo.com.cn/finalpage/2024-03-16/1219313047.PDF>

51 <https://www.reuters.com/business/autos-transportation/chinas-catl-provide-ev-batteries-honda-starting-2024-2022-12-08/>

52 Bloomberg Terminal, accessed in May, 2025

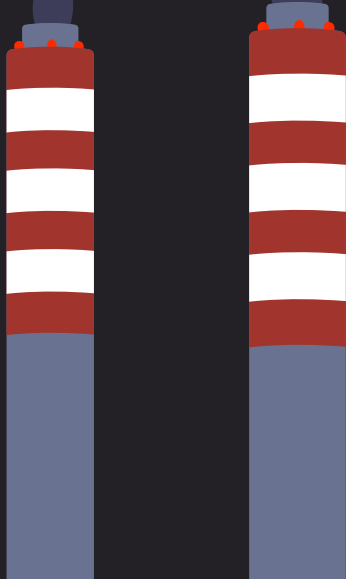
53 Unpublished report held on file by Greenpeace which updates previous publicly available information linking nickel supply chains to EV manufacturers. Previous studies showing these potential supply chain links include page 24, 'From Forests to EVs. Mighty Earth <https://mightyearth.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/FromForeststoEVs.pdf> and page 89-91, 'Nickel Unearthed' Climate Rights international https://cri.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/NICKEL_UNEARTHED.pdf

54 Bloomberg Terminal, accessed in May, 2025

55 Huayou has presented companies/brands as its lead customers, <https://huayouindonesia.com/en/global/>

56 See for example <https://cri.org/electric-vehicle-companies-failing-on-rights-and-environmental-practices/> and <https://www.eco-business.com/news/traceability-gap-ev-brands-cannot-confirm-if-nickel-supply-is-sourced-from-biodiversity-hotspot-raja-ampat/>

Nickel smelters rely on coal power



Indonesia's nickel smelters are largely powered by coal fired power stations, built specifically to serve sites such as those at Morowali Industrial Park and Weda Bay Industrial Park (IWIP). These captive coal plants and the nickel smelters they power are a major source of climate emissions, local pollution and health impacts for local communities.⁵⁷

The last year has seen no sign of national political efforts to address the climate or health impacts associated with the downstream nickel industry in Indonesia. New 'captive coal' power plants have continued to come on stream, including in Weda Bay. According to analysis by the Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA) and Global Energy Monitor (GEM) a total of 4.49 gigawatts (GW) of industrial off-grid captive coal capacity was added between mid 2024 and mid 2025, with the majority of this capacity being in the nickel hubs of Central Sulawesi and North Maluku.⁵⁸

⁵⁷ See for example <https://cri.org/reports/does-anyone-care/>

⁵⁸ <https://energyandcleanair.org/publication/31-gw-of-captive-coal-is-jeopardizing-indonesias-economic-and-emissions-goals/>

Projects in development would mean that Indonesia's total captive coal capacity could reach more than 31 GW, triple the nation's 2023 total captive coal power capacity and surpassing Australia's current total coal fleet of 22.8 GW.⁵⁹ The current captive coal plant capacity supplying IWIP is, according to GEM, 4.54 GW, more than four times its 2021 capacity of 1 GW.⁶⁰ To provide further context, IWIP currently has more captive coal-fired capacity (4.54 GW) than Chile's entire current national coal fleet, (approximately 3.5 GW in 2025).⁶¹ However, having rapidly expanded its coal power supply, IWIP, in November 2025, announced a USD \$2 billion investment plan designed to add 2GW of additional renewable power, alongside the existing coal capacity.⁶²



► Air pollution in the IWIP (Weda Bay Industrial Park) mining area: health threats and the surge in respiratory illness cases. 12/08/24. © Mas Agung Wilis Yudha Baskoro/Greenpeace

59 ibid

60 Global Energy Monitor, "Weda Bay power station," GEM Wiki — https://www.gem.wiki/Weda_Bay_power_station

61 International Trade Administration (trade.gov), "Chile Energy," citing CEN data from May 2025 <https://www.trade.gov/market-intelligence/chile-energy>

