

# Natural Capital Accounting Collective

## PROPOSAL

An industry-led initiative to proactively prepare  
for disclosure and management of nature-related  
risks and opportunities



## About CRC TiME

The Cooperative Research Centre for Transformations in Mining Economies (CRC TiME) is an independent research organisation bringing together diverse partners to help reimagine and transform what happens when mining ends for the better.

Our focus, regional partnerships, national footprint and global reach enable us to tackle the most complex challenges associated with mine closure and post-mine transitions. Central to this is how decisions across the mine life affect what is possible in the future: socially, economically and environmentally.

Since establishment in 2020, our work has helped reshape understanding of mine closure and transformations.

This includes, through landmark research, identifying the estimated \$4 to \$8 billion annual market for mine closure solutions equipment, technology and services.

Together with CSIRO, CRC TiME also delivered an Australian-first project on Natural Capital Accounting in the mining sector, which included four case studies, guidance and a business case.

CRC TiME is part of the Australian Government Department of Industry, Science and Resources Cooperative Research Centre Program.

Our partnership includes more than 75 mining and mining equipment, technology and services companies and regional development bodies, State, Commonwealth and Northern Territory Government agencies and research institutions.

## A collaboration on NCA in the mining sector

**Building on the successful development of the Natural Capital Accounting (NCA) resources suite for the mining sector, CRC TiME is now working to establish an NCA Collective.**

It responds directly to industry's ask for a collaborative forum to help industry meet rapidly advancing expectations to disclose what and how nature-related risks are being managed.

The Collective would enable:

- joint funds to be applied to research, maximising value from investment.
- involvement of multidisciplinary researchers and specialists from various research institutions.
- partners to proactively prepare for expected expansion of investor, finance and regulatory disclosure requirements, seeking to avoid duplication.
- a dedicated forum for diverse specialists to advance knowledge and capability.
- participants to apply lessons from implementation of climate-related reporting expectations.
- partners to demonstrate contributions to industry, national and international nature positive objectives.

## Why join?

Extensive consultation highlighted the need for an industry-wide and industry-led program to meet the NCA and assessment challenge.

While recognised as key to meeting increasing sustainability, nature and climate-related expectations and requirements, industry told us support was required.

Industry also told us of opportunities to apply lessons from climate-related expectations to proactively respond to nature-related thinking and requirements.

The Collective would enable an industry-led, coordinated and collaborative approach. Its proposed structure, focus and program has been developed directly with industry.

It would support:

- improvements in industry knowledge and awareness of nature-related risks and opportunities, including leading practice, knowledge gaps and emerging evidence.

- development of data and infrastructure in a timely, efficient and cost-effective manner.
- shared investment in leading research, minimising risk and maximising value from investment.
- improved confidence in decision-making across the mining lifecycle.
- demonstrated industry contributions to national and regional commitments to nature positive outcomes. These include the ICMM Nature Positive Statement, Australia's Nature Positive ambition and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

## Embedding nature in decision-making across mine life

Systems-wide change is required for nature-related decision-making across the economy.

For industry this requires embedding natural capital accounting and assessment across the mining life cycle, extending these assessments beyond highly impacted areas to the broader area under stewardship and incorporating post mine landuses into planning

NCA and assessment is increasingly seen as a trusted approach for these decision-making processes. It enables prioritisation of environmental management decisions, evaluation of future states and consideration of net-

benefit post-mine transitions, incorporating social, cultural and economic values.

Collective partners would benefit from and support connections across the CRC's broader program, which is aimed at addressing some of the most significant mine closure and transformation challenges.



**Interested partners are invited to express interest in joining the mining sector NCA Collective**

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# Part 1: Context

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# PART 1

## Context

### NATURE AS A MATERIAL ISSUE FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY

Nature loss is increasingly recognised as a material risk to business, including the mining industry. This adds another critical dimension to how mining organisations consider nature. It extends the focus beyond the traditional impact centric view of mining related impacts to a more holistic understanding of nature-related impacts and dependencies that extends beyond the direct mining footprint.

Nature and climate-related risks represent six of the top ten risks likely to impact on global financial stability over the next decade (World Economic Forum: 2024). The mining industry is not immune: over half of the economic value created by the sector is moderately dependent on nature (Evison et al., 2023).

Of note is the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM)'s recent recognition of the scale of the global challenge, impacts to and from industry and the need for a sectoral response through its Nature Position Statement.

The interrelationship between society and the economy is conceptualised in Figure 1.

Key emerging nature-related risks and opportunities for the mining sector include, but are not limited to:

- nature-related dependencies, such as access to water and clean energy, and provisioning services such as flood mitigation and carbon capture by vegetation.
- risks created by climate/nature-related instability in markets or supply chains (including the possibility of ecosystem collapse).
- regulatory risks associated with habitat destruction, pollution and biodiversity loss, and reputational risks associated with stewardship of natural capital.
- opportunities for market access, particularly in the race for carbon neutral resources such as green steel and ammonia and critical minerals supply. Organisations that can demonstrate strong natural capital stewardship may have an edge over their competitors, particularly those trading in multiple global markets.



