Permata Group

2025 CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2025

Word version

Important: this export excludes unanswered questions
This document is an export of your organization's CDP questionnaire response. It contains all data points for questions that are answered or in progress. There may be questions or data points that you have been requested to provide, which are missing from this document because they are currently unanswered. Please note that it is your responsibility to verify that your questionnaire response is complete prior to submission. CDP will not be liable for any failure to do so.
Read full terms of disclosure

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Contents

C1. Introduction

(1.1) In which language are you submitting your response?

Select from:

☑ English

(1.2) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

Select from:

☑ USD

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

☑ Privately owned organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

Permata Group (PG) is a leading palm oil corporation. PG is founded in 1984 with core business in the palm oil plantation. Today, PG operate a fully integrated operation spanning the entire palm oil value chain: from upstream plantation to midstream and downstream industry. We strive to produce value-added products and ship our products worldwide with an efficient logistic solution for our customer. Our success is attribute able to our long term establishment in the industry, utilization of state-of-the-art technology, high economies of scale and the integrated nature of our operations to produce high quality and cost efficient products which we pass on to our consumers, suppliers and our community through value added activities. We continue to serve our customer on a long term basis, and to respond to their ever changing needs and demands.
[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 3 years

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

☑ 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.4.1) What is your organization’s annual revenue for the reporting period?

0

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: ☑ Not applicable – we do not publicly disclose financial statements

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ No

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

RSPO number: 2-0043-06-000-00
[Add row]

(1.7) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(1.11) Are greenhouse gas emissions and/or water-related impacts from the production, processing/manufacturing, distribution activities or the consumption of your products relevant to your current CDP disclosure?

Production

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Own land only

Processing/ Manufacturing

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

Distribution

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

Consumption

(1.11.1) Relevance of emissions and/or water-related impacts

Select from:

☑ No

(1.11.2) Primary reason emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated due to insufficient data on operations

(1.11.3) Explain why emissions and/or water-related impacts from this activity are not relevant

Data on consumption of our products is difficult to obtain and thus is excluded
[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Palm oil

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Produced and sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Production

☑ Processing

☑ Trading

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

9323146.53

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

☑ No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm biodiesel

☑ Refined palm oil

☑ Crude palm oil (CPO)

☑ Palm oil derivatives

☑ Palm kernel meal (PKM)

☑ Fresh fruit bunches (FFB)

☑ Palm kernel oil derivatives

☑ Crude palm kernel oil (CPKO)

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

☑ 91-99%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

☑ Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

Palm oil is the sole commodity of Permata Group. Throughout 2024, we have sourced, processed, and produced a total of 9,323,146.53 tons of palm oil and its derivatives, divided into the following categories: FFB: 1,948,179.74 tons CPO and derivatives: 5,299,316.53 tons PK: 352,914.36 tons CPKO and derivatives: 420,813.29 tons Oleochemicals: 322,927 tons Biofuel: 978,995.61 tons
[Fixed row]

(1.23) Which of the following agricultural commodities that your organization produces and/or sources are the most significant to your business by revenue?

Cotton

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Dairy & egg products

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fish and seafood from aquaculture

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Fruit

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Maize/corn

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Nuts

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Other grain (e.g., barley, oats)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:
☑ No

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ Produced and sourced

(1.23.2) % of revenue dependent on this agricultural commodity

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.23.3) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.23.4) Please explain

Palm oil is the main commodity for Permata Group

Poultry & hog

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Rice

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Sugar

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tea

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Tobacco

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Vegetable

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Wheat

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

Other commodity

(1.23.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

☑ No

[Fixed row]

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

☑ Smallholders relevant and included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

We have mapped out our entire supply chain from refineries, kernel crushing plants to palm oil mills and plantations. Traceability to refineries, KCPs and mills are done by collecting information from the trading departments. Traceability to plantation relies on data from suppliers collected through a traceability questionnaires.
[Fixed row]

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to within the next two years

(1.24.1.5) Primary reason for not mapping plastics in your value chain

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(1.24.1.6) Explain why your organization has not mapped plastics in your value chain

We are currently focused on our core commodity that is palm oil so no resource is allocated to analyse plastic use. While plastic is important, its use in our organization is relatively small
[Fixed row]

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Palm oil

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 100%

(1.24.2.5) % of tier 3 suppliers mapped

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

☑ All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon is used in our short term budgeting, short time yield forecasting and production and operational planning.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

10

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon is used in our medium term strategy about the overall direction of the company for the medium term and medium term growth target of the company.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

10

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.1.3) To (years)

30

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

This time horizon is used to discuss the vision of the company and the long term strategy to realize the vision.
[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: ☑ Yes	*Select from:* ☑ Both risks and opportunities	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Dependencies

☑ Impacts

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

☑ Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

☑ Tier 2 suppliers

☑ Tier 3 suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

☑ Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

☑ A specific environmental risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

☑ Site-specific

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

☑ EcoVadis

☑ Sustainability Policy Transparency Toolkit (SPOTT)

Enterprise Risk Management

☑ Internal company methods

International methodologies and standards

☑ Environmental Impact Assessment

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard

☑ Life Cycle Assessment

Other

☑ External consultants

☑ Internal company methods

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

☑ Drought

☑ Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)

☑ Pollution incident

☑ Subsidence

☑ Wildfires

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress
☑ Change in land-use
☑ Declining ecosystem services
☑ Water quality at a basin/catchment level
☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events
☑ Changing temperature (air, freshwater, marine water)
☑ Changing precipitation patterns and types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
☑ Increased levels of environmental pollutants in freshwater bodies

Policy

☑ Changes to national legislation
☑ Regulation of discharge quality/volumes
☑ Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
☑ Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
☑ Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
☑ Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
☑ Statutory water withdrawal limits/changes to water allocation
☑ Uncertainty and/or conflicts involving land tenure rights and water rights
☑ Introduction of regulatory standards for previously unregulated contaminants

Market

☑ Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
☑ Changing customer behavior
☑ Leakage markets

Reputation

☑ Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
☑ Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
☑ Stigmatization of sector

Technology

☑ Data access/availability or monitoring systems

Liability

☑ Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

☑ NGOs
☑ Customers
☑ Employees
☑ Suppliers
☑ Regulators
☑ Local communities
☑ Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Permata Group has established a company-wide risk management system where various depedencies, impact, risk and opportunities are identified and analysed including environmental one. The responsibility for the Group's risk management rested with the Board of Directors and the Director of Sustainability as one of the director on board will bring environmental and human rights related (and other sustainability related) matters to the Board to be discussed. The Board appreciated that the environmental and human-rights related issues are posing physical, regulatory and market and reputational risk to the company and will pose more in the future and has tasked the office of the Director of Sustainability to identify and analyze depedencies, impacts, and potential risks and opportunities from environmental and human-rights related issues and to report them to the Board to be deliberated. In their work, the sustainability team engaged with external stakeholders such as suppliers, customers, governmental bodies, consultants and industry groups such as RSPO as well as internal stakeholders such as traders, plantation and mill managers, and other leaders. Their inputs are invaluable in crafting a comprehensive and accurate view of the risks and opportunities confronting the company so that an accurate response can be taken.
[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

☑ No

(2.2.7.3) Primary reason for not assessing interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

Select from:

☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)

(2.2.7.4) Explain why you do not assess the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities

The main reason is lack of internal capabilites. In the future, we plan to increase our capabilities in asses the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and oppurtinites.
[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are currently in the process of identifying priority locations

(2.3.2) Value chain stages where priority locations have been identified

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.3.3) Types of priority locations identified

Sensitive locations

☑ Areas important for biodiversity

☑ Areas of high ecosystem integrity

☑ Areas of rapid decline in ecosystem integrity

Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to forests

☑ Locations with substantive dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities relating to biodiversity

(2.3.4) Description of process to identify priority locations

The process started with the collection of traceability data and sustainability questionnaires from our suppliers. The collected data is then used to create our supply shade map which is then overlaid with deforestation and forest risk data from Global Forest Watch (GFW) and analyzed with the return of the sustainability questionnaires. High risk areas are then considered as priority locations

(2.3.5) Will you be disclosing a list/spatial map of priority locations?

Select from:

☑ No, we have a list/geospatial map of priority locations, but we will not be disclosing it

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % decrease

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Permata Group consider an event to have substantive financial or strategic impact if the event can significantly affect in positive or negative way our revenue which may result in 20% or higher increase or decrease in yield and productivity of oil palm crop and thus revenue

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

☑ Qualitative

☑ Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

☑ % increase

(2.4.4) % change to indicator

Select from:

☑ 11-20

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

☑ Time horizon over which the effect occurs

☑ Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Permata Group consider an event to have substantive financial or strategic impact if the event can significantly affect in positive or negative way our revenue which may result in 20% or higher increase or decrease in yield and productivity of oil palm crop and thus revenue
[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

☑ Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

We conduct life cycle assessment for our products where we identify sources of emission to water bodies from our operations. In the assessment, we gained insight that there are pollutants produced by plantation operations and pollutants produced by mills and refineries. We also gained insight on which pollutants caused eutrophication (N and P pollution), hypoxia (COD and BOD), poisoning (pesticides, heavy metal) etc.
[Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Wastewater from palm oil mill (POME) is rich in residual oil and other organic matter. The oil and organic matter is broken down by bacteria, which use oxygen in the process. The bacteria can use up all of the dissolved oxygen, creating a condition known as hypoxia. Hypoxia can kill fish and other aquatic life. The organic matter in wastewater can also contain nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. These nutrients can stimulate the growth of algae, which can lead to algal blooms. Algal blooms can block sunlight, depriving plants and animals of oxygen. They can also produce toxins that can harm people and animals.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

☑ Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

We are fully compliant with the government regulation regarding the discharge of wastewater into natural water bodies. For our palm oil mills, we installed open lagoon as well as methane capture plant. For our refineries we have installed wastewater treatment plant. All of the treated wastewater discharged by us have met national standard. We also require our suppliers to be fully compliant with the government regulation

Row 2

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

☑ Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

Irresponsible use of fertilizers containing Nitrogen will lead to run off and leaching of Nitrogen in the form of Nitrite or Nitrate to the water bodies. The abundance of nitrates in water bodies can cause algal bloom where the alga can kill off many resident plants and animal species of the water bodies.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

☑ Downstream value chain

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

☑ Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

☑ Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

As per the government regulation, we have established established riparian buffer zone to soak up the excess nitrate before it reaches the water bodies. We also implement Best Management Practices in manuring to reduce the amount of fertilizers used
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ Yes, both in direct operations and upstream/downstream value chain

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

☑ Evaluation in progress

(3.1.3) Please explain

Not assessed, but we plan to within the next two years.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

☑ Drought

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Drought can have a very adverse effect on oil palm plantation. Oil palm needs a consistent supply of water to thrive. Reduced rainfall (less than 100 mm per month) for two consecutive months have been shown to negatively impact oil palm yield in the plantation. Drought condition will have an even more pronounced effect on the yield. Reduction in yield means reduced revenue for the company's plantation. It also means more competition for the palm fruits and palm oil resulting in higher price and supply insecurity. As a downstream heavy company, Permata Group will be greatly affected.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The drought is estimated to cause 20% reduction in yield. This means reduction of around 40,000 tons of FFB. At 120 USD per ton this translate to around USD 4.8 million. Financial impact from the supply insecurity and price increase is more difficult to quantify but is estimated to be between in the tens of million USD range (between 10 and 100 million USD).

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

14800000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

104800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The drought is estimated to cause 20% reduction in yield. This means reduction of around 40,000 tons of FFB. At 120 USD per ton this translate to around USD 4.8 million. Financial impact from the supply insecurity and price increase is more difficult to quantify but is estimated to be between in the tens of million USD range (between 10 and 100 million USD).

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

☑ Promotion of best practice and awareness in the value chain

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Permata Group has developed several strategy to mitigate the impact from extreme weather condition such as drought: 1. Water retention projects to mitigate a shortage of water during the dry season We applied EFB mulch in our plantation. EFB mulch is fibrous and is able to retain water. We also apply decanter solid and boiler ash as organic fertilizer to improve soil nutrition and soil mositure retention capacity. An extra benefit of this activity is the reduction in mineral fertiliser usage leading to lower GHG emissions. We also construct small water holes around our plantation to collect the rain water to use during dry season. Application cost of EFB, solid and ash is higher than mineral fertilizer due to the higher bulk of the former. We estimated that it cost us USD 50,000 per annum. 2. Irrigation using POME

We constructed land application system to utilize the treated POME from the mill to irrigate the plantation. Each mill can typically spare 200,000 to 300,000 m3 of treated PO

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

To alleviate the impact of the increased drought and flood brought upon by climate change, we have adopted or plan to adopt best management practice such as: 1. Improve soil management by recycling back cut fronds and organic waste from palm oil mill such as EFB and decanter to improve the soil moisture retention capacity and ameliorate the drought effects. 2. Implementing integrated pest management to reduce chemical usage. 3. Implementing best management practice for peat area by installing proper water management in our drainage system and maintaining our water level at relatively high level to reduce peat oxidation. 4. Implementing proper drainage to deal with increased frequency and severity of flooding. 5. Cultivation of drought or flood resistant varieties of oil palm. Some of these activities have been implemented since a few years ago and are expected to continue in the future. They are expected to help the company to better deal with drought and flooding condition. Improved moisture retention due to biomass application help provide buffer for the palms during drought while the improved drainage will help to reduce the incidence and severity of flooding during wet months. Cultivation of drought or flood resistant varieties of oil palm will be conducted when we do

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Market

☑ Changing customer behavior

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Some of our buyers have inquired of the possibility to buy 100% deforestation free materials from us and they offered premium for those products.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Likely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

The magnitude of the financial impact figure depends on the premium price determined by buyer which has not been shared by the buyer.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Engagement

☑ Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We adopted a multiple pronged strategy to ensure that our product is deforestation free. We educate and engage our suppliers on our sustainability and NDPE policy through supplier workshops and supplier visits We also require our suppliers to fill in our sustainability and traceability questionnaires as well as supplier code Lastly we utilize deforestation monitoring tool such as Global Forest Watch and partner with deforestation monitoring service provider to help us monitor the deforestation that may happen within our supply chain

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have established a GIS team and field teams. The GIS team analyze satellite images from landsat for management and monitoring. The field team visit the area identified by the GIS team and confirm the GIS team findings and finalized the map for the management. Furthermore, we utilize third party tools such as WRI's Global Forest Watch to monitor landscape analysis and risk assessment in new development; we have also used hotspot data from NOAA and VIIRS satellites to monitor fire risks and to pursue immediate action on the ground. Additionally, we require all of our supplier to show their full commitment in No-Deforestation by signing our NDPE Policy agreement.