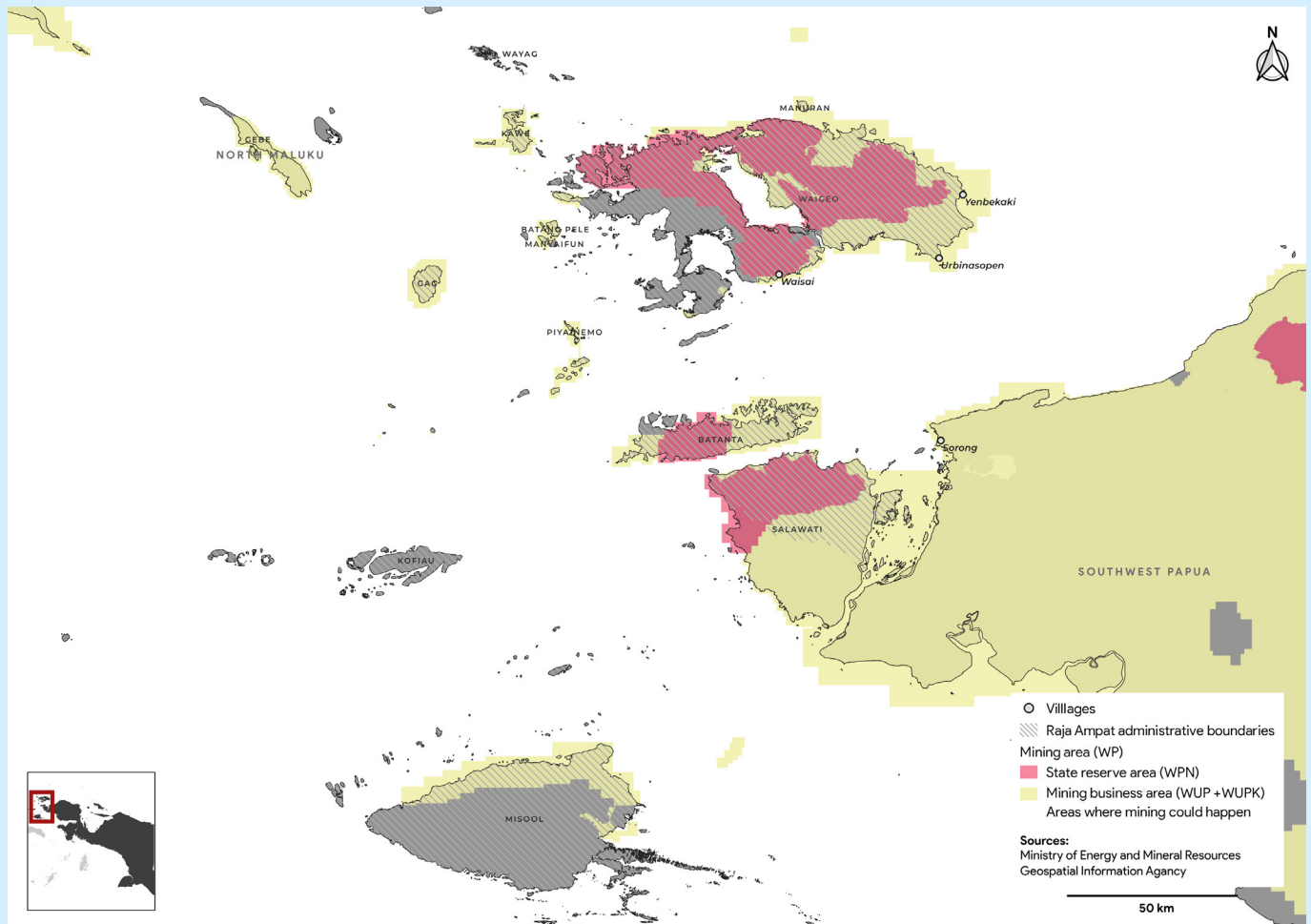
62 <https://ptiwip.com/2025/11/15/iwip-percepat-transisi-energi-hijaulawat-pemanfaatan-energi-baru-dan-terbarukan/index.html>

Other threats – oil, gas and coal mining

The issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat has grabbed headlines during the last year, but there are other industrial threats also facing the archipelago. PT EKB has won its court case to reactivate a coal license on Misool island though to date there is no sign of mining activity. This area, along with other parts of Raja Ampat that overlap with the Biosphere Reserve and Geopark are still identified as 'Mining areas.' This classification, by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources indicates that these areas could still be licenced for coal or other mining licences.⁶³