Photo: Phillipe Wuytes: [https://unsplash.com/photos/aerial-view-of-rock-cliffs-under-cloudy-sky-\\_h7aBovKia4](https://unsplash.com/photos/aerial-view-of-rock-cliffs-under-cloudy-sky-_h7aBovKia4)

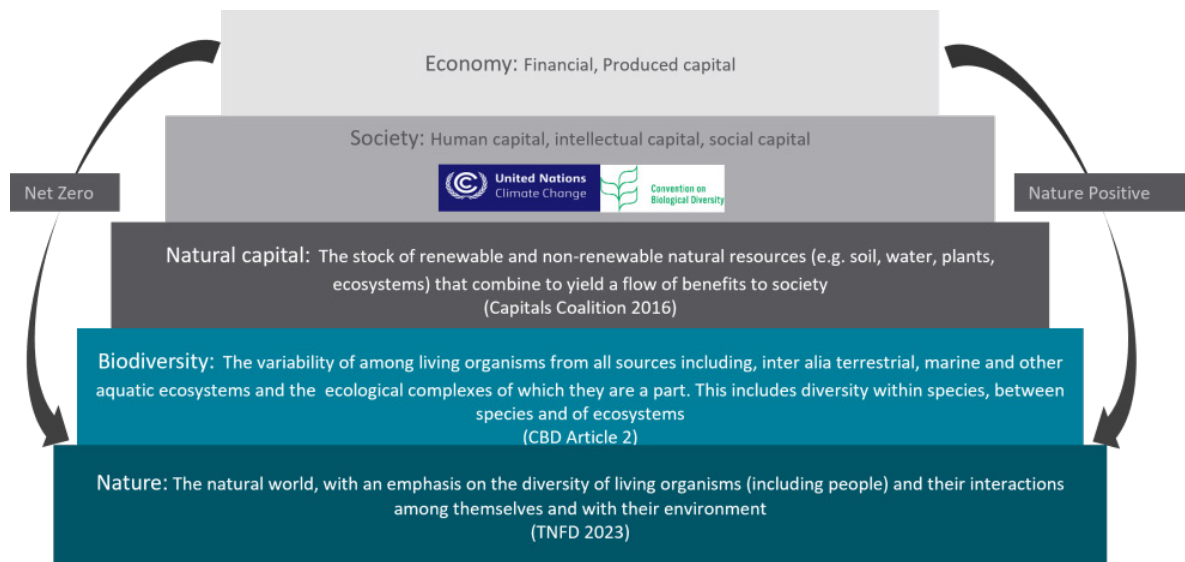


Figure 1 The nested model of nature, natural capital, society and the economy

These risks will become increasingly important, particularly as the mining industry’s footprint is expected to increase to meet demand for critical minerals to enable decarbonisation and to sustain continued population growth<sup>1</sup>. Proposed mines will likely need to demonstrate high standards of nature-related stewardship, beyond compliance, to meet evolving expectations around climate regulation and nature conservation.

Associated with awareness of nature-related risks and opportunities are growing calls for organisations to proactively address them. This is exemplified by the ACT-D framework (Figure 2), collaboratively developed

by the Capitals Coalition, Business for Nature, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD), Science-based Targets Network, World Economic Forum and World Wildlife Fund.

It articulates four pillars of action (Assess, Commit, Transform and Disclose) that all organisations should adopt to operate in a manner that builds resilience to nature and climate-related risks and contributes to ‘bending the curve’ on nature loss (Leclère et al., 2020).

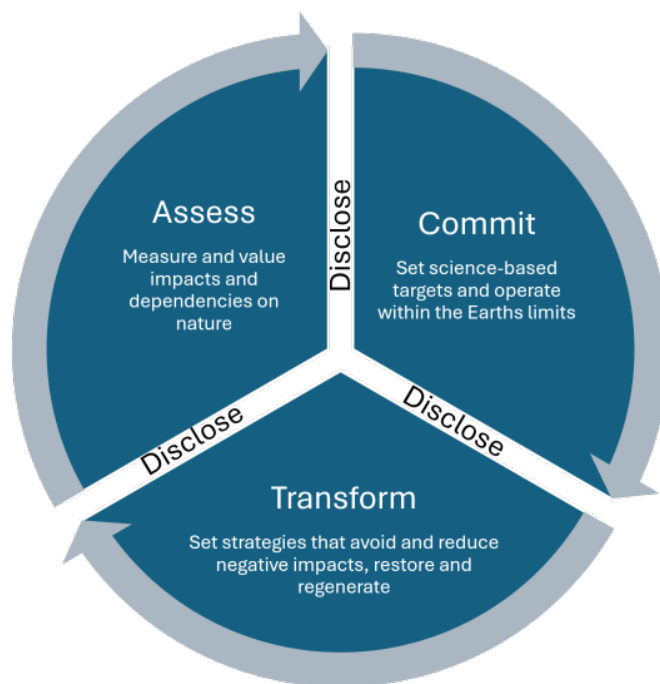


Figure 2 The ACT-D framework, calls for all organisations to assess (A) nature-related risks and opportunities, set science-based targets to ensure the organisations is operating sustainably (commit C), integrate nature explicitly into decision making (transform T) and transparently disclose the impacts and dependencies the organisation has on nature (disclose D)

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.iea.org/topics/critical-minerals>



## MAINSTREAMING OF NATURE-RELATED DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The Paris Climate Change Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework establish ambitious targets to address climate change and biodiversity loss.

Target 15 calls on signatories to the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework to:

*Take legal, administrative or policy measures to encourage and enable business, and in particular to ensure that large and transnational companies and financial institutions:*

- *Regularly monitor, assess, and transparently disclose their risks, dependencies and impacts on biodiversity, including with requirements for all large as well as transnational companies and financial institutions along their operations, supply and value chains and portfolios;*
- *Provide information needed to consumers to promote sustainable consumption patterns;*
- *Report on compliance with access and benefit-sharing regulations and measures, as applicable; in order to progressively reduce negative impacts on biodiversity, increase positive impacts, reduce biodiversity-related risks to business and financial institutions, and promote actions to ensure sustainable patterns of production.*

Various initiatives could support achievement of these targets, including the Natural Capital Protocol, the Taskforce on nature-related financial Disclosures (TNFD), and a plethora of guides and frameworks aimed enabling better quantification of nature's contributions to business, and the risks associated with business impacts and dependencies on nature.