Water

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Water stress

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.7) River basin where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Sungai Barumun

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Our operation needs water to operate. Our worker and local communities also need water for their daily chores and for sanitation. Our supplier also need water for their production. On the other hand, regulator also regulate water related problem such as water withdrawal, water quality standard for water discharged..

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ About as likely as not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Our operations are located in Sumatra and Borneo islands where the risk of water stress is low according to WRI Aqueduct. The two islands are located in the tropics with plentiful all year round rainfall.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Adopt water efficiency, water reuse, recycling and conservation practices

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

100000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Water efficiency is an important aspect of our sustainability management. We have therefore implemented several programmes and initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water where possible. We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

In a single plant, collected rainwater can provide up to 20,000 m3 of freshwater per year. Using the domestic water price of USD 0.2 per m3, rainwater collection can save around USD 4,000 per year.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

☑ Increased severity of extreme weather events

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Long term changes in climate pattern caused by global warming can have and adverse effect on our operation. More extreme weather such as longer drought period alternating with flooding will reduce oil palm production and will have knock on effect on the downstream industries in terms of price instability and supply security.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Reduction in yield means reduced revenue for the company's plantation. It also means more competition for the palm fruits and palm oil resulting in higher price and supply insecurity. As a downstream heavy company, Permata Group will be greatly affected. It is also expensive to build and maintain a well-developed drainage system A lot of Fundings is required to conduct reserach into drought or flood resistant oil palm

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(3.1.1.21) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – minimum (currency)

14800000

(3.1.1.22) Anticipated financial effect figure in the medium-term – maximum (currency)

104800000

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

14800000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

104800000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

The drought is estimated to cause 20% reduction in yield. This means reduction of around 40,000 tons of FFB. At 120 USD per ton this translate to around USD 4.8 million. Financial impact from the supply insecurity and price increase is more difficult to quantify but is estimated to be between in the tens of million USD range (between 10 and 100 million USD)

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Use drought resistant crop varieties

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

250000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The impact of climate change such as increase in extreme weather condition such as flooding and drought have altered our R&D investment. We are now investing more in seedling which is better able to withstand drought and flood.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Permata Group consider an event to have substantive financial or strategic impact if the event can significantly affect in positive or negative way our operation and supply chains which may result in - 20% or higher increase or decrease in yield and productivity of oil palm crop - Significant Increase or decrease in availability of raw materials which is reflected by 50% or more movement in the price of the raw materials

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk3

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Technology

☑ Other technology risk, please specify

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Permata Group is of the opinion that technology has the potential to be disruptive (for good or for bad) in our industry and thus is always included in our risk assessment. For example: advances and maturation in technologies such as methane capture and biomass valorization and compaction has the potential to not only reduce GHG emission but also provide economic advantage to their adopters. It is thus imperative that Permata Group keep abreast of the development in technological space so as to not lose competitive advantage to our competitors.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Upfront costs to adopt/deploy new practices and processes

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

☑ Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Permata Group faces significant financial risks when investing in research and development (R&D) for new palm oil varieties or processing technologies. These risks include high costs, uncertainty of success, market risks, regulatory risks, and the potential for decreased profitability.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

☑ Establish and improve end-of-life infrastructure and/or technology

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

6000000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

The board is looking closely at the offered technology and if found to be satisfactory, we expect to spend USD 1 million for each mill to upgrade (valorize and compact) the biomass is estimated. In total the cost will come to about USD 6 million.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Advance in valorization and compacting technology is allowing us to revisit the upgrading and use of previously low value waste such as EFB and fibre. We are looking at the opportunity to upgrade our waste through valorization and compaction and to either use it in our refineries replacing fossil fuel or to sell to the market

Forests

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

☑ Risk2

(3.1.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Policy

☑ Changes to regulation of existing products and services

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Spain

☑ France

☑ Portugal

☑ Netherlands

☑ Belgium

☑ Denmark

☑ Germany

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Emerging regulation is quickly becoming a significant risk factor. For example: The upcoming European Union Deforestation Regulation require a strict compliance to zero deforestation with stronger definition to traceability, rigorous verification mechanism and strong penalty. This EUDR will come into effect by the end of 2024 and is an urgent short term risk that Permata Group is gearing up to tackle with the help of consultants and hopefully the government and industry groups.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

☑ Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Short-term

☑ Medium-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ Virtually certain

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

To protect ourselves as well as to exploit new opportunities from regulatory changes related to climate change, we need to commit to emission reduction and invest on monitoring and management system, supporting system, verification system and lastly implement activities that can bring about that change. For example: EUDR is a new regulatory risk. To tackle that we need to commit to zero deforestation, put in place monitoring and management system to detect deforestation and, develop supporting system such as full traceability to plantation and implement verification of our zero deforestaion data.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Agricultural practices

☑ Avoid sourcing from jurisdictions with a high risk of deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

1500000

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We adopted a multiple pronged strategy to ensure that our product is deforestation free. We educate and engage our suppliers on our sustainability and NDPE policy through supplier workshops and supplier visits We also require our suppliers to fill in our sustainability and traceability questionnaires as well as supplier code Lastly we utilize deforestation monitoring tool such as Global Forest Watch and partner with deforestation monitoring service provider to help us monitor the deforestation that may happen.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

We have established a GIS team and field teams. The GIS team analyze satellite images from landsat for management and monitoring. The field team visit the area identified by the GIS team and confirm the GIS team findings and finalized the map for the management. Furthermore, we utilize third party tools such as WRI's Global Forest Watch to monitor landscape analysis and risk assessment in new development; we have also used hotspot data from NOAA and VIIRS satellites to monitor fire risks and to pursue immediate action on the ground. Additionally, we require all of our supplier to show their full commitment in No-Deforestation by signing our NDPE Policy agreement.
[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

50000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

300000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition risk Customer is starting to ask for low emission products and failure on our part to adapt will result in loss of business. Physical risk Change in precipitation patterns and increased tendency of extremes climate or weather such as drought and flooding will cause a drop in the productivity of oil palm. It is estimated that drought and flood may cause 10 - 30% drop in oil palm productivity. This has two substantive impacts on us: It reduce our upstream plantations production and revenue; and it increase the production cost of our refineries by increasing the cost of raw materials we source.

Forests

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

100000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

300000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition risk Changes in consumer market's law and regulation has the potential to disrupt the existing trade framework. This has the potential to reduce our potential sales and revenues and forcing us to seek out other buyers. For example failure to prepare for EUDR means losing the European market. Physical risk Deforestation will accelerate climate change which can result in change in precipitation patterns and increased tendency of extremes climate or weather such as drought and flooding. This will cause a drop in the productivity of oil palm. It is estimated that drought and flood may cause 10 - 30% drop in oil palm productivity. This has two substantive impacts on us: It reduce our upstream plantations production and revenue; and it increase the production cost of our refineries by increasing the cost of raw materials we source.

Water

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

1000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

10000000

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transition risk Even though it is still minimal, customer is starting to pay more attention to water footprint of our products so we have been quantifying our water footprint and implementing water efficiency initiative. Especially on integrated pest management to reduce grey water footprint. Failure to prepare for water issues risk losing part of our business with more water concious customer. Physical risk Indonesia is blessed with plentiful water resources so water deficiency risk is small. However, due to climate change induced extreme weather event, there can be increased drought episodes which can reduce yield and thus revenue.
[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Indonesia

☑ Other, please specify :Barumun, Kampar

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(3.2.3) Number of facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

9

(3.2.4) % of your organization's total facilities within direct operations exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

Select from:

☑ 51-75%

(3.2.6) Number of facilities in upstream value chain exposed to water-related risk in this river basin

20

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.2.11) Please explain

Drought can have a very adverse effect on oil palm plantation. Oil palm needs a consistent supply of water to thrive. Reduced rainfall (less than 100 mm per month) for two consecutive months have been shown to negatively impact oil palm yield in the plantation. Drought condition will have an even more pronounced effect on the yield. Reduction in yield means reduced revenue for the company's plantation. It also means more competition for the palm fruits and palm oil resulting in higher price and supply insecurity. As a downstream heavy company, Permata Group will be greatly affected.The drought is estimated to cause 20% reduction in yield.

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

	Water-related regulatory violations	Comment
	Select from: ☑ No	*Our company never subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations.*

[Fixed row]

(3.5) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not anticipate being regulated in the next three years

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

	Environmental opportunities identified
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Forests	*Select from:*

	Environmental opportunities identified
	☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp1

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

☑ Other energy source opportunity, please specify :Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Advance in valorization and compacting technology is allowing us to revisit the upgrading and use of previously low value waste such as EFB and fibre. We are looking at the opportunity to upgrade our waste through valorization and compaction and to either use it in our refineries replacing fossil fuel or to sell to the market

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Use of new technologies

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ Medium-term

(3.6.1.11) Likelihood of the opportunity having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

☑ More likely than not (50–100%)

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ High

(3.6.1.14) Anticipated effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

We estimate that we may be able to produce 200,000 ton of pellet annually from the waste biomass from our six palm oil mills. Using an assumed USD 100 per ton pellet, we will be able to realize USD 2 million annually.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

6000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The board is looking closely at the offered technology and if found to be satisfactory, we expect to spend USD 1 million for each mill to upgrade (valorize and compact) the biomass is estimated. In total the cost will come to about USD 6 million.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We estimate that we may be able to produce 200,000 ton of pellet annually from the waste biomass from our six palm oil mills. Using an assumed USD 100 per ton pellet, we will be able to realize USD 2 million annually

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Markets

☑ Increased demand for certified and sustainable materials

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Downstream value chain

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

More buyers are demanding certified materials. To capture this, we have obtained numerous certification by independent third party certification services for our products. These certification scheme includes RSPO, ISPO, Halal, Kosher, ISO 9001, ISO 14001, GMP, HACCP, ISO 22000, FSSC 22000.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Increased revenue resulting from price premiums

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

According to a RSPO study from 2014, it is indicated that companies with over 40% of their growing areas certified by the RSPO were able to sell their crude palm oil at an average price of $609 per metric ton. This was significantly higher compared to companies with 20% or less of their growing area certified: the average price of crude palm oil for these companies was only ($570) per metric ton. This represent a 7% premium over the lower uncertified price level. Translating to current CPO price of $1000 would mean a premium of $70 for each tonne of palm oil sold. Multiplying it with 352,000 ton CPO produced by our palm oil mills in 2024 would mean

a $24.6 million potential premium we could have obtained if we manage to increase RSPO certifications of our mills. Within this 5 years, we plan to obtain RSPO certification for 100% of our growing areas to capture the market demand for RSPO certified palmoil products

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

250000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We adopted a multiple pronged strategy to ensure that our product is deforestation free.Not only that we also educate and engage our suppliers on our sustainability and NDPE policy through supplier workshops and supplier visits We also require our suppliers to fill in our sustainability and traceability questionnaires as well as supplier code Lastly we utilize deforestation monitoring tool such as Global Forest Watch and partner with deforestation monitoring service provider to help us monitor the deforestation that may happen within our supply chain.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Obtain RSPO P&C and other certification

Water

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

☑ Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Resource efficiency

☑ Other resource efficiency opportunity, please specify :Water recovery from sewage management

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

☑ Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(3.6.1.6) River basin where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

☑ Other, please specify :Barumun

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Water efficiency is an important aspect of our sustainability management. We have therefore implemented several programmes and initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water where possible. We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

☑ Reduced indirect (operating) costs

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

☑ The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

☑ Medium-low

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In a single plant, collected rainwater can provide up to 20,000 m3 of freshwater per year. Using the domestic water price of USD 0.2 per m3, rainwater collection can save around USD 4,000 per year.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

☑ No

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

20000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal. Other initiatives to reduce water withdrawal and consumption include using palm fibres instead of water to clean up accidental oil spills in our plants and reusing reject water from our reverse osmosis water treatment system to wash and clean our plants.