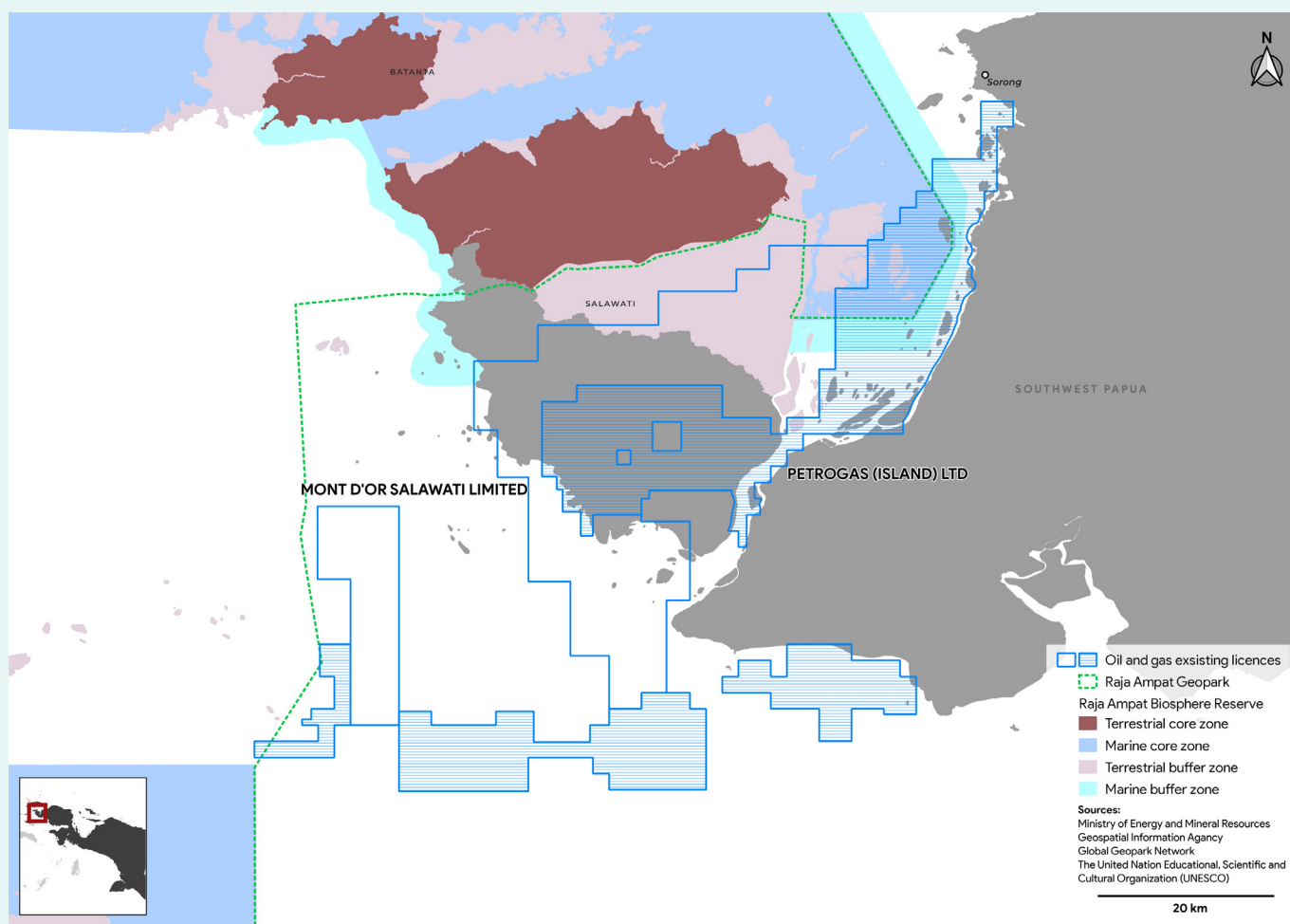
63 See Map 3 for all areas within Raja Ampat mapped as 'Mining Areas' by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Map 3: 'Mining Areas' across Raja Ampat



Meantime oil and gas operators have already established a foothold in parts of Raja Ampat. On and around the island of Salawati there are two companies involved in upstream oil and gas exploration, development, and production, Mont D'or Salawati Ltd owned by the Canadian company Criterium Energy⁶⁴ and Petrogas Ltd, a Malaysian company.⁶⁵ These companies have concessions covering areas of land or sea partially overlapping the biosphere reserve.