Rapid development and the number of initiatives emerging, particularly over the last two years, has created confusion and a risk of overlap and duplication. Coordination is emerging among standard setters and regulators who are working with major disclosure frameworks to support integration and consistency (Figure 3).

Nature-related financial disclosures are likely to become a mainstream component of business disclosure requirements. Table 1 shows developments in nature-related disclosures are closely following the trajectory of climate-related disclosures.

There is potential for nature-related reporting to follow closely behind mandatory climate-related reporting being implemented in Australia and affecting many mining organisations. Given this context, a more integrated approach to climate and nature-related reporting would deliver benefits for industry.

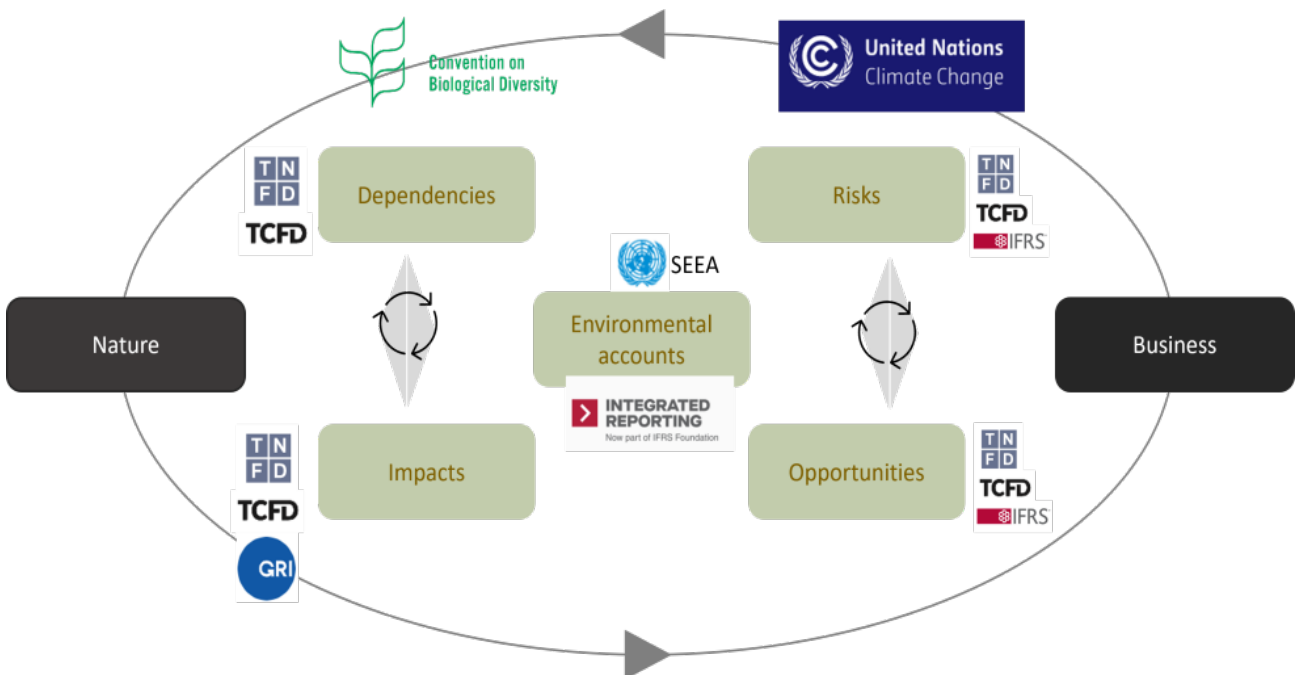


Figure 3 Co-ordination amongst corporate disclosure initiatives is emerging, as standards bodies work with leading reporting initiatives to provide direction and clarity over integrated nature, climate and sustainability reporting (adapted from the TNFD).

Table 1 Timeline of the development of climate, sustainability and nature related disclosures

Date	Event
December 2015	COP21 sets long term ambition to address climate change (the Paris Agreement)
January 2016	Natural capital protocol released to assist organisations assess and value their impacts and dependencies on nature
June 2017	Recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures released
October 2019	Hutley and Hartford-Davis release legal opinion on directors' duties in relation to climate change (Hutley and Hartford Davis, 2019)
July 2022	IFRS releases exposure draft IFRS S1 (General requirements for disclosure of sustainability-related financial information and IFRS S2 Climate-related disclosures
September 2023	Recommendations of the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
October 2023	TCFD Disbanded and IFRS takes over monitoring of progress towards climate related disclosures
October 2023	Australian Accounting Standards Board releases exposure drafts for Australian Sustainability Reporting Standards-Disclosure of Climate-related Financial Information
November 2023	Hartford-Davis and Bush release legal opinion on director's duties in relation to Nature-related risks (Hartford-Davis and Bush, 2023)
December 2023	The Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework adopted by COP 15 outlining 2030 and 2050 targets for nature
January 2024	Australian Treasury releases policy statement mandating Climate-related Financial Disclosures, to be actioned by leading companies in July 2024
September 2024	Australian Corporations Act amended to introduce Climate-related Financial Disclosures, using IFRS as a baseline

## WHY THIS COLLECTIVE

The mining industry is a significant and important contributor to the Australian economy. It is also highly exposed to climate and nature-related risks and opportunities.