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We will continue to seek out and innovate ways to reduce our water usage and have set ourselves a target to reduce our 2030 water consumption intensity by 5% compared to a 2020 baseline.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

6000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 21-30%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The board is looking closely at the offered technology and if found to be satisfactory, we expect to spend USD 1 million for each mill to upgrade (valorize and compact) the biomass is estimated. In total the cost will come to about USD 6 million.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

250000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 11-20%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We adopted a multiple pronged strategy to ensure that our product is deforestation free.Not only that we also educate and engage our suppliers on our sustainability and NDPE policy through supplier workshops and supplier visits We also require our suppliers to fill in our sustainability and traceability questionnaires as well as

supplier code Lastly we utilize deforestation monitoring tool such as Global Forest Watch and partner with deforestation monitoring service provider to help us monitor the deforestation that may happen within our supply chain.

Water

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

☑ OPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

20000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ 1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal. Other initiatives to reduce water withdrawal and consumption include using palm fibres instead of water to clean up accidental oil spills in our plants and reusing reject water from our reverse osmosis water treatment system to wash and clean our plants.
[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

☑ Executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

☑ Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

We will provide equal opportunities/rights to every worker.We will not tolerate harassment, abuse or discrimination of any kind (gender, race, age, disability, political affiliation, etc), these include undue disciplinary procedures / inhumane treatment. We supports the empowerment of women by providing equal opportunities in employment and career development, increasing access to education, training and skills.
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

-

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

-

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

-

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Director on board

☑ Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ Individual role descriptions

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

☑ Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

☑ Reviewing and guiding annual budgets

☑ Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis

☑ Overseeing the setting of corporate targets

☑ Monitoring progress towards corporate targets

☑ Approving corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate policies and/or commitments

☑ Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

-
[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization’s board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

☑ Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group

☑ Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Forests	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Head of Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Day to day operations of the Sustainability Department is handled by the Head of Sustainability with a supporting team of highly qualified individuals which is led led by a Sustainability Director and is overseen by the Board of Directors with sustainability topics included in the Board's weekly meetings.

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Head of Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Day to day operations of the Sustainability Department is handled by the Head of Sustainability with a supporting team of highly qualified individuals which is led led by a Sustainability Director and is overseen by the Board of Directors with sustainability topics included in the Board's weekly meetings.

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Head of Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Day to day operations of the Sustainability Department is handled by the Head of Sustainability with a supporting team of highly qualified individuals which is led led by a Sustainability Director and is overseen by the Board of Directors with sustainability topics included in the Board's weekly meetings.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Other

☑ Other, please specify :Head of Sustainability

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

☑ Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Assessing future trends in environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

☑ Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

☑ Monitoring compliance with corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

☑ Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

☑ Setting corporate environmental targets

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

☑ Reports to the Chief Sustainability Officer (CSO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

☑ More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Day to day operations of the Sustainability Department is handled by the Head of Sustainability with a supporting team of highly qualified individuals which is led led by a Sustainability Director and is overseen by the Board of Directors with sustainability topics included in the Board's weekly meetings.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, there are no monetary incentives for management related to environmental issues. However, all stakeholders, including those within the company, are committed to paying attention to and caring about environmental issues. Over the next two years, these incentives will be considered and discussed at board meetings.

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, there are no monetary incentives for management related to environmental issues. However, all stakeholders, including those within the company, are committed to paying attention to and caring about environmental issues. Over the next two years, these incentives will be considered and discussed at board meetings.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Currently, there are no monetary incentives for management related to environmental issues. However, all stakeholders, including those within the company, are committed to paying attention to and caring about environmental issues. Over the next two years, these incentives will be considered and discussed at board meetings.
[Fixed row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

☑ Direct operations

☑ Upstream value chain

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our Sustainability policy cover multitude of environmental issues such as climate change (GHG emission), water, deforestation, peat, hazardous and non hazardous waste. It also cover human rights and worker rights issue such as: FPIC, compliance to minimum wage, Striving for living wage, No child labor, No forced labor etc. The policy is applicable for our direct operations and our suppliers

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

☑ Commitment to no trade of CITES listed species

☑ Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

☑ Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas

☑ Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards

☑ Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance

☑ Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species

Climate-specific commitments

☑ Other climate-related commitment, please specify :Reduce emission

Forests-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to no development on peat regardless of depth

☑ Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat

☑ Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting

☑ Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

☑ Commitment to facilitate the inclusion of smallholders into the value chain

☑ Commitment to conduct or support restoration and/or compensation to remedy for past deforestation or conversion

☑ Commitment to no deforestation, to no planting on peatlands, and to no exploitation (NDPE) by target date, please specify :2016

☑ Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2016

Water-specific commitments

☑ Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances

☑ Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes

☑ Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes

Social commitments

☑ Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles

☑ Commitment to promote gender equality and women's empowerment

☑ Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

☑ Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights

☑ Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

☑ Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems

☑ Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, in line with another global environmental treaty or policy goal, please specify

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

☑ Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Sustainability Policy Feb 2024.pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

☑ Global Forest Watch

☑ Other, please specify **:Indonesian Oil Palm Grower Association (GAPKI), Indonesian Oleochemical Producer Association (APOLIN) and Indonesian Biofuel Association (APROBI), Palm Oil Collaboration Group (POCG)**

☑ Fire Free Alliance (FFA)

☑ Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA)

☑ Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)

☑ International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

To ensure we remain on top of the latest sustainability developments in the sector, we to play an active role in prominent sustainability forums and associations. We became an RSPO member in 2006. We are also members of industry associations including the Indonesian Oil Palm Grower Association (GAPKI), Indonesian Oleochemical Producer Association (APOLIN) and Indonesian Biofuel Association (APROBI). We also actively participate and endorse the Palm Oil Collaboration Group.
[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to have one in the next two years

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

☑ Mandatory government register

☑ Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

2-0043-06-000-00 (RSPO)

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

We are aligned with the policy of the trade organisation such as RSPO, GAPKI, APROBI and APOLIN to require thier member to quantify their GHG emission and to develop a GHG emission mitigation plan.
[Fixed row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:
☑ Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific
☑ Indonesian Palm Oil Association (GAPKI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply
☑ Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:
☑ Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

We are aligned with the policy of the trade organisation such as RSPO, GAPKI, APROBI and APOLIN to require thier member to quantify their GHG emission and to develop a GHG emission mitigation plan

(4.11.2.9) Funding figure your organization provided to this organization or individual in the reporting year (currency)

0

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

☑ Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12) Have you published information about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

☑ In voluntary sustainability reports

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

☑ Water

☑ Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

☑ Underway - previous year attached

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

☑ Strategy

☑ Governance

☑ Emission targets

☑ Emissions figures

☑ Commodity volumes

☑ Water accounting figures

☑ Content of environmental policies

☑ Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics

☑ Risks & Opportunities

☑ Value chain engagement

☑ Dependencies & Impacts

☑ Biodiversity indicators

☑ Public policy engagement

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

Content (2)

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

Permata Group Sustainability Report 2023 - Together For Tomorrow. Building Sustainability.pdf

(4.12.1.8) Comment

-
[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

☑ Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

☑ Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization’s scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

☑ Bespoke climate transition scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Reputation

☑ Technology

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

☑ Unknown

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Changes in ecosystem services provision

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Finance and insurance

☑ Cost of capital

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature service delivery on consumer

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)

☑ Global targets

Direct interaction with climate

☑ On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Our Board of Directors optimizes the bespoke climate transition scenario in a combination of constraints, assumptions and uncertainties. Our apparent constraint originates from the black campaign targeted palm oil industries. The assumption that oil palm products to increase the climate change and to cause global warming, this accounts for the probability of some clients may reconsider before purchasing our products. The board to discuss and reacts to the quantifying GHG and target in 2030 through some actions likely minimizing chemical herbicides, more consuming renewable self-produced products of fibers and palm shells. This aims at lower GHG emissions and lower expenses of fuels. This strategy is hoped for providing justification of lower emission products to engage more customers while saving cost internally

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Permata Group has analyzed transition scenarios on how to best bring down our emission profile in discussions led by the Board of Directors. The analysis incorporated quantitative and qualitative aspects. Quantitatively, the analysis is supported by GHG emission data (scope 1 and 2) calculated using the GHG Protocol Standard. The quantitative data is used in the Qualitative brainstorming session to identify risks and opportunities, rank the importance and urgency of the risks and opportunities and formulate strategy to mitigate the risks or exploit the opportunities. The analysis results were presented to the Board for their assessment and recommendations to mitigate the risks were or exploit the opportunities were subsequently put up for the Board's consideration. For example, the introduction or stengthening of emission reduction target in select markets may may drive the demand for sustainable biofuels (be it solid or liquid). This is an opportunity that can be exploited if the company is willing to invest in technology to turn our biomass wastes into biomass pellets.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Forests scenarios

☑ Bespoke forests scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Policy

☑ Market

☑ Liability

☑ Reputation

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Speed of change (to state of nature and/or ecosystem services)

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

☑ Global regulation

☑ Global targets

Macro and microeconomy

☑ Domestic growth

☑ Globalizing markets

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Permata Group aims to use the bespoke forest scenario in our ways of surviving sustainably. The fast changing way of providing raw material from traditional folkways to a new and challenging one due to the EUDR legality compliance, this accounts for tracking down all direct and indirect suppliers in terms of no deforestation, no planting on peat, no exploitation. Eventhough we are combating the possibility of illegal suppliers and uncertain client behaviour, We commit to succeed complying with the EUDR rules as the failure to comply may result in losing clients in Europe markets.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Forests-related issues plays a major role in shaping our long-term business objectives. While the core objectives to grow the business and increase our production capacities still remains, we are now committed to do so sustainably. This is reflected in our sustainability policy where we pledge to grow our business without deforestation, without new development on peat and without exploitation. We also seek another scenario which is to find innovative way to increase our production sustainably and reduce the environmental and social impact of our existing operations. We aim to reduce our carbon footprint intensity and water footprint intensity by 5% by 2030 compared to our 2020 level and is working to achieve it both by reducing the absolute GHG emission and water consumption as well as increasing yield and efficiency. We also aim to achieve 100% traceability to plantation by 2025 and hope to increase our engagement with our suppliers in the future years. Internally,

we seek full compliance to our NDPE policy and will not pursue new development on HCV area, forested area (as per HCS definition) and peat area. All potential new development will be preceded by HCV-HCS assessment. We also seek to reduce the environmental and social impact of our existing operations by installing methane capture facilities in all of our palm oil mills, replacing coal with biomass in our refineries (where possible), implementing integrated pest management in our plantations, and many other initiatives. We also seek to obtain sustainability certification such as RSPO and ISPO for all of our plantations and palm oil mills. Externally, we seek to encourage and engage our suppliers to adopt NDPE framework. We work toward full traceability to mill and plantation and intensively engage our supplier in this. We also require our suppliers to sign our supplier sustainability code and require them to fill in our annual sustainability questionnaire.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Water scenarios

☑ Bespoke water scenario

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

☑ Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

☑ Acute physical

☑ Chronic physical

☑ Policy

☑ Technology

☑ Liability

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2024

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

☑ 2030

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

☑ Changes to the state of nature

☑ Number of ecosystems impacted

☑ Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

☑ Consumer sentiment

☑ Consumer attention to impact

☑ Impact of nature footprint on reputation

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Water footprint and water management are inseparable and bound to the board meeting. Scenarios are selected as reference that We gather the most effective solutions to overcome water-related issues among scenarios while adhering to the RSPO Best Management Practices to remain sustainable. In a case of dry season in Indonesia, many estates are vigilant of water stress that may account for fire. Realizing a potential threat to company reputation and asset, Permata Group anticipates in some ways: rehabilitation and optimization of waterweirs on peatland, installing reverse osmosis system, and installing rainwater collection system. These endeavors are in line with our sustainability policy to reduce water usage and to promote water recycling.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Water efficiency is an important aspect of our sustainability management. We have therefore implemented scenarios in the form of several programmes and initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water where possible. We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal. In a single plant, collected rainwater can provide up to 2% of total water usage. Other initiatives to reduce water withdrawal and consumption include using palm fibres instead of water to clean up accidental oil spills in our plants and reusing reject water from our reverse osmosis water treatment system to wash and clean our plants which can save us up to 10% of our water consumption. We will continue to seek out and innovate ways to reduce our water usage and have set

ourselves a target to reduce our 2030 water consumption intensity by 20% compared to a 2020 baseline. While we have no new water efficiency initiatives planned for the near future, we aim to continue expanding our current initiatives across our business units such as installing more rainwater collection drains.
[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