64 <https://www.energy-pedia.com/news/indonesia/criterium-energy-announces-transformative-acquisition-of-mont-dor-petroleum-and-cusd22-million-public-offering-191826> and <https://stockanalysis.com/quote/tsxv/CEQ/company/>
 65 <https://rhpetrogas.listedcompany.com/shareholdings.html> and <https://www.forbes.com/profile/tiong-hiew-king/>

Map 4: Overlap between oil and gas concessions and Biosphere Reserve core and buffer zones

▼
 A local resident
 paddles a
 traditional boat,
 coral reefs and
 mangroves are
 visible along
 the coast of
 Yangeffo Island,
 Raja Ampat.
 11/04/2025.
 © Wendy
 Mitchell/
 Greenpeace





▼
An aerial view of the former concession of PT Anugerah Surya Pratama on Manuran island, Raja Ampat. There is no evidence of restoration. 12/12/25.
© Jurnasyanto Sukarno/ Greenpeace

Restoring areas previously damaged by mining

According to Indonesian regulations, mining companies have restoration and rehabilitation obligations throughout the period of mining operations and after mining has ended.⁶⁶ However there is extensive evidence showing companies failing to follow these regulations.⁶⁷ In recent years the Government has taken some enforcement action, but this has focused on suspending licenses until companies pay into a government 'guarantee fund' designed to cover restoration costs if companies do not meet their obligations.⁶⁸ When it comes to on the ground restoration, there is little evidence of systematic restoration by companies⁶⁹ or through the Government Guarantee Fund, which in at least some cases has distributed money without any evidence that restoration has taken place.⁷⁰

66 These obligations are governed under PP 78/2010 (*Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 78 Tahun 2010 tentang Reklamasi dan Pascatambang*), as supplemented by Kepmen ESDM 1827/2018, Permen ESDM 26/2018 on guarantee funds and enforcement, and Kepmen ESDM 344/2025. Keputusan Menteri Energi dan Sumber Daya Mineral Nomor 1827 K/30/MEM/2018 tentang Pedoman Pelaksanaan Kaidah Teknik Pertambangan yang Baik.

67 See for example <https://www.eco-business.com/news/grim-toll-from-indonesias-abandoned-mines-may-get-even-worse-report/> and <https://news.mongabay.com/2025/07/indonesian-civil-society-urges-probe-after-payout-for-mine-recovery-that-never-happened/>

68 <https://www.tempo.co/ekonomi/esdm-tangguhkan-190-iup-karena-tak-bayar-jaminan-reklamasi-2073329>

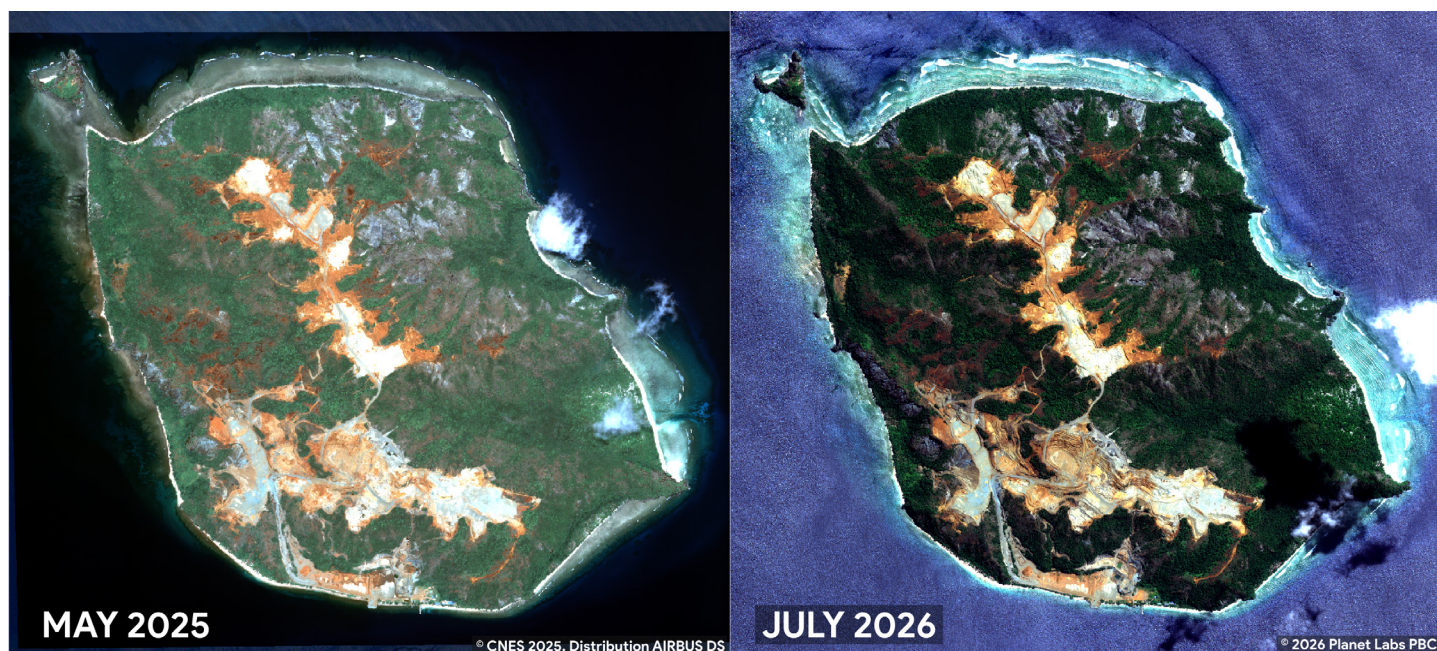
69 See for example <https://jatam.org/id/lengkap/ditengah-pembahasan-konferensi-iklim-cop-26-jatuh-lagi-korban-lubang-tambang-ke-40>