Developing capacity and capability across the sector is essential to support the Australian minerals industry in:

- a progressive and smooth pathway to meeting reporting and disclosure requirements,
- providing consistency and clarity, avoiding duplication,
- continuing operations in a nature and climate constrained future.

This proposal builds on work delivered by CSIRO and CRC TiME to develop an Australian-first suite of resources to support Natural Capital Accounting in the mining industry. It was funded by the Australian Government's Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water (DCCEEW).

The proposal acts on lessons from that work as well as post-project consultation to outline a model for ongoing coordination to support industry to build the required capacity and capability.

The collaborative response would:

- ensure that new and emerging disclosure requirements can be adopted in an efficient and timely manner.
- support organisations to recognise and understand the risks and opportunities associated with ongoing loss of nature and establish transition plans to underpin the organisation's resilience.
- ensure that the mining sector can demonstrate a proactive and significant contribution to a nature positive economy for Australia and globally.

Proposed here is a program developed with industry to support this. It outlines the positive environmental, social and economic impacts industry has said it wishes to achieve via a collaborative agenda.

Establishment of a Collective recognises that industry collectively faces this challenge. Investing now will position mining partners to proactively prepare in a way that supports trust and confidence.



Figure 4 Resources produced through the 'Natural Capital Accounting in the mining sector' project.



# Part 2: The Program

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## PART 2

# An industry-led approach to embedding Natural Capital Accounting and assessment

### INTRODUCTION

#### Beyond current practices

Mining organisations face changing community expectations as well as new opportunities to contribute to a Nature Positive economy. This requires that these organisations:

- actively incorporate nature-related information into decision-making and planning practices across the mining life cycle, and
- address emerging nature-related disclosure requirements

These requirements extend beyond existing practices in relation to biodiversity and environmental stewardship, including those established through regulatory assessment and approvals processes and voluntary sustainability and performance standards to promote a systems wide understanding of the mining's impacts and dependencies on nature.

#### Nature-related information and thinking

Nature-related information, thinking and planning describes actions complementing and in addition to existing data collection, monitoring and stewardship activities, including land rehabilitation.

At its core is a clear understanding of how different decisions will contribute to nature positive outcomes beyond mine life.

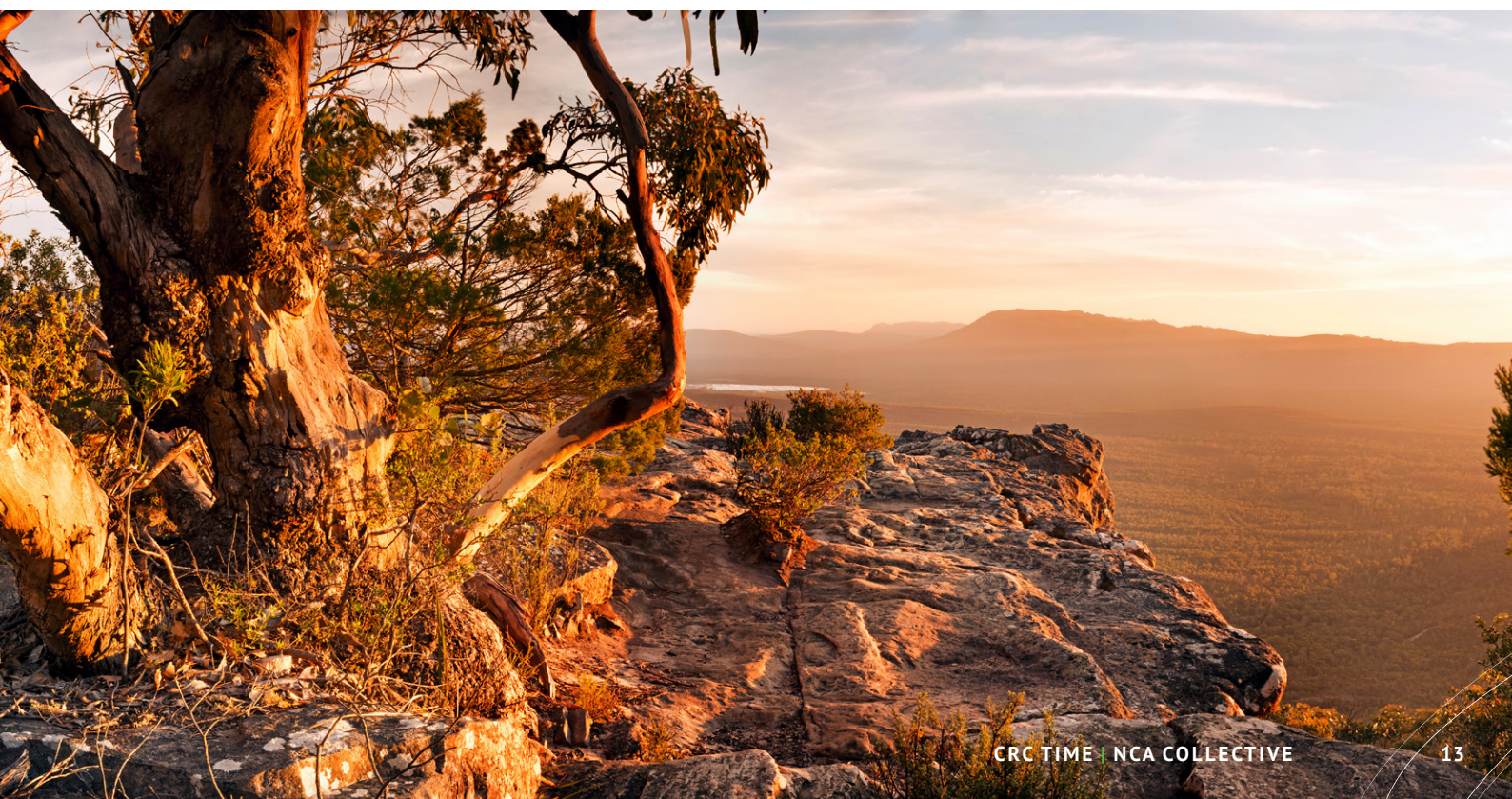
It builds on robust baseline data collected prior, during and across mining operations. Nature-related risks, impacts and dependencies associated with different scenarios are then used to inform mine planning, operations, rehabilitation and closure-related activities.