We use the bespoke climate transition scenario analysis to highlight some deliverables: 1. Mitigate climate related risks from the ongoing activities. Permata Group struggles in a way to press down the climate risks from ongoing projects or activities. In a case of construction of our methane capture system, we conduct Social Environment Impact Assessment that is divided into three phases namely before construction, during construction and after construction. We have considered to not use any herbicide to clean up the ground prior to the construction, instead we rely on manual clearance which contributes to less GHG emission. We don't use burning activities while building up the biogas plant. We have also discussed the methane capture system design with our professional vendor about high specification of capturing and reusing methane gas captured to prevent the release of GHG emission equals to 164000 tC02e annually. Another endeavour is opting the biogenic fuels such as oil palm shells, fibers and empty fruit bunches as alternatives to non-renewable fuel such as coal in terms of minimizing GHG emissions. After identifying the potential relase of GHG emissions from our operations, We urge to minimize them as best as we are capable of which is in line with our commitment in our sustainability policy. 2. Underscore main attributes that is yet to perform impact and consider the beginning anticipation to mitigate the impact. Our board members identify risk and opportunities with regards to climate related issue, and commence out strategies to deal with the impact that is about to happen. We are fully aware that anticipation is essential in mitigating future climate related risks that may account to obstruct company reputation and financial stability. We have set up our GHG emission reduction strategies and target in advance. We launch our sustainable and NDPE policy marking our commitment to zero deforestation and zero peat conversion. While we have not developed any new plantation since the early 2000s, this policy will ensure that any new potential developments will not be located in forested or peat areas which will greatly reduce future GHG emissions from land use of change. We have set the modest target of reducing our carbon

intensity by 10% by 2030 compared to a 2020 baseline, as we progress, we will review this target on regular basis to ensure that it remains appropriate to drive towards achieving net-zero emission.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Preserving the existing forest and other protected areas seems to be our main strategy to remain sustainable which is in line with our sustainability policy, we are committed to zero deforestation, protection of the HCV areas in our plantations, zero use of fire to clear land, zero new development on peat areas. The forest related issues underlying our bespoke forest scenario created are issues regarding NDPE and EUDR legal compliance. By which we use the bespoke forest scenario to overcome them. As the profound outcome has been delivered likely the 100 % traceability to mill in 2021, we are in the mid of completing another target of 100% traceability to plantation in 2025. While we stand still with our commitment to protect forest and protected areas based on the national regulation and global certification principles, we focus on achieving more targets. We aim to include the pertaining certifications related to NDPE and EUDR legal compliance. We seek for more RSPO and ISPO certifications in near future to support the NDPE principles and EUDR framework, we keep engage suppliers to gather the same stance on how to comply with EUDR legal compliance and NDPE commitments as attached in our sustainability policy.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

☑ Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management

☑ Strategy and financial planning

☑ Resilience of business model and strategy

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Permata Group is seeking for the successful implementation of water bespoke scenarios as the emphasis is on the board annual evaluation. The board members take overall decision to the delivery of water bespoke scenarios planned. One of scenarios has been fully delivered is a reduction of water use intensity by 20% from 2020 baseline which has been achieved in 2024 by 22.49% reduction of water use intensity compared with the baseline. Another program implemented as the scenario's outcome to reduce, reuse and recycle water is the instalation of rainwater collection drains in plants and employees' houses, where the collected rainwater in a single plant can save up to 2% of total water usage. We do mitigate amount of water usage in cleaning our plant floors by using palm fibers instead of using water and reusing our reject water from reverse osmosis principle for housing and operation purposes by which this can save up to 10% of water consumption. While we adhere to RSPO best management practice in managing water through our water management plant advances in some units, we are in the progress to implement this throughout the entire operational units, and we are struggling to achieve the long term target in year 2030 which is the reduction of water consumption intensity by 20 % compared with 2020 baseline.
[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization’s strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

☑ No, but we are developing a climate transition plan within the next two years

(5.2.15) Primary reason for not having a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :The discussion about our transition plan to 1.5 C world is still ongoing and is yet to be announced in near future

(5.2.16) Explain why your organization does not have a climate transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world

Permata Group acknowledges the impetus and the urgency behind limiting the global warming to 1.5°C. While Permata Group has yet to announce a transition plan to support a 1.5°C world, we have laid the foundation through our initiatives and actions. Sustainability and climate change related matters are discussed in all of our Board Meetings. We have also designated a member of the Board to be responsible to all sustainability and climate related matters. We have also announced and implemented a sustainability/NDPE policy which set out to mitigate most of the GHG emission from our land conversion and our suppliers' land conversion. Operational wise, we have also implemented various GHG emission reduction measures such as installation of methane capture plants in our mills. The methane capture plants are actively preventing 164,000 tons of CO2eq from being released into the atmosphere every year.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

☑ Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

☑ Products and services

☑ Upstream/downstream value chain

☑ Investment in R&D

☑ Operations

[Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate and forest related issues has given rise to a new and growing market of low emission and deforestation free products. This is typically verified using RSPO, ISCC, ISCC plus scheme or other scheme. There is typically a premium for low emission products over regular product and is an opportunity that we can exploit.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate and forest related issues such as GHG emission from deforestation and peat is the one of the impetus behind the adoption of our sustainability policy which commit us to,among other things, zero deforestation and zero peat conversion. This policy applies also to our sourcing so our sourcing strategy and our engagement with our supply chain have to be adapted accordingly. We have communicated our sustainability policy and our expectations to our suppliers through annual supplier workshops. We also require our supplier to fill in sustainability questionnaires as well as traceability questionnaires. Lastly we conduct physical visits to select suppliers to help them in their transition toward sustainability

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Water

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

The impact of climate change and water issues such as increase in extreme weather condition such as flooding and drought have altered our R&D investment. We are now investing more in seedling which is better able to withstand drought and flood. We are also researching avenues to increase our the water management system in our plantations

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

☑ Risks

☑ Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

☑ Climate change

☑ Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

Climate change issue impacted our continuous improvement initiative in our operation such as prioritisation for the use of biomass in our boilers, energy conservation initiative, GHG emission reduction initiative (such as methane capture installation), water conservation initiative etc Forest issue altered our sourcing system so that we are now requiring our suppliers to supply NDPE (No deforestatiom, no peat and no exploitation) products
[Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- ☑ Assets
- ☑ Revenues
- ☑ Direct costs
- ☑ Indirect costs
- ☑ Access to capital
- ☑ Capital expenditures
- ☑ Acquisitions and divestments

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- ☑ Risks
- ☑ Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- ☑ Climate change
- ☑ Forests
- ☑ Water

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Climate change, water and forests issues have influenced our financial and strategic planning. For example: In acquisition of new plantations, climate, water and forest related issues have now been incorporated in our due diligence. We now have to ensure that our potential acquisition is free from any deforestation liabilities (if a potential acquisition carry deforestation liability after certain cut off date, it will limit the access of its products to some market such as Europe after EUDR) which will make it less desirable for us. Second example: Bank and other financial institutions has now incorporated climate due diligence in their funding approval process. This has influenced our access to capital.
[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's climate transition
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years

[Fixed row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization's water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

20

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

10

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

20

(5.9.5) Please explain

Climate change has increased the occurences of extreme weather condition such as flood and drought. We expect to see increases in our water related expenditures to built water management system such as dikes and irrigations
[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Primary reason for not pricing environmental externalities	Explain why your organization does not price environmental externalities
	Select from: ☑ No, but we plan to in the next two years	*Select from:* ☑ Lack of internal resources, capabilities, or expertise (e.g., due to organization size)	*We lack the expertise to properly calculate the price of carbon*

[Fixed row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
Suppliers	*Select from:*	*Select all that apply*

	Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues	Environmental issues covered
	☑ Yes	☑ Climate change ☑ Forests
Smallholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply*
Customers	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Investors and shareholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water
Other value chain stakeholders	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Select all that apply* ☑ Climate change ☑ Forests ☑ Water

[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

All suppliers which are palm oil mills are considered to have substantive impact on climate change due to the risk of deforestation causing GHG emission

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

3

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

☑ Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

All suppliers which are palm oil mills are considered to have substantive impact on forest due to the risk of deforestation

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the threshold for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

☑ 1-25%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

3
[Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage all 100% of suppliers to work together sustainably through gathering their responses to our NDPE questionnaire and the mandatory supplier code of conduct. Both documents have covered our commitments to protect forest and other protected areas based on the applicable law and regulations. As soon as our suppliers read and sign the code of conduct and respond to our questionnaires, we develop risk assessment for our suppliers to identify high risk suppliers which we prioritise for more in-depth engagement such as mill visits and audits.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

☑ In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

☑ Supplier performance improvement

☑ Vulnerability of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We engage all 100% of suppliers to work together sustainably through gathering their responses to our NDPE questionnaire and the mandatory supplier code of conduct. Both documents have covered our commitments to protect forest and other protected areas based on the applicable law and regulations. As soon as our suppliers read and sign the code of conduct and respond to our questionnaires, we develop risk assessment for our suppliers to identify high risk suppliers which we prioritise for more in-depth engagement such as mill visits and audits.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization’s purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our suppliers must sign our supplier code of conduct which include committment to zero deforestation zero peat and zero exploitation which will reduce their carbon footprint. This clause is also included in our contract with our suppliers.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

☑ Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

Our suppliers must sign our supplier code of conduct which include committment to zero deforestation zero peat and zero exploitation. This clause is also included in our contract with our suppliers.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No development on peat regardless of depth

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We require all suppliers to fully comply with Indonesia Government requirement. This include complying with the requirement to work towards ISPO certification. One of the requirement for ISPO certification is to calculate GHG emission of the palm plantation and palm oil mill. Additionally, all of our suppliers are obliged to sign a supplier code, a prerequisite for transacting with us. One of our commitments stated in the supplier code is complying with all national or local environmental laws and regulations in protecting the environment. Others are Practicing zero deforestation and will not establish new plantations in High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas; Managing High Conservation Value (HCV) areas identified within the concession and protecting its natural function and biodiversity; Protecting and conserving the natural biodiversity inside the operational boundary and contributing to the biodiversity conservation effort outside; Practicing zero new planting on peatland and managing existing plantation on peat following RSPO's Best Management Practices; Implementing RSPO's Best Management Practices on soil management; Conducting social and environmental impact assessment before any new development; Identifying, quantifying and reducing GHG emissions from land use as well as operations and others. We also conduct regular NDPE IRF assessment and its verification by independent external party every year to monitor our suppliers' commitment

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

☑ First-party verification

☑ Off-site third-party audit

☑ Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.5) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.6) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive environmental dependencies and/or impacts related to this environmental issue that are in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

☑ Suspend and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

☑ 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

☑ Assessing the efficacy and efforts of non-compliant supplier actions through consistent and quantified metrics

☑ Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

☑ Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We require all suppliers to fully comply with Indonesia Government requirement. This include complying with the requirement to work towards ISPO certification. One of the requirement for ISPO certification is to calculate GHG emission of the palm plantation and palm oil mill. Additionally, all of our suppliers are obliged to sign a supplier code, a prerequisite for transacting with us. One of our commitments stated in the supplier code is complying with all national or local environmental laws and regulations in protecting the environment. Others are Practicing zero deforestation and will not establish new plantations in High Conservation Value (HCV) and High Carbon Stock (HCS) areas; Managing High Conservation Value (HCV) areas identified within the concession and protecting its natural function and biodiversity; Protecting and conserving the natural biodiversity inside the operational boundary and contributing to the biodiversity conservation effort outside; Practicing zero new planting on peatland and managing existing plantation on peat following RSPO's Best Management Practices; Implementing RSPO's Best Management Practices on soil management; Conducting social and environmental impact assessment before any new development; Identifying, quantifying and reducing GHG emissions from land use as well as operations and others. We also conduct regular NDPE IRF assessment and its verification by independent external party every year to monitor our suppliers' commitment
[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to measure GHG emissions

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

☑ Other capacity building activity, please specify :Run an engagement campaign to educate suppliers about climate change Directly work with suppliers on exploring corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have engaged 100% of our suppliers on climate change matters by sending out annual sustainability questionnaires to all of our suppliers. In the questionnaires, we asked our suppliers if they have calculated their GHG emission and whether they have created a GHG emission reductions action plan. We also asked our supplier to sign supplier code which included climate change clauses. In addition to the questionnaires and supplier code, we also include climate change topics in our annual sustainability workshop and training. We also bring it up during our visit to our suppliers. Our suppliers are very supportive of the inclusion of climate change topics in our workshops and trainings especially on GHG emission calculation.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Complying with regulatory requirements

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

☑ No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

☑ Develop or distribute resources on how to map upstream value chain

☑ Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

☑ Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones

☑ Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

☑ Collect environmental risk and opportunity information at least annually from suppliers

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

☑ Tier 1 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

We have engaged 100% of our suppliers on forest matters by sending out annual sustainability questionnaires to all of our suppliers. In the questionnaires, we asked our suppliers if they have committed to NDPE policy and have conducted HCV-HCS asessment. We also asked our supplier to sign supplier code which included NDPE clauses. In addition to the questionnaires and supplier code, we also include NDPE topics in our annual sustainability workshop and training. We also bring it up during our visit to our suppliers.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :Complying to NDPE principles

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

☑ Yes

Water

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

☑ No, this engagement is unrelated to meeting an environmental requirement

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach

Capacity building

☑ Organize capacity building events

Other, please specify

☑ Other, please specify :Helping smallholders in the replanting program by supplying seedlings

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

216

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In 2022, Permata Group has conducted several engagement with smallholders. We have provided 8,640 seedling for 216 smallholders to help in their replanting program. Furthermore,To reduce deforestation and to increase the awareness of environment preservation, we conduct supplier workshop that covers the updated sustainable agricultural practices. To ensure supplier's compliance in sustainability practices we require suppliers and smallhholders to submit our Questionnaires on the topics discussed above to show their committment and compliance. We deem all of these endeavors are conducted successfully as planned, and we will maintain these engagement activities for future sustainable approaches.
[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

☑ None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Permata Group is committed to engaging with our costumers to inform them of our sustainability progress and achievement. We typically invite our customer to attend our sustainability workshop either as a participant to give one or two presentations or as an observer. We also participate in our customers questionnaires and provide information on sustainability (and climate change) to the best of our ability. We participate in numerous public score cards and benchmarking programs such as CDP, Eco Vadis, SPOTT, and PROPER to provide our customer an more practical avenue in gauging our progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Informing our customers of our sustainability and climate change progress have generated an overwhelmingly positive response from our customers. Our customers appreciated our ability to calculate our GHG emission which they need for their scope 3 emission. Some customers have stated that they are open for collaboration in climate change mitigation.