70 <https://news.mongabay.com/2025/07/indonesian-civil-society-urges-probe-after-payout-for-mine-recovery-that-never-happened/>

In the case of Raja Ampat, of the four companies whose licences were revoked in 2025,⁷¹ two had previously been mining nickel and should therefore restore their previously mined areas: PT Kawei Sejahtera Mining, which had operations on Kawe Island, and PT Anugerah Surya Pratama (ASP), which had operations on Manuran Island. Under Indonesian law both companies remain responsible for restoration, even after licences have been cancelled.⁷² To date there is no sign of any

restoration activity by PT ASP on PT Manuran,⁷³ whilst on Kawe island satellite analysis indicates changes in previously mined areas, suggesting some revegetation may have taken place. Greenpeace Indonesia is calling for the Government to publish the results of its assessment of restoration efforts by all companies in Raja Ampat and to strictly enforce restoration regulations.

Map 5: A comparison of satellite images from May 2025 and July 2026 shows no restoration on Manuran Island by PT ASP



⁷¹ <https://www.esdm.go.id/id/media-center/arsip-berita/pemerintah-cabut-empat-izin-perusahaan-tambang-di-raja-ampat>

⁷² UU No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, Articles 87-88 [https://jdih.esdm.go.id/common/dokumen-external/UU%2032%20Tahun%202009%20\(PPLH\).pdf](https://jdih.esdm.go.id/common/dokumen-external/UU%2032%20Tahun%202009%20(PPLH).pdf)

⁷³ Greenpeace Indonesia mapping analysis, July 2026

Demands

1. **Full Protection of Raja Ampat.** Greenpeace Indonesia is calling for the full protection of Raja Ampat from industrial activity and for the enforcement of existing laws which are supposed to protect small islands and conservation areas on land and at sea.
2. **No Mining in Key Restricted Areas.** Greenpeace International, Rainforest Foundation Norway, Fern and Mighty Earth have developed a Global Restricted Areas map which identifies areas that should be off limits to mining because of their critical environmental, ecological, cultural, and/or social significance, or due to the absence or withdrawal of the Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of Indigenous Peoples or applicable local communities. The map will be used as the basis for advocacy to protect these areas from mining.⁷⁴
3. **Supply Chain Due Diligence.** Supply chain actors, including battery producers, must investigate their supply chains and clearly and publicly reject the supply of nickel that originates from any mines in Raja Ampat or from other off-limits areas on the 'Restricted Areas' map.
4. **Mining companies must be transparent and prevent environmental and social harm.** Mining and ore processing companies must act responsibly and follow all local, national and international laws, prevent environmental harm, and be transparent about their operations, finance, beneficial ownership, human rights and social due diligence, and supply chain activities. Such measures are essential to prevent the harmful impacts of nickel mining in Indonesia.
5. **Reduce Nickel Demand.** Greenpeace believes in a holistic and comprehensive approach to the sourcing and use of minerals such as nickel. Demand for mined nickel can be reduced through greater efficiency and the use of substitutes, while circular economy strategies—such as recycling and reuse—can often provide viable alternatives to newly mined supply. [Beyond Extraction: Pathways for a 1.5°C-aligned Energy Transition with Less Minerals](#), a report by the University of Technology Sydney commissioned by Greenpeace International, highlights credible pathways toward mineral sufficiency and efficiency that reduce nickel demand.⁷⁵

⁷⁴ See <https://restrictedareasfrommining.org/> A discussion brief asserting the need for Restricted Areas has been endorsed by 36 NGOs.

⁷⁵ <https://www.greenpeace.org/international/publication/82073/beyond-extraction-pathways-for-a-1-5c-aligned-energy-transition-with-less-minerals?>



▶ Greenpeace diver holds a banner reading 'Nickel Mines Kill Coral Reefs' in Raja Ampat. 03/05/25. © Greenpeace

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