It includes the value chain, all lands under stewardship and may encompass regional planning and priorities

#### Disclosure, materiality, and change

Given the identified risks, natural capital under a mining company's stewardship may be a material issue. Where it is, companies require meaningful information to enable disclosure of nature-related risks as part of ongoing disclosure of material issues.

In situations where nature-related risks are not yet considered material, international sustainability, climate and nature-related standards establish clear requirements to disclosure of relevant risks, opportunities and management strategies.



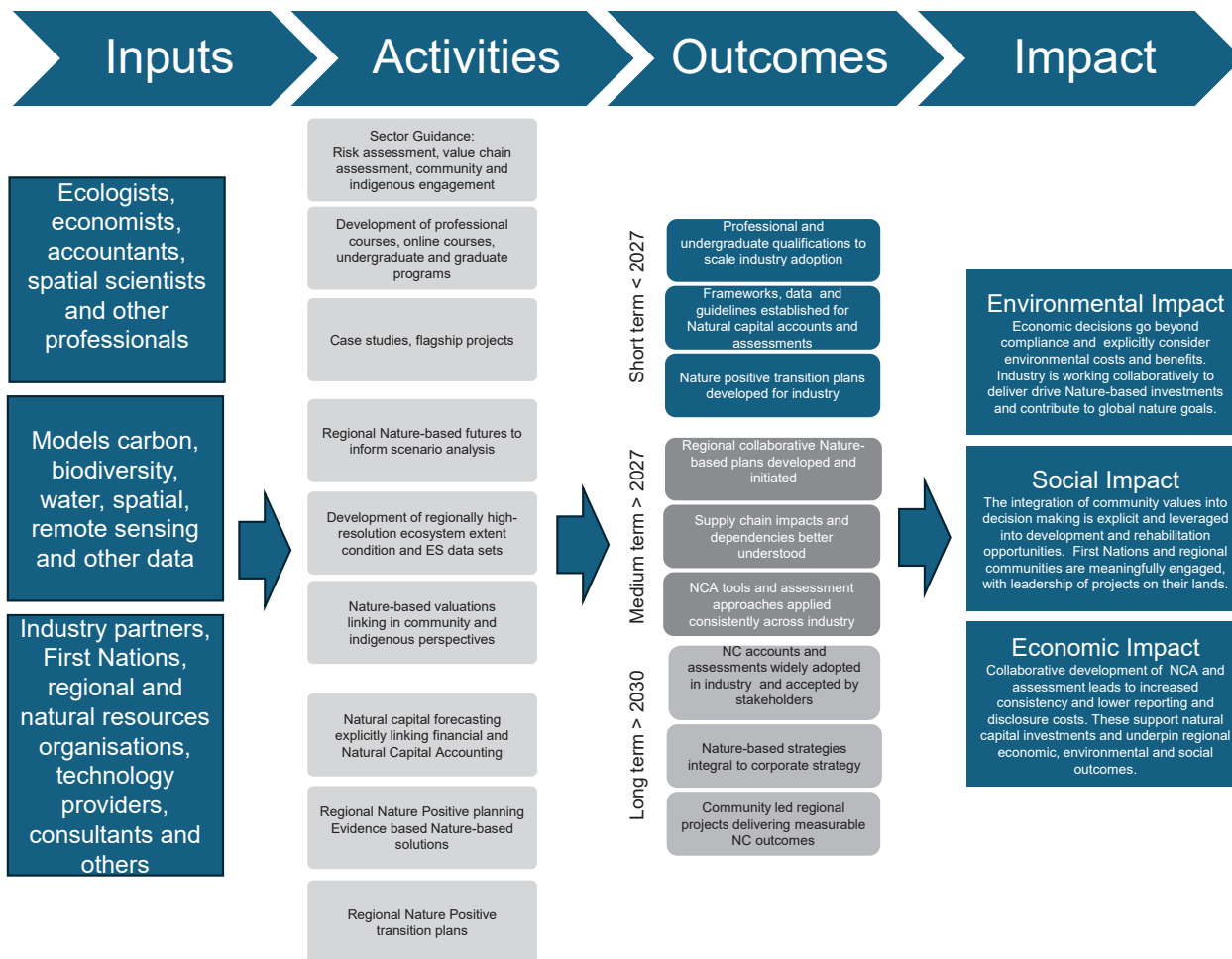


Figure 5 Program logic for a mining industry nature-based collaboration

The program presented here represents the culmination of three phases (Figure 6) including:

- a conceptualisation phase to build on outcomes from the 'Natural Capital Accounting the mining sector' project, delivered by CSIRO and CRC TiME with funding from the Australian Government. The project was delivered in collaboration with BHP, Hanson and Alcoa.
- consultation with potential industry partners to understand individual and collective needs as well as barriers to adoption.
- a workshop to define industry's intended collective impact industry and develop a set of activities that could achieve.