Forests

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Permata Group is committed to engaging with our costumers to inform them of our sustainability progress and achievement. We typically invite our customer to attend our sustainability workshop either as a participant to give one or two presentations or as an observer. We also participate in our customers questionnaires and provide information on sustainability (and climate change) to the best of our ability. We participate in numerous public score cards and benchmarking programs such as CDP, Eco Vadis, SPOTT, and PROPER to provide our customer an more practical avenue in gauging our progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Informing our customers of our sustainability and NDPE progress have generated an overwhelmingly positive response from our customers. Our customers appreciated our committment to NDPE which is inline with their own committment. Some customers have stated that they are open for collaboration in advancing NDPE agenda in our supply chain.

Water

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

☑ Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Education/Information sharing

☑ Share information about your products and relevant certification schemes

☑ Share information on environmental initiatives, progress and achievements

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

☑ 100%

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

Permata Group is committed to engaging with our costumers to inform them of our sustainability progress and achievement. We typically invite our customer to attend our sustainability workshop either as a participant to give one or two presentations or as an observer. We also participate in our customers questionnaires and provide information on sustainability (and climate change) to the best of our ability. We participate in numerous public score cards and benchmarking programs such as CDP, Eco Vadis, SPOTT, and PROPER to provide our customer an more practical avenue in gauging our progress.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Informing our customers of our sustainability and water progress have generated an overwhelmingly positive response from our customers. Our customers appreciated our attention to water issues which is inline with their own committment. Some customers have stated that they are open for collaboration in advancing water conservation agenda in our supply chain.
[Add row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

Climate change

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Permata Group commit to combat climate change throughout the entire operations as stated in our sustainability policy. For this reason, we focus on some strategies to mitigate our outputs to the air from our operations. In plantations, we maximize the use of beneficiary host plants and barn owls as Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plans for pest control instead of using chemical pesticides which can prevent the release of more Green House Gasses to which extent this can contribute to lower impact on climate change. In midstream operations, we have installed and utilized methane capture facilities to seize GHGs from produced POME to prevent more release of these gasses (CH4, CO2, N2O, etc.) to the atmosphere. In addition, we apply zero waste through the reuse of biomass (fiber, EFB and Palm Kernel Shell) for inputs to boiler burner instead of using fossil fuel, this results in lesser GHG emission to the air rather than higher GHG emission derived from boiler combustion using coal. We also underscore our commitment to zero deforestation and zero peat conversion to greatly reduce future GHG emissions from land use change and deforestation.

Forests

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

We released our Sustainable and NDPE policy in 2015 marking our commitment to zero deforestation and zero peat conversion. We do publish our sustainability policy highlighting the zero operation on protected areas. In regards to this commitment, we have ensured all of our operational units to not establish new plantations on protected areas such as area HCV or HCS forests, peatlands, and other areas protected under government laws or regulations. While we have not developed any

new plantations since the early 2000s, we will make sure that any new potential developments will not be located in forested or peat areas which will greatly reduce future GHG emissions from land use change. We also seek opportunities to participate in the restoration and rehabilitation of damaged natural ecosystems such as mangrove forests restoration and degraded land reforestation through our Permata Group programs.

Water

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

Permata Group embarks water conservation strategy and its implementation as one of the sustainability approaches. Relying on water and effluent management, we urge to scale down our water consumption and treat our effluent properly. We have therefore implemented several programmes and initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water where possible. We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal. In a single plant, collected rainwater that can provide up to 2% of total water usage. Other initiatives to reduce water withdrawal and consumption include using palm fibres instead of water to clean up accidental oil spills in our plants and reusing reject water from our reverse osmosis water treatment system to wash and clean our plants which can save us up to 10% of our water consumption. We will continue to seek out and innovate ways to reduce our water usage and have set ourselves a target to reduce our 2030 water consumption intensity by 5% compared to a 2020 baseline. While we have no new water efficiency initiatives planned for the near future, we aim to continue expanding our current initiatives across our business units such as installing more rainwater collection drains.

Plastics

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Operational control

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

As our commitment to protect environment in the sustainability policy, we implement some strategies to reduce plactics uses in our operations. We reduce plastics uses of pesticides wraps through Integrated Pest Management control using host plants and barn owls, and reuse of produced POME for land application, as well as the reuse of solid biomass for manuring which can replace the use of fertilizers wraps in estates. We will strive to commence other initiatives in the future. In case if we have no other initiatives planned for the near future, we aim to continue expanding our current initiatives across our business units such as minimizing the use of wraps from usage of pesticides and fertilizers.

Biodiversity

(6.1.1) Consolidation approach used

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :Operational control and Corporate Social Responsibility

(6.1.2) Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach

For our direct operations, we assess our biodiversity compliance through internal audit guided by RSPO P&C. We are committed to conduct high conservation value (HCV) assessment before any new development and to preserve any HCV area identified. This commitment will result in protection of area with high conservation value such as forest and peat. Aside from avoidance of GHG emission, the protection of forest and peat will also preserve biodiversity of the area. Through our Permata Hijau Program, we have collaborated with Leuser International Foundation to launch land restoration project by planting eight thousand trees on degraded land around Gayo arabica coffee plantation in Tingkem, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The rehabilitation program aims to restore 150 ha (hectare) of degraded and burnt land by planting 18,000 coffee plants and hardwood trees such as avocado, mindi, lekap, kesemek and kerto that serves as shade, water storage and erosion prevention.
[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(7.2) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

Select all that apply

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Scope 2 Guidance

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard

☑ 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

☑ The Greenhouse Gas Protocol Agricultural Guidance: Interpreting the Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Agricultural Sector

☑ Other, please specify :RSPO Palm GHG calculator, biograce

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

	Scope 2, location-based	Scope 2, market-based	Comment
	Select from: ☑ We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure	*Select from:* ☑ We have no operations where we are able to access electricity supplier emission factors or residual emissions factors and are unable to report a Scope 2, market-based figure	*We do not provide market-based data for carbon emission scope 2*

[Fixed row]

(7.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1, Scope 2 or Scope 3 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

637457.47

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We adhere to GHG Protocol standard calculator to estimate all direct emissions of GHG scope 1 across our business units.

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5476.9

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We adhere to GHG Protocol standard calculator to estimate all direct emissions of GHG scope 2 across our business units. GHG protocol standard source from the IPCC Guidelines and reports

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We had not considered Scope 3 of GHG emissions at that time

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/30/2020

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

We are considering Scope 3 of GHG emissions in the future
[Fixed row]

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*837130.38*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the direct (scope 1) GHG emissions released by our operation.*
Past year 1	*794804.32*	*12/30/2023*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the direct (scope 1) GHG emissions released by our operation.*
Past year 2	*821166.17*	*12/30/2022*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the direct (scope 1) GHG emissions released by our operation.*
Past year 3	*873605.65*	*12/30/2021*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the direct (scope 1) GHG emissions released by our operation.*

[Fixed row]

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

	Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)	End date	Methodological details
Reporting year	*26072.71*	*Date input [must be between [11/19/2015 - 11/19/2024]*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the indirect (scope 2) GHG emissions released by our operation.*
Past year 1	*23223.7*	*12/30/2023*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the indirect (scope 2) GHG emissions released by our operation.*
Past year 2	*15249.35*	*12/30/2022*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the indirect (scope 2) GHG emissions released by our operation.*
Past year 3	*2733.29*	*12/30/2021*	*We use GHG Protocol Standard to calculate the indirect (scope 2) GHG emissions released by our operation.*

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3812739.9

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We obtained product purchase data and converted it into emission estimates using emission factors from our data in the RSPO PalmGHG Calculator.

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not yet evaluated the capital goods category for inclusion in our Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory. We will consider assessing and including it in future reporting cycles.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

153655.43

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We obtained fuel purchase data and converted it into emission estimates using emission factors from IPCC and Biograce

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

39768.88

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We obtained raw purchase data and converted it into emission estimates using emission factors from BLE guideline and Biograce

Waste generated in operations

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average data method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Following the GHG Protocol Scope 3 Standard, we estimated Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in our operations.

Business travel

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not yet evaluated the business travel category for inclusion in our Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory. We will consider assessing and including it in future reporting cycles.

Employee commuting

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have not yet evaluated the employee commuting category for inclusion in our Scope 3 GHG emissions inventory. We will consider assessing and including it in future reporting cycles.

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not lease our assets to other parties.

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

49402.04

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Average product method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We calculated Scope 3 emissions from downstream transportation and distribution using emission factors from the BLE guideline and the Ecoinvent v3.7 database for transoceanic tanker transport.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We will consider this in the future

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Relevant, not yet calculated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We will consider this in future

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not evaluated

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not evaluated this

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not lease our assets to other parties.

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not cover franchise system in our business

Investments

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not provide capital or financing services

Other (upstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have other categories for upstream

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

☑ Not relevant, explanation provided

(7.8.5) Please explain

We do not have other categories for downstream
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2023

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

6025611.65

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

154067.85

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

61488.58

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

57338.17

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

Our total scope 3 GHG emission in previous reporting year is 6298506.25 tCO2e
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance
Scope 3	*Select from:* ☑ No third-party verification or assurance

[Fixed row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42326.06

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

A decrease of 1,169,395 tons in production volume in 2024 compared to the previous year has led to a change in our fuel consumption pattern. In 2023, our fuel mix consisted of 43 percent fossil fuel and 57 percent renewable fuel, while in 2024 it shifted to 54 percent fossil fuel and 45 percent renewable fuel. The increased consumption of fossil fuel was primarily due to the reduced reuse of biomass materials, namely empty fruit bunches, fiber, and shell, as a result of underproduction. This shift contributed to higher Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2024, totaling 863,203.08 tCO_2 e, compared to 818,028.02 tCO_2 e in 2023. Fossil fuel emission in 2024 was 837,130.38 tCO2e, while in 2023 was 794,804.32 tCO2e; To assess the impact of this change specifically on Scope 1 emissions from fossil fuels, the following calculation was used: (837,130.38−794,804.32)/794,804.32×100%= 5.32 % This indicates a 5.32 percent increase in Scope 1 fossil fuel emissions in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily driven by the lower availability of renewable fuel sources due to decreased production output.

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

this column is not applicable for us

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

this column is not applicable for us

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

No acquisition in 2024

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

Not Applicable

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

42326.06

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

5.32

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

A decrease of 1,169,395 tons in production volume in 2024 compared to the previous year has led to a change in our fuel consumption pattern. In 2023, our fuel mix consisted of 43 percent fossil fuel and 57 percent renewable fuel, while in 2024 it shifted to 54 percent fossil fuel and 45 percent renewable fuel. The increased

consumption of fossil fuel was primarily due to the reduced reuse of biomass materials, namely empty fruit bunches, fiber, and shell, as a result of underproduction. This shift contributed to higher Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2024, totaling 863,203.08 tCO_2 e, compared to 818,028.02 tCO_2 e in 2023. Fossil fuel emission in 2024 was 837,130.38 tCO2e, while in 2023 was 794,804.32 tCO2e; To assess the impact of this change specifically on Scope 1 emissions from fossil fuels, the following calculation was used: (837,130.38−794,804.32)/794,804.32×100%= 5.32 % This indicates a 5.32 percent increase in Scope 1 fossil fuel emissions in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily driven by the lower availability of renewable fuel sources due to decreased production output.

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We use the same methodology to count GHG emissions value every year

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

We use the same scope of assessment as last year

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

this column is not applicable for us

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

this column is not applicable for us

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:
☑ No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

this column is not applicable for us
[Fixed row]

(7.13) Is biogenic carbon pertaining to your direct operations relevant to your current CDP climate change disclosure?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.13.1) Account for biogenic carbon data pertaining to your direct operations and identify any exclusions.

CO2 emissions from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Most of our plantation is old plantation planted in 1990s so the land use change emission amortisation had lapsed.

CO2 removals from land use management

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Most of our plantation is old plantation planted in 1990s so the land use change emission amortisation had lapsed.

Sequestration during land use change

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

Most of our plantation is old plantation planted in 1990s so the land use change emission amortisation had lapsed.

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (land machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

We do not use biofuel in our land machinery

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (processing/manufacturing machinery)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

521806.44

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

We used large amount of biomass (palm kernel shell, mesocarp fibre and EFB fibre) in our mills and refineries. Our biogenic emissions (emissions produced by the combustion of biomass which is recycled back by the palm trees and is not included in our carbon footprint calculations for scope 1 and scope 2) in 2024 is 521806.4 tCO2e, which is equal to 60.45% of our scope 1 and 2 emissions

CO2 emissions from biofuel combustion (other)

(7.13.1.1) Emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.13.1.2) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factors

(7.13.1.3) Please explain

We do not use biofuel in other activities
[Fixed row]

(7.14) Do you calculate greenhouse gas emissions for each agricultural commodity reported as significant to your business?

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ No, and we do not intend to calculate this data within the next two years

(7.14.7) Explain why you do not calculate GHG emissions for this commodity

We do not grow, process or trade other oil seeds other than oil palm

Palm oil

(7.14.1) GHG emissions calculated for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.14.2) Reporting emissions by

Select from:

☑ Total

(7.14.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

863203.08

(7.14.5) Change from last reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(7.14.6) Please explain

A decrease of 1,169,395 tons in production volume in 2024 compared to the previous year has led to a change in our fuel consumption pattern. In 2023, our fuel mix consisted of 43 percent fossil fuel and 57 percent renewable fuel, while in 2024 it shifted to 54 percent fossil fuel and 45 percent renewable fuel. The increased consumption of fossil fuel was primarily due to the reduced reuse of biomass materials, namely empty fruit bunches, fiber, and shell, as a result of underproduction. This shift contributed to higher Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in 2024, totaling 863,203.08 tCO_2 e, compared to 818,028.02 tCO_2 e in 2023. Fossil fuel emission in 2024 was 837,130.38 tCO2e, while in 2023 was 794,804.32 tCO2e; To assess the impact of this change specifically on Scope 1 emissions from fossil fuels, the following calculation was used: (837,130.38−794,804.32)/794,804.32×100%= 5.32 % This indicates a 5.32 percent increase in Scope 1 fossil fuel emissions in 2024 compared to 2023, primarily driven by the lower availability of renewable fuel sources due to decreased production output.
[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

620970.105

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
☑ CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

171262.261

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

☑ N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

44898.01

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

☑ IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)	Scope 2, market-based (metric tons CO2e)
Indonesia	*837130.38*	*26072.71*	*0*

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	*Plantation*	*40559.85*
Row 2	*Palm Oil Mills, Refineries, Kernel Crushers and Oleochemicals*	*796570.53*

[Add row]

(7.18) Do you include emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) in your direct operations as part of your global gross Scope 1 figure?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.18.1) Select the form(s) in which you are reporting your agricultural/forestry emissions.

Select from:

☑ Total emissions

(7.18.2) Report the Scope 1 emissions pertaining to your business activity(ies) and explain any exclusions. If applicable, disaggregate your agricultural/forestry by GHG emissions category.

Row 1

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Processing/Manufacturing

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

796570.53

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

We rely on GHG protocol standard to disclose GHG emission values for scope 1. The calculation covers the following areas: energy, wastewater, transport, and field emission (LUC, peat oxidation, and fertilizer)

Row 2

(7.18.2.1) Activity

Select from:

☑ Agriculture/Forestry

(7.18.2.3) Emissions (metric tons CO2e)

40559.85

(7.18.2.4) Methodology

Select all that apply

☑ Default emissions factor

(7.18.2.5) Please explain

We rely on GHG protocol standard to disclose GHG emission values for scope 1. The calculation covers the following areas: energy, wastewater, transport, and field emission (LUC, peat oxidation, and fertilizer)
[Add row]

(7.20) Indicate which gross global Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

☑ By business division

(7.20.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 2, location-based (metric tons CO2e)
Row 1	*Plantation*	*496.58*
Row 2	*Palm Oil Mills, Refineries, Kernel Crushers and Oleochemicals*	*25576.13*

[Add row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

837130.38

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

26072.71

(7.22.4) Please explain

Permata Group comprises of some parent companies known as our holding companies: PT. Permata Hijau Palm Oleo, PT. Nubika Jaya, PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia, PT. Permata Hijau Sawit, PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri, PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan. Whereas, each of holding companies is responsible for its subsidiaries

or entities. As an example, PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri (PAA) manage operations in 3 subsidiaries (PAA Duri, PAA Dumai and PAA KID)and PT. Nubika Jaya manage operations in 2 subsidiaries (Nubika Jaya Mill and Tanjung Medan Estate). We have estimated GHG emission values for scope 1 and scope 2 across all subsidiaries, then summing up these values into the smaller scale which is the GHG emissions values of parent companies, then we count up these values into the total scope 1 dan 2 GHG emission value of Permata Group.

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

We have included calculation of all entities in the consolidated accounting group category above
[Fixed row]

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.23.1) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions by subsidiary.

Row 1

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Palm Oleo (PHPO)-Belawan

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

182453.21

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

23536.47

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Palm Oleo (PHPO)-Belawan operates downstream facilities.

Row 2

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Palm Oleo (PHPO)-KIM II

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

209833.07

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45.07

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Palm Oleo (PHPO)-KIM II operates downstream facilities.

Row 3

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Nubika Jaya

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4990.05

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Nubika Jaya operates POM, and downstream facilities. It uses mostly biomass in its boilers.

Row 4

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Hutalombang

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

37107.56

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

194.19

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Hutalombang operates POM and downstream facilities. It uses mostly biomass in its boilers.

Row 5

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Pabrik Langgam

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

41476.53

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11.55

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Pabrik Langgam operates Palm Oil Mill Facility. It uses mostly biomass in its boilers.

Row 6

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Pabrik Balam

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

21424.58

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

185.95

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Pabrik Balam operates Palm Oil Mill Facility.

Row 7

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Sawit- Mananti

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

48206.17

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Sawit-Mananti operates POM and downstream facilities.

Row 8

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri-Dumai

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

454.61

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1602.89

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri-Dumai operates downstream facilities. It uses mostly biomass in its boilers.

Row 9

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri-Duri

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

25727.8

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri-Duri operates POM and downstream facilities. It uses mostly biomass in its boilers.

Row 10

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri-KID

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil processing

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO SCCS number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

224896.95

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Pelita Agung Agrindustri-KID operates downstream facilities.

Row 11

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Nubika Jaya-Tanjung Medan

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO P&C certificate number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO P&C certificate number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

13694.65

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

130.45

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Nubika Jaya-Tanjung Medan operates a plantation

Row 12

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Aliaga

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4103.81

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

19.21

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Aliaga operates a plantation

Row 13

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Sawit-Papaso

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4849.72

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

78.74

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Sawit-Papaso operates a plantation

Row 14

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan-Nagargar

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ Other unique identifier, please specify :RSPO P&C certificate number

(7.23.1.11) Other unique identifier

RSPO P&C certificate number

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1145.93

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan-Nagargar operates a plantation

Row 15

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan-Bukit Udang

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3286.04

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

138.77

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan-Bukit Udang operates a plantation

Row 16

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan-Sosa Indah

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2000.71

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

72.73

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Damai Nusa Sekawan-Sosa Indah operates a plantation

Row 17

(7.23.1.1) Subsidiary name

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Kebun Langgam

(7.23.1.2) Primary activity

Select from:

☑ Palm oil farming

(7.23.1.3) Select the unique identifier you are able to provide for this subsidiary

Select all that apply

☑ No unique identifier

(7.23.1.12) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

11478.98

(7.23.1.13) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

56.68

(7.23.1.15) Comment

PT. Permata Hijau Indonesia-Kebun Langgam operates a plantation
[Add row]

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

☑ More than 5% but less than or equal to 10%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization’s energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1235885

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2019592

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3255477.00

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

34392

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

34392.00

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

0.00

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

1235885

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

2053984

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable + non-renewable) MWh

3289869.00
[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization’s consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	*Select from:* ☑ No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1228811

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1228811

(7.30.7.8) Comment

All kinds of our Sustainable biomass, such as Fiber, EFB, and shell, are used for self Cogeneration as much as 1,228,811 MWh, resulting in generation of heat that turns into steam and electricity to run processing facilities in our plants. For instance, since the boiler and turbine are located in the same area, biomass are combusted inside the boiler to incur heat that transforms water into steam to run the turbine and other facilities. At the same time, the turbine generates electrical energy derived from steam to run the entire facilities in our plants.

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use other biomass. We do not buy wood pellet.

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:
☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

7074

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

7074

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our renewable oils such as biodiesel (PME) is used for self Cogeneration as much as 7074 MWh, resulting in generation of heat that turns into steam and electricity to run processing facilities in our plants. For instance, since the boiler and turbine are located in the same area, renewable fuels are added to the boiler to incur heat that is transformed into steam to runs the turbine and other facilities. At the same time, the turbine generates electrical energy derived from steam to run the entire facilities in our plants.

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

1974958

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

1974958

(7.30.7.8) Comment

An amount of 1,974,958 MWh coal are used to generate electricity, steam and heat to run processing facilities in our plants. For instance, since the boiler and turbine are located in the same area, coals are combusted inside the boiler to incur heat that transforms water into steam to run the turbine and other facilities. At the same time, the turbine generates electrical power derived from steam to run the entire facilities in our plants.

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

44635

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

44635

(7.30.7.8) Comment

Our non-renewable oils (diesel, petrol and residual oils such as RCO or MCO) are used for self Cogeneration as much as 44,635 MWh, resulting in generation of heat that turns into steam and electricity to run processing facilities in our plants. For instance, since the boiler and turbine are located in the same area, nonrenewable oils

are added to the boiler to produce additional heat that is transformed into steam to runs the turbine and other facilities. At the same time, the turbine generates electrical power derived from steam to run the entire facilities in our plants.

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use gas to run our facilities

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

We do not use other non-renewable fuel to run our facilities

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

☑ LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3255477

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.5) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

3255477

(7.30.7.8) Comment

The total fuel consists of renewable fuels and renewable biomass, as well as non-renewable oils that account for self Cogeneration as much as 3,255,477 MWh, resulting in generation of heat that turns into steam and electricity to run processing facilities in our plants.
[Fixed row]

(7.30.9) Provide details on the electricity, heat, steam, and cooling your organization has generated and consumed in the reporting year.

Electricity

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

262909.2

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

258585.32

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

98765.51

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

97141.18

Heat

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

Steam

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

2873726.25

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

2873726.25

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

1079555.34

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

1079555.34

Cooling

(7.30.9.1) Total Gross generation (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.2) Generation that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.3) Gross generation from renewable sources (MWh)

0

(7.30.9.4) Generation from renewable sources that is consumed by the organization (MWh)

0
[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Indonesia

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

34392

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

258585.32

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

3255477.01

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3548454.33
[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.17

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

863203.08

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

☑ metric ton of product

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

5077999

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

29.82

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ Increased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

☑ Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.45.9) Please explain

The increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions intensity in 2024, which rose to 0.17 tCO_2 e per ton of product from 0.13 tCO_2 e per ton of product in 2023, was influenced by two main factors. First, a significant decline in production volume, with a decrease of 1,169,395 tons compared to the previous year, led to higher emissions per unit of output. Second, the reduced reuse of biomass materials such as empty fruit bunches, fiber, and shell resulted in greater reliance on fossil fuels, contributing to higher Scope 1 GHG emissions. These factors together led to an increase in overall emissions intensity compared to the previous year.
[Add row]

(7.52) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

Row 1

(7.52.1) Description

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :we do not provide additional metric

(7.52.2) Metric value

0

(7.52.3) Metric numerator

0

(7.52.4) Metric denominator (intensity metric only)

0

(7.52.5) % change from previous year

0

(7.52.6) Direction of change

Select from:

☑ No change

(7.52.7) Please explain

We do not provide any additional metric
[Add row]

(7.53) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Intensity target

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

☑ No, but we anticipate setting one in the next two years

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

☑ Carbon dioxide (CO2)

☑ Methane (CH4)

☑ Nitrous oxide (N2O)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

☑ Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

☑ Location-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons CO2e per metric ton of product

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1

0.14676

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2

0.00126

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes

0.1480200000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

10

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes

0.1332180000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

100

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1

0.16485

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2

0.005134

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes

0.1699840000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

☑ Yes, it covers land-related and non-land related emissions (e.g. SBT approved before the release of FLAG target-setting guidance)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

-148.39

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Expired

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Permata Group will continue to innovate and seek out other emission reduction opportunities in our continued fight against climate change. We understood that since we have already implemented the obvious and most impactful emission reduction programs (such as the use of biomass in our boilers, methane capture, etc.), the potential for further reduction is becoming more limited. As such, we have set a modest emission reduction target where we aimed to reduce our 2030 GHG emission intensity by 10% compared to our 2020 baseline.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

We have set up the objective of GHG emissions reduction target by 10 % from the baseline. Where the underlying objective is to reduce our GHG emissions by minimum 10 % lower than the GHG emissions intensity in baseline by 2030

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

☑ No

[Add row]

(7.54) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Select all that apply

☑ Targets to reduce methane emissions

(7.54.2) Provide details of any other climate-related targets, including methane reduction targets.