## OBJECTIVES

There is a desire for collaboration to drive consistent, comparable and transparent sectoral uptake of natural capital accounting and assessment. Key drivers included:

- meeting ICMM Nature Position Statement compliance obligations and disclosure expectations catalysed by the Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures.
- leveraging datasets to improve internal decision-making and strategies relating to nature.

- building an evidence-based value proposition for organisational nature-related actions.
- a desire to move beyond regulatory compliance by working with across industry, communities and First Nations to demonstrate a strong commitment to nature and maximise benefit from social investment activities.
- harnessing opportunities to work collaboratively to earn the trust of communities.

## IMPACT OBJECTIVES

Consultation and analysis defined three areas where collective action could contribute to environmental, social and economic impacts.

### Environmental impact

Economic decisions are increasingly based on an improved understanding of the associated environmental costs and benefits, with transparent disclosure and industry-wide collaboration helping to lower costs and avoid greenwashing. Joint investments and strategic cross-sectoral decision-making lead to targeted nature-based investments resulting in better environmental returns and ensures the industry collectively contributes to the Global Goal for Nature.

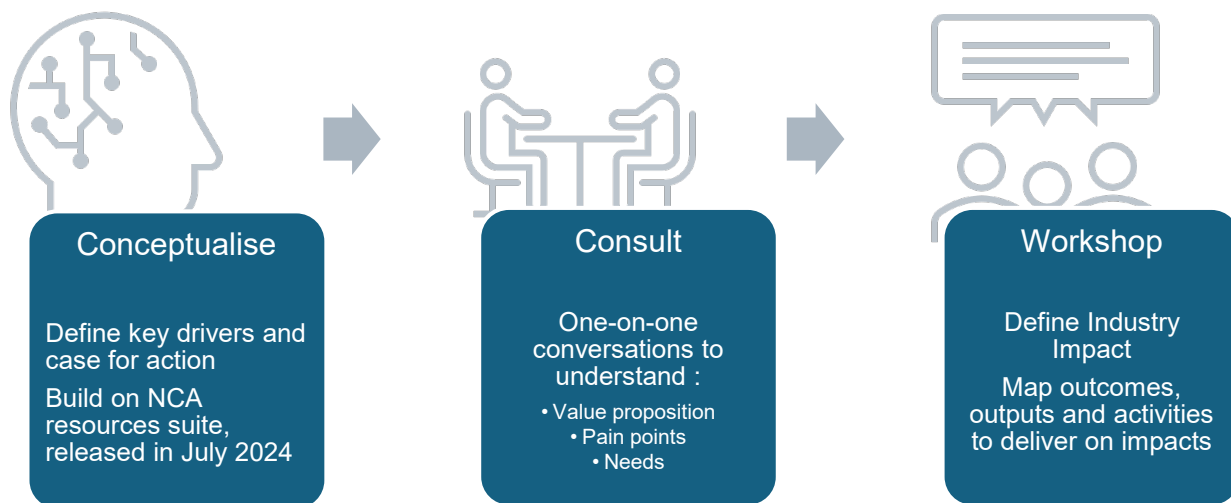


Figure 6 Process for the development of this program logic that could underpin a broader nature-based industry collaboration

### Social impact

The social costs and benefits of regional activities and effects on values associated with nature are assessed critically. The integration of local values into decision making is explicit, with a focus on understanding, quantifying and leveraging these values into development, operating, rehabilitation and repurposing opportunities throughout the mining life cycle.

Industry has information and processes to enable it to work better and more effectively with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, supporting respect for rights, interests and aspirations.

### Economic impact

Transparency around economic decisions and associated implications on the environment is increased using robust, consistent and comparable information.

Improving consistency in reporting and disclosure helps avoid duplication and reduces industry-wide costs. Collaborative efforts to develop industry approaches to NCA and assessment are an important pathway to drive consistency in reporting and disclosure, which can result in reduced compliance costs.

These can contribute to better natural capital investments that build on existing compliance and voluntary investment activities and underpin regional economic, environmental and social outcomes.

### OUTCOMES

Outcomes defined through consultation are summarised in Table 2.

Table 2 Short-medium and long-term outcomes associated with a potential mining sector Natural Capital collaboration

Time frame	Capability Development	Data and systems	Nature-based strategies
Short-term <2027	Industry-wide guidance and 'how to' materials provide path to consistent adoption addressing gaps in relation to value chain and risk assessment	Key metrics and protocols agreed and collection systems formalised	Regional Nature-based strategies are defined and initial integration into disclosure statements seen
Medium-term <2030	Natural capital tools and approaches applied consistently across the industry with a pool of resources available	Companies equipped and compiling natural capital reports including accounts, supply chain and financial risk assessment compliant with disclosure standards	Industry, communities and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander groups proactively collaborating on regional nature plans and outcomes.
Long-term > 2030	Pipeline of industry-ready talent emerging from undergraduate and graduate schools	Integrated, efficient, comparable and robust natural capital reporting recognised globally,	Industry contributing to community-led regional nature recovery strategies with demonstrable examples of contributions to Nature Positive goals.