Row 1

(7.54.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Oth 1

(7.54.2.2) Date target was set

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide

(7.54.2.4) Target type: absolute or intensity

Select from:

☑ Absolute

(7.54.2.5) Target type: category & metric (target numerator if reporting an intensity target)

Renewable fuel production

☑ cubic meters of biogas

(7.54.2.7) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(7.54.2.8) Figure or percentage in base year

15000000

(7.54.2.9) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.54.2.10) Figure or percentage at end of date of target

18750000

(7.54.2.11) Figure or percentage in reporting year

15000000

(7.54.2.12) % of target achieved relative to base year

0.0000000000

(7.54.2.13) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(7.54.2.15) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, Permata Group ensures all targets align with our sustainability policy commitment. One of our commitments to saving the environment is quantifying and reducing GHG emissions. Permata Group was one of the first companies in Indonesia to install methane capture facilities in our palm oil mills. We commissioned our first methane capture facility in 2008 and equipped all our palm oil mills with methane capture facilities by 2010. As one of the mill have since underwent significant upgrade in capacity, we plan to construct a second methane capture plant at that site.

(7.54.2.16) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

☑ No, it’s not part of an overarching initiative

(7.54.2.18) Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target is to produce biogas to be utilized in electricity generation. Currently we are operating four biogas plants with one under construction

(7.54.2.19) Target objective

The underlying objective behind this target is to add more methane capture facilities along with optimizing existing methane capture facilities which result in 25 % more metric ton of biogas captured in targeted year compared with the baseline.

(7.54.2.20) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

The construction of the new methane capture plan has approved by the Board and is now under construction. It is hoped that it will be ready for commissioning by next year.
[Add row]

(7.55) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Select from:
☑ Yes

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e
Under investigation	*0*	*`Numeric input*
To be implemented	*0*	*0*
Implementation commenced	*0*	*0*
Implemented	*4*	*164000*
Not to be implemented	*0*	*`Numeric input*

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Fugitive emissions reductions

☑ Agricultural methane capture

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

164000

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

☑ Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

☑ Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

1000000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in 1.2)

12000000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

☑ 11-15 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

☑ 21-30 years

(7.55.2.9) Comment

Each methane capture costs around 3 million USD to construct and each methane capture is able to reduce shell consumption in the mills by around 5,000 ton per year (more if the mill is integrated with KCP). The shells can then be sold or exported to our sister refineries. Assuming the shell is valued at 50 USD per ton then each methane capture is able to save USD 250,000 per year. Our 4 methane capture will cost 12 milion USD to construct and save USD 1 million annually.
[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

☑ Dedicated budget for other emissions reduction activities

(7.55.3.2) Comment

Emission reduction is one of the priority sustainability program and the dedicated budget is allocated to drive implementation
[Add row]

(7.67) Do you implement agriculture or forest management practices on your own land with a climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefit?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.67.1) Specify the agricultural or forest management practice(s) implemented on your own land with climate change mitigation and/or adaptation benefits and provide a corresponding emissions figure, if known.

Row 1

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Integrated pest management

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

We practiced integrated pest management (IPM) by utilizing natural predator such as barn owl to help control rat population and beneficial plants such as allamanda to foster beneficial insect species and mucuna bracteata to help control weeds

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Reduced demand for pesticides (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

The use of the natural predator will reduce the amount of pesticides needed in our plantation operation

Row 2

(7.67.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP2

(7.67.1.2) Management practice

Select from:

☑ Manure management

(7.67.1.3) Description of management practice

We implement a land application system whereby treated palm oil mill effluent (POME) from our mills is used in our plantations as organic fertilizer. Our land application systems recycle the nutrients present in POME back into the plantation. We also trial the installation of belt presses in some of our mills to separate solids from effluent, the produced solid can then be appliad as alternative to chemical fertilizers. We optimize this land application and belt press installation to reduce the release of more GHG emission from chemical fertilizer application to which we have reduced through this system.

(7.67.1.4) Primary climate change-related benefit

Select from:

☑ Reduced demand for fertilizers (adaptation)

(7.67.1.5) Estimated CO2e savings (metric tons CO2e)

50365.08

(7.67.1.6) Please explain

The use of solid produced from belt press and POME stored in land application is to reduce chemical fertilizers demands in our plantations which can then reduce the more release of GHG emissions from chemical fertilizer.
[Add row]

(7.69) Do you know if any of the management practices implemented on your own land disclosed in 7.67.1 have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.69.1) Provide details on those management practices that have other impacts besides climate change mitigation/adaptation and on your management response.

Row 1

(7.69.1.1) Management practice reference number

Select from:

☑ MP1

(7.69.1.2) Overall effect

Select from:

☑ Positive

(7.69.1.3) Which of the following has been impacted?

Select all that apply

☑ Biodiversity

(7.69.1.4) Description of impact

Integrated pest management reduce the use of chemical pesticides which will have positive impact on the biodiversity of the area

(7.69.1.5) Have you implemented any response to these impacts?

Select from:

☑ No

(7.69.1.6) Description of the response

It is positive impact, so no action is necessary
[Add row]

(7.74) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

☑ Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

☑ Low-Carbon Investment (LCI) Registry Taxonomy

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Biofuels

☑ Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME)

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Permata Group is one of the largest producer of biodiesel (FAME) from palm oil. Biodiesel is a non fossil fuel where the carbon released from the combustion of biodiesel is reabsorbed by palm trees to produce palm fruit which are then processed to produce biodiesel. We have obtained ISCC certification to ensure that our biodiesel or raw material to produce biodiesel is able to reduce GHG emission by at least 50% compared to fossil fuel.

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

☑ Yes

(7.74.1.6) Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

Select from:

☑ Other, please specify :ISCC

(7.74.1.7) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-grave

(7.74.1.8) Functional unit used

Terajoule Biofuel

(7.74.1.9) Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

In accordance with the ISCC EU 205 Version 4.0, fossil fuel comparator for useful heat or electricity is opted as our reference product.

(7.74.1.10) Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

Select from:

☑ Cradle-to-gate

(7.74.1.11) Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

41.9

(7.74.1.12) Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

Our biodesel with ISCC certification must be able to reduce GHG emission by at least 50% compared to fossil fuel. The emission factor for fossil fuel is 83.8 tCO2e/TJ then estimated emission avoided is 50% of 83.8 tCO2e/TJ which is 41.9 tCO2e/TJ

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

5

[Add row]

(7.79) Has your organization retired any project-based carbon credits within the reporting year?

Select from:

☑ No

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ No

[Fixed row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

Palm oil

(8.2.1) Disclosure volume (metric tons)

2885612.76

(8.2.2) Volume type

Select all that apply

☑ Produced

☑ Sourced

(8.2.3) Produced volume (metric tons)

454950

(8.2.4) Sourced volume (metric tons)

2430662.76
[Fixed row]

(8.3) Provide details on the land you own, manage and/or control that is used to produce your disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.3.1) Type of control

Select from:
☑ Own land

(8.3.2) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.3.3) First-level administrative division

Select from:
☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.3.4) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

North Sumatra Riau

(8.3.6) Area (hectares)

21921.11

(8.3.7) Indicate if you can provide the volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.3.8) Volume produced on land you own, manage and/or control (metric tons)

454950

(8.3.9) % area third-party certified

14.59

(8.3.10) Third-party certification scheme

Select all that apply

☑ RSPO producer/grower certification

☑ Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :ISPO (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil)

(8.3.11) Attach a list of production facility names and locations (optional)

List of facilities (name and location)-CDP.pdf
[Add row]

(8.4) Indicate if any of the land you own, manage and/or control was not used to produce your disclosed commodities in the reporting year.

Select from:

☑ All the land we own, manage and/or control is used for production

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

☑ States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

Aceh North Sumatra Riau West Sumatra Jambi South Sumatra West Kalimantan Central Kalimantan

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2430662.76

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

☑ Independent smallholders

☑ Single contracted producer

☑ Multiple contracted producers

☑ Trader/broker/commodity market

☑ Company-affiliated smallholders

☑ Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Permata Group evaluates all suppliers including suppliers of CPO commodity through conformance to code of ethics, sustainability policy and Traceability to Mill. All of our suppliers must abide by our commitment in sustainability policy, where a point highlighted is conformance to applicable law and regulations. We also engage our suppliers with the supplier code of ethics that covers compliance to local regulation and the traceability to mill evaluation. All of our suppliers' own operations are acquired through legal processes and has been approved by BPN (Badan Pertanahan Nasional) for SHM (Sertifikat Hak Milik) and approved by District authority for IMB (Izin Mendirikan Bangunan).
[Add row]

(8.6) Does your organization produce or source palm oil derived biofuel?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.6.1) Provide details of how your organization produces or sources palm oil derived biofuel.

Row 1

(8.6.1.1) Volume type

Select from:

☑ Produced

(8.6.1.2) Palm oil derived biofuel volume

878391.75

(8.6.1.3) Metric

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(8.6.1.4) Country/area of origin

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.6.1.5) First-level administrative division

Select from:

☑ State/equivalent jurisdiction, please specify :Badan Pertanahan Nasional, District Authority

(8.6.1.6) % of disclosure volume

Select from:

☑ 100%

(8.6.1.8) Comment (optional)

In Permata Group, Palm oil derived biofuel is produced using CPO as the raw material through our refinery and biodiesel facilities, this CPO is transformed into PME (Palm Methyl Esther) or FAME (Fatty Acid Methyl Esther) which is known as palm oil derived biodiesel. All of our owned and managed mills, refineries and biodiesel plants have been operating based on the national and local regulations. Our buildings legalities lie on Sertifikat Hak Milik (SHM) and/or Izin Mendirikan Bangunan (IMB) which is a prerequisite before operating in Indonesia
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Palm oil

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
[Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Palm oil

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

☑ No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Permata Group adheres to NDPE commitments in the sustainability policy, in which some points highlighted are about zero deforestation and zero conversion of HCV or HCS or any protected area such as peatlands since 31 December 2015. This policy is fully applicable to all of our stakeholders, including our suppliers.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

☑ 2015

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

☑ Sector-wide agreement/recommendation

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

☑ 2025

[Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Traceability

☑ % of volume traceable to traceability point

(8.7.2.6) Traceability point

Select from:

☑ Production unit

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

24

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2025

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

90.77

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

87.86

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As our commitment towards 100% traceability to plantation in the year 2025, Permata Group integrates a internal system to obtain information about origins of all Fresh Fruit Bunches(FFBs) supplied to our companies. Through this system, we strive to collect as much information from both our direct and indirect suppliers. Nonetheless, we do not focus on the traceability until the smallest work package which is the names of farmers who supply FFB to our middlemen.

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have classified a three-level definition or category of suppliers and disseminate the Traceability to Plantation (TTP) form to our suppliers to require the following information per each category: [For Plantation Companies], information needed: Name of the Plantation Address of the Plantation – at minimum the name of the Village (Desa) or the Sub-District (Kecamatan) is available GPS Coordinate Size of the Plantation Volume supplied to the mill. [For independent outgrowers, independent smallholders, and smallholder cooperatives], information needed to deem them as traceable: Name of the grower/cooperative Address of the grower/cooperative – at minimum the name of the Village (Desa) or the District (Kecamatan) is available Volume supplied to the mill. [For agents or other middlemen], information needed to deem them as traceable: Name of the agent/middlemen Address of the agent/middlemen facility – at minimum the name of the Village (Desa) or the District (Kecamatan) is available Area of operation (FFB sourcing) – at minumum the name of the Village (Desa) or the District (Kecamatan) is available Volume supplied to the mill. As we have achieved 90.77 % of Traceability to Plantation per December 2024, we will strive to fulfill our commitment for 100 % Traceability to Plantation by year 2025.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

This target highlights contents of the 12th SDG which is responsible consumption and production, this is carried out through the responsible sourcing of FFB in terms of compliance to local, national and international regulation. For example, 100 % TTP is used to ensure compliance to EUDR regulations and Indonesia Government regulation of land legality.

Palm oil

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 2

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

☑ Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

☑ Disclosure volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

☑ % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

☑ RSPO producer/grower certification

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2019

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

9

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2030

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

82.6

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(8.7.2.15) % of target achieved relative to base year

80.88

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ Sustainable Development Goals

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

As part of our committment to sustainability, we aim to achieve 100% RSPO P&C and SCCS certification for all of our production units by 2030

(8.7.2.18) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

Certification process is progressing at our production facilities. By the end of reporting year, it is expected that 82.60% of our production facilities will have obtained RSPO certifications, and 100% by 2030

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

RSPO P&C certification covers aspects of environment, labour, economy, transparency, etc. and mirror the implementation of SDGs. By which some incorporated SDGs with RSPO scopes are as follows: SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), SDG 15 (Life on Land), SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), SDG 17 (Partnerships for The Goals).
[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Palm oil

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

☑ Internal traceability system

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

As our commitments of maintaining 100 % traceability to mill and heading towards 100% traceability to plantation in the year 2025, Permata Group integrates a two tiered approach as our internal system to obtain information about origins of our supplied commodities. Based on the endeavour above, we gather all information of our direct and indirect suppliers by disseminating designated forms and collecting them back from suppliers. Details of the two tiered approach and the method used to note origins of our sourced volumes are as follows: Tier one: Traceability to mill (Updated every semester). We consider our oil or kernel to be traceable to palm oil mill if we have the following information of the supplying mills: name of the mill, address of the mill, and GPS coordinate of the mill, by which We disseminate the Traceability to Mill (TTM) form to our suppliers to obtain such information. Tier two: Traceability to the Plantation. We have classified a three-level definition or category of suppliers and disseminate the Traceability to Plantation (TTP) form to our suppliers to require the following information per each category: [For Plantation Companies], information needed: Name of the Plantation Address of the Plantation – at minimum the name of the Village (Desa) or the Sub-District (Kecamatan) is available GPS Coordinate Size of the Plantation Volume supplied to the mill. [For independent outgrowers, independent smallholders, and smallholder cooperatives], information needed to deem them as traceable: Name of the grower/cooperative Address of the grower/cooperative – at minimum the name of the Village (Desa) or the District (Kecamatan) is available Volume supplied to the mill. [For agents or other middlemen], information needed to deem them as traceable: Name of the agent/middlemen Address of the agent/middlemen facility – at minimum the name of the Village (Desa) or the District (Kecamatan) is available Area of operation (FFB sourcing) – at minumum the name of the Village (Desa) or the District (Kecamatan) is available Volume supplied to the mill.
[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Palm oil

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

17.5

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

82.5

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Palm oil

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

☑ Yes, deforestation-free (DF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

94.1

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

94.1

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

17.5

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

76.63

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:
☑ No
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.1.1) Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

Chain-of-custody certification
☑ Other chain-of-custody certification, please specify :NDPE IRF Verification by Control Union

(8.9.1.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

94.1

(8.9.1.3) Comment

We conduct regular NDPE IRF (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation Implementation Reporting Framework) assessments across our operations and supply base to monitor compliance with our No Deforestation commitment. These assessments are verified annually by an independent external party to ensure transparency and credibility. The NDPE IRF provides a structured, risk-based approach to evaluate our suppliers' progress toward meeting deforestation-free standards. Our verified results are published publicly and can be accessed through our NDPE IRF Dashboard at: https://www.permatagroup.com/ndpe-irf-dashboard/#ndpe-irf-dashboard.