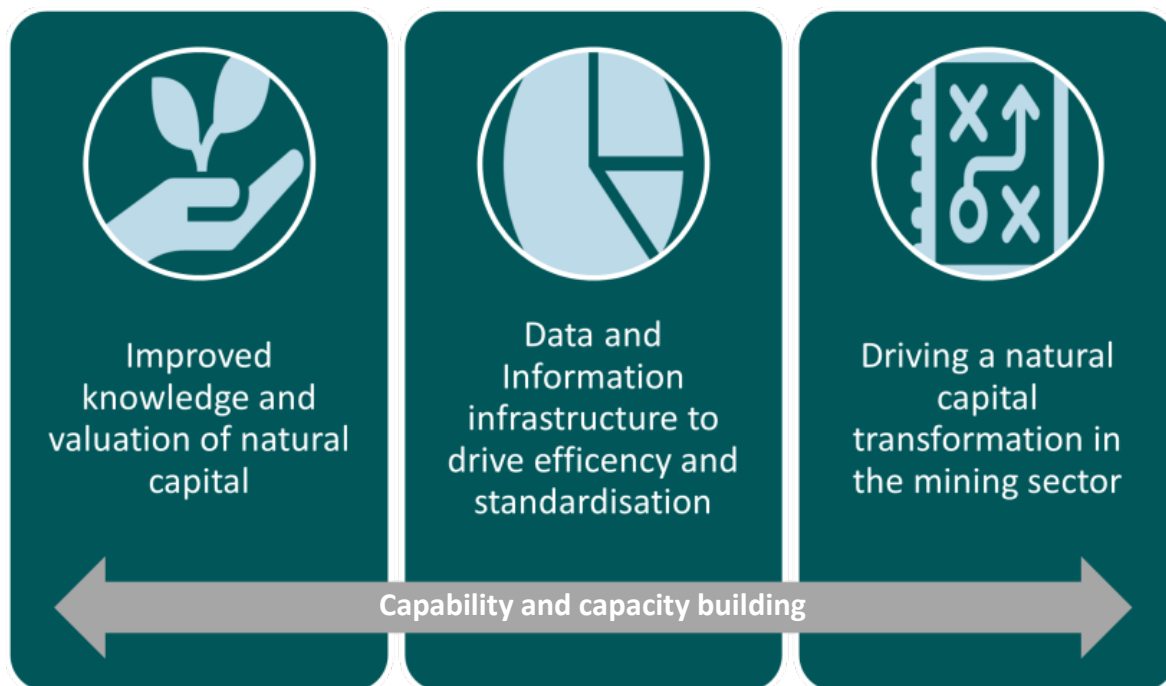


Figure 7 Three pillars as part of the proposed research program.

## ACTIVITIES

Based on consultation, three research programs were identified (Figure 7) and include:

- improving the capability of individual organisations to respond to emerging NCA and assessment disclosure requirements.
- lifting collective industry capacity to respond to the nature agenda consistently, efficiently and for greatest benefit.
- developing an understanding of strategies and options organisations may implement as part of the nature positive outcomes.

A common theme is the focus on building on existing capability and capacity in addition to developing the skills of emerging professionals.

### PILLAR I: IMPROVED KNOWLEDGE AND VALUATION OF NATURAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTING AND ASSESSMENT

Significant progress has been made in relation to NCA and assessment over the last five years. Much was summarised in resources produced for the ‘Natural Capital Accounting in the mining sector’ project (O’Grady et al., 2024).

Visibility of TNFD recommendations has also improved, with these likely to be incorporated into the IFRS sustainability standards suite.

Yet knowledge gaps remain between existing guidance, recommendations and practice.

Our work will focus on addressing these centering on practicality and an aim of realising the intent and ambition of disclosure. This could involve research on:

- methodologies and approaches to natural capital risk assessment and associated scenario analysis.
- assessing risks associated with impacts and dependencies in organisations’ supply chains.
- incorporating the expectations of communities, especially First Nations communities’, values and aspirations into nature-related risks and opportunities analysis.
- better integration of natural capital and financial accounting systems.

This could deliver:

- industry-wide materiality assessments and draft risk registers to enable uptake by industry.
- updated and more complete guidance to enable consistent adoption of nature-related disclosure, particularly in relation to financial risk assessment and value chain assessment.
- case studies and workshops to build industry capability and guide adoption practices.

Outcomes are directly aligned to Sphere 1 (Direct Operations) and Sphere 2 (Value chain) of the ICMM’s Nature Position Statement.



Improved capacity and capability would directly support outcomes identified in Figure 4, specifically:

- supply chain impacts and dependencies better understood (by 2027).
- natural capital tools and assessment approaches applied consistently across the industry (by 2027).
- natural capital accounts and assessments widely adopted by industry and accepted by stakeholders (beyond 2030).

## PILLAR II: DATA INFORMATION INFRASTRUCTURE TO DRIVE EFFICIENCY AND STANDARDISATION

While companies within the mining industry tend to be data-rich, organisations are often context-poor (Maybee et al., 2023).

Often data is collected for specific purposes or intermittently which can constrain the widespread adoption of accounts (Maybee et al., 2024).

Furthermore, varying approaches to methods of the collection and interpretation of environmental data reduce its comparability, one of the key characteristics of useful information (AASB, 2022).

This pillar focuses on developing standards, protocols and approaches to data collection to increase its utility and usefulness in decision-making and reporting. Focus areas include:

- high resolution, spatial and temporal data on land cover/land use, ecosystem condition and ecosystems services with focus on the use of remote sensing and existing models.
- approaches to incorporating different community and, in particular, First Nations values and perspectives.
- development of machine learning/AI approaches to facilitate future updates, calibration and validation.

It could deliver:

- trusted industry-wide data to support ongoing natural capital disclosure and assessment.
- systems and processes for sharing appropriate data among industry players.
- frameworks, guidelines and methodologies for integrating manually collected data into condition and ecosystems services assessment.
- guidance on data collection for the valuation of ecosystem services not easily valued through existing methodologies (e.g. many cultural services).

Outcomes would support Sphere 1 (Direct Operations), Sphere 2 (Value chain) and Sphere 5 (Governance and transparency) of the ICMM's Nature Position Statement.