(8.9.1.4) Certification documentation

AS.NDPE_.VERIFICATIONSTATEMENT.F05_PG_2025.pdf
[Add row]

(8.9.3) Provide details of production unit monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.3.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

17.50

(8.9.3.2) Production unit monitoring approach

Select all that apply

☑ Geospatial monitoring or remote sensing tool

☑ Ground-based monitoring system

(8.9.3.3) Description of production unit monitoring approach

We conducted full traceability to plantation for our production units. From the polygons data obtained from the traceability exercise, we overlay the polygons on deforestation monitoring platform such as Global Forest Watch to obtain early detection of deforestation activities. If there is a suspected deforestation in our supply chain, we will engage our suppliers to remedy the situation

(8.9.3.4) DF/DCF status verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.3.5) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Third party

(8.9.3.6) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit and is verified as DF/DCF

17.5

(8.9.3.7) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

To verify DF/DCF (Deforestation- and Conversion-Free) status, Permata Group conducts regular NDPE IRF (Implementation Reporting Framework) assessments across its supply chain. These assessments are externally verified by Control Union, an independent third party. The verification process involves evaluating the accuracy and completeness of the IRF methodology and the processes used to calculate the IRF profiles for the facilities within scope. Control Union conducts this evaluation through sampling and reviewing evidence provided by Permata Group. As the data aggregator, Permata Group has been verified and found compliant with the NDPE Data Verification Protocol (Version November 2020). This ensures that the DF/DCF status determination is both robust and transparent, aligned with industry-accepted protocols.

(8.9.3.8) Attachment of verification (optional)

AS.NDPE_.VERIFICATIONSTATEMENT.F05_PG_2025.pdf
[Fixed row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Palm oil

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

76.63

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

☑ Consultation with rights holders and other stakeholders

☑ Ground-based monitoring

☑ Information gathered through grievance mechanisms

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial data

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

We require all our suppliers to ensure traceability to the plantation and/or mill level and to support our commitment to No Deforestation by completing and returning the NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) form. Using polygon data obtained through ground-based verification by our traceability team, we overlay the information onto deforestation monitoring platforms such as Global Forest Watch to enable early detection of potential deforestation activities. When suspected deforestation is identified within our supply chain, we proactively engage the relevant suppliers to investigate the issue and implement appropriate remedial actions. To further strengthen supplier engagement, we conduct annual consultations through supplier workshops to clarify issues and build mutual understanding. Additionally, we maintain a grievance mechanism to address environmental concerns, including deforestation. Any complaints received are communicated to the relevant suppliers and handled through our grievance process, which includes verification, development of an action plan, and, where necessary, implementation of remediation by the supplier.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

☑ Indonesia

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Aceh North Sumatra Riau Jambi West Sumatra South Sumatra West Kalimantan Central Kalimantan

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

☑ Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

76.63

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Our NDPE IRF methodologies, processes, and profiles are externally verified by Control Union, a credible third-party with extensive experience in NDPE and supply chain audits. As the data aggregator, Permata Group has been verified and found compliant with the NDPE Data Verification Protocol (Version November 2020). This ensures that the DF/DCF status determination is both robust and transparent, aligned with industry-accepted protocols.

(8.9.4.10) Attachment of verification (optional)

AS.NDPE_.VERIFICATIONSTATEMENT.F05_PG_2025.pdf

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

We use CORE risk based approach to classify our suppliers. Suppliers in high risk area will be prioritised for engagement and will require full assessments.
[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint on the land we own, manage or control

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the reporting period

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

As member of RSPO, Permata Group is committed to protect the high conservation value areas that are located in our operation areas. We have conducted the HCV assessment by appointing the most experienced assessors in this field to identify different types of HCV areas and implement the proper methods in conserving the areas. Meanwhile, HCS assesment was not performed because we did not have new planting since the early 2000. Permata Group has also established a GIS team and field teams. The GIS team analyze satellite images from landsat for management and monitoring. The field team visit the area identified by the GIS team and confirm the GIS team findings and finalized the map for the management. Furthermore, we utilize third party tools such as WRI's Global Forest Watch to monitor landscape analysis and risk assessment in new development; we have also used hotspot data from NOAA and VIIRS satellites to monitor fire risks and to pursue immediate action on the ground.

Palm oil

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

☑ We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

☑ During the reporting period

☑ Since a specified cutoff date

(8.10.1.4) Year of cutoff date

2015

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.6) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint since the specified cutoff date (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

We have established a GIS team and field teams. The GIS team analyze satellite images from landsat for management and monitoring. The field team visit the area identified by the GIS team and confirm the GIS team findings and finalized the map for the management. Furthermore, we utilize third party tools such as WRI's Global Forest Watch to monitor landscape analysis and risk assessment in new development; we have also used hotspot data from NOAA and VIIRS satellites to monitor fire risks and to pursue immediate action on the ground. Additionally, we require all of our supplier to show their full commitment in No-Deforestation by signing our NDPE Policy agreement.
[Add row]

(8.11) For volumes not assessed and determined as deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF), indicate if you have taken actions in the reporting year to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes.

	Actions taken to increase production or sourcing of DCF volumes
Palm oil	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.11.1) Provide details of actions taken in the reporting year to assess and increase production/sourcing of deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) volumes.

Palm oil

(8.11.1.1) Action type

Select from:

☑ Working with non-compliant suppliers

(8.11.1.2) % of disclosure volume that is covered by this action

5.87

(8.11.1.3) Indicate whether you had any major barriers or challenges related to this action in the reporting year

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.11.1.4) Main measures identified to manage or resolve the challenges

Select all that apply

☑ Greater enforcement of regulations

☑ Greater stakeholder engagement and collaboration

☑ Greater supplier awareness/engagement

☑ Increased demand for certified products

☑ Price premium for certified materials

(8.11.1.5) Provide further details on the actions taken, their contribution to achieving DCF status, and any related barriers or challenges

We engage with our non compliant suppliers through regular communication, periodical audit and sustainability workshop. We inform our suppliers that continued non compliance may lead to the termination of our partnership. Resistance to this effort is mainly due to the lack of tangible benefit to the suppliers as no premium is available for DCF products
[Add row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

☑ Yes, from both suppliers and owned/managed/controlled land

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

☑ Labor rights

☑ Land use rights

☑ Third parties' rights

☑ Environmental protection

☑ Human rights protected under international law

☑ Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting

☑ The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

☑ Certification

☑ Third party tools

☑ Third party audits

☑ Ground-based monitoring

☑ Supplier self-declaration

☑ Remote sensing or other geospatial monitoring

(8.14.5) Please explain

Permata Group communicates its commitments that cover some following points to our suppliers: conformance to local and applicable laws, No Deforestation, Planting on Peat and Exploitation (NDPE), No new establisment on protected areas under government law or areas identified with HCV or HCS since 2018. We request their collaborations to fulfill these commitments within their entire supply chains. As such, we deliver the NDPE questionnaires and supplier code of ethics to our suppliers and collect back these forms for our analysis. We also conduct supplier workshops, on-site visit and audit to ensure the implication of our commitment and the legal compliance performed by each suppliers. We have established a GIS team and field teams. The GIS team analyze satellite images from landsat for management and monitoring. The field team visit the area identified by the GIS team and confirm the GIS team findings and finalized the map for the management. Furthermore, we utilize third party tools such as WRI's Global Forest Watch to monitor landscape analysis and risk assessment in new development. we have also

used hotspot data from NOAA and VIIRS satellites to monitor fire risks and to pursue immediate action on the ground. In addition, We encourage our suppliers to have the ISPO certification which is an Indonesian mandatory standard for all oil palm industries that emphasizes full compliance to the laws and regulations in Indonesia. To further support our deforestation-free commitment, we conduct annual assessments using the NDPE Implementation Reporting Framework (IRF), which is an independent, globally recognized tool for evaluating compliance with NDPE principles. These assessments are verified by an independent external party to ensure transparency and credibility.
[Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Ability to contribute to/ build on existing landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

☑ Opportunity for increased human well-being in area

☑ Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems

☑ Risk of biodiversity loss

☑ Risk of deforestation, forests/land degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

We engage our stakeholders in landscape and jurisdictional initiatives after assessing the alignment of these initiatives or programs with the following criteria which are grounded in our commitment to sustainability, including the protection and conservation of biodiversity, and our vision to build a sustainable future that benefits communities.
[Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:
☑ LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Land Restoration Project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:
☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Tingkem, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:
☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

150

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Please specify :2024

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

20000

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

☑ Ecosystem services maintained and/or enhanced

☑ Natural ecosystems conserved and/or restored

Governance

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy

Production

☑ Improved and/or maintained soil health

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

Build community and multi-stakeholder capacities

☑ Engage stakeholders on importance of conservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Permata Group (PG) working with Leuser International Foundation launched a land restoration project by planting eighteen thousand trees on degraded land around Gayo arabica coffee plantation in Tingkem, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The rehabilitation program aims to restore 150 ha (hectare) of degraded and burnt land by planting 18,000 coffee plants and hardwood trees such as avocado, mindi, lekap, kesemek and kerto that serves as shade, water storage and erosion prevention. The program will also provide job opportunities for 52 local coffee farmers.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

To date, local farmers have received 18,000 seeds in three phases and have planted these seeds on the degraded land. This information was gathered through monitoring and verification conducted by Yayasan Leuser International on the distribution and growth of the seeds among three farmer organizations, which are located within the same area as the project site.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Both individual and collective

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Permata Group in collaboration with Yayasan leuser Indonesia has restored 150 ha degraded land in Tingkem Aceh by planting 18,000 coffee plants and hardwood trees such as avocado, mindi, lekap, kesemek and kerto that serves as shade, water storage and erosion prevention.

Row 2

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Feed the Elephant Project

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Desa, Batu Nanggar, Kec. Batang Onang, Kabupaten Padang Lawas Utara, Sumatera Utara

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.15.2.7) Area covered by the initiative (ha)

600

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

☑ Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative

☑ Partner: Shares responsibility with other stakeholders to manage and implement actions.

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2024

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

☑ Not defined

(8.15.2.11) Estimated investment over the project period

21875

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

☑ Biodiversity protected and/or restored

Governance

☑ Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

☑ Ensuring local communities and smallholders benefit from the outcomes of landscape/jurisdictional initiative

☑ Improved capacity for community engagement in multi-stakeholder processes

☑ Increased rate of employment in the rural economy

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

☑ Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative

☑ Collaborate on establishing and managing monitoring system for livelihoods and human well-being

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

☑ National government

☑ Indigenous peoples

☑ Local communities

☑ NGO and/or civil society

☑ Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Permata Group provide support to Barumun Nagari Wildlife Sanctuary which housed 15 Sumatran elephants. We provided 200 million rupiah to build a new shed for rutting male elephant. We also worked with local farmer cooperative to provide fruits such as banana and papaya to feed the elephants. This feeding program provide 150 million rupiah a year

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

☑ Yes, progress is monitored using an internally defined framework

(8.15.2.17) State the achievements of your engagement so far and how progress is monitored

To date, fruits (banana and papaya) valued at 150 million Rupiah have been purchased from local farmers and distributed as elephant feed. We monitor the provision of these fruits every three months through on-site verification. We had also provided 200 million rupiah to build a new shed for rutting male elephant.

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are making a claim

(8.15.2.19) Type of claim made

Select from:

☑ Individual claim

(8.15.2.20) Provide further details on your claim

Permata Group has collaborated with local farmers to support the provision of Sumatran elephant feed, with a total value of 150 million Rupiah. Permata Group had established a new shed for rutting male elephant valued at 200 million Rupiah
[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

Row 2

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

☑ LJ2