This could assist to support ongoing and trusted disclosure of the mining sector's stewardship of nature and its associated impacts and dependencies.

Other outcomes identified in Figure 5 include:

- frameworks, data and guidelines established for natural capital accounts and assessment (by 2027).
- NCA and assessment applied consistently across the industry (by 2030).
- NCA and assessment widely adopted in industry and accepted by stakeholders (beyond 2030).

## PILLAR III: DRIVING A NATURAL CAPITAL TRANSFORMATION IN THE MINING SECTOR

A foundation of emerging nature-related frameworks (TNFD, ACT-D, ICMM Nature Position Statement) is use of intelligence obtained from more comprehensive nature-related measurement and disclosure in more strategic manner. Strategic application of nature-related data and reporting could support (Maybee et al., 2023):

- better environmental outcomes (socially, environmentally, economically).
- whole-of-life mine.
- resource allocation and nature budgeting.
- cross-sectoral (e.g. government, agriculture) regional scale outcomes and opportunities.

Research priorities identified under this pillar would develop capacity to:

- forecast the outcomes associated with nature-related interventions.
- develop scenarios for risk assessment.
- develop regionally-based or industry nature transitions plans.
- integrate communities into regional planning and assessment.

It could deliver:

- Nature positive transition plans (organisational, industry or regional scale),
- evidence-based guidance on nature actions that provide insights into the scale of impact, timeframe and likelihood of success,
- regional-scale case studies highlighting best practice in nature-related planning, community engagement, opportunities assessment and implementation.

Deliverables would support Sphere 3 (landscapes), Sphere 4 (Systems transformation) and Sphere 5 of the ICMM's Nature Position Statement. It also provides the enabling environment to deliver on outcomes identified by the industry including (Figure 4):

- nature positive plans developed by industry (by 2027).
- regional collaborative nature-based plans developed and initiated (by 2030).
- nature-based strategies integrated into corporate strategies and disclosures (beyond 2030).



# Part 3: The Collective

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# PROPOSAL

## The Collective

### SCOPE

The NCA Collective would:

- bring together at least 10 industry partners.
- see partners contribute up to \$200,000 per year, for three years (2025, 2026, 2027).
- have a program logic, if endorsed, that guides the development of research priorities and objectives, the scale and scope of which would be determined by the level of industry support.

### GOVERNANCE

#### Industry oversight

An industry working group would oversee formation and function of the NCA Collective. Membership would be open to all contributing partners, chaired by an industry representative nominated by working group members.

The working group once formed would:

- be governed by a co-developed terms of reference.
- be chaired by a nominated industry representative.
- identify and develop industry research priorities.
- invite, issue EOIs or develop open calls for projects identified as high priorities for the industry.
- review and approve project proposals and project plans.
- nominate additional governance requirements (e.g. steering committees) depending on the scale and complexity of the projects.

- approve the release of funds to providers based on completion criteria as defined in project proposals.

The Collective outline and plan would be approved by CRC TiME's Board. The Board provides significant value through its depth of industry, government, First Nations, research knowledge and recognised leadership.

#### Administrative structure

CRC TiME will provide the overarching administrative support to the collaboration. An industry-wide collaboration supported by CRC TiME has several advantages, including:

- organisations likely to support the proposal are also likely to be members of CRC TiME, or project partners can elect to become partners of CRC TiME.
- CRC TiME's existing structures and processes lower the overheads associated with collaboration operations, e.g. contracting, managing finances, risk management.
- its national and international networks and relevant industry expertise.
- having a demonstrated commitment to working with First Nations organisations and communities.
- support for project planning, in addition to dedicated Collective resources.
- the potential to leverage additional funding to support the collaborations objectives, especially in relation to capability building.
- its existing relationships with industry peak bodies including ICMM and the Minerals Council of Australia.



Table 3 Leveraging work underway through CRC TiME to maximise value

Work underway	Alignment
<b>Regional scale outcomes</b>	<p>Consistent application and use of NCA provides the basis of a comparable, transparent and robust information system to collect and manage nature-related information enabling coordinated and value-added investments.</p> <p>This aligns with projects underway to develop strategies for regional cumulative effects assessment and management (RCEAM), and highlight the economic contributions of nature-related risks and opportunities to these regional outcomes</p>
<b>Post-mine land use</b>	<p>NCA will form a key component of the evaluation of approaches to support post-mining transitions and enable consideration of environmental, social and cultural values in a consistent and coherent way.</p>
<b>Risk, evaluation and planning</b>	<p>Work is underway to investigate how the perspectives of multiple stakeholders affect the value of an asset and how intangible components are included in the evaluation and decision-making process. This thinking can enhance NCA and assessment by providing a broader perspective of nature-related impacts and dependencies as key drivers of risk.</p>
<b>First Nations leadership, perspectives and mutual benefit</b>	<p>Across our program, we are working to support development of new strategies to support integration of Western Science and Indigenous Knowledge. Directly incorporating the rights and aspirations of First Nations Peoples into nature-related planning and decision making is critical to nature positive outcomes.</p>
<b>Land restoration, including forecasting, seed scaling and sourcing</b>	<p>There is opportunity to connect the NCA Collective with investments in research to help meet demand for native seed through climate-adapted sourcing and scaling initiatives, to ensure the future resilience of nature positive actions.</p>
<b>Education and training</b>	<p>There is potential to leverage our existing investments in education and training, including through development of a VET program, graduate certificate and Mass Open Online Course, to share and embed emerging knowledge, tools and resources. This would support cost-effective access across industry and partner communities and regions.</p>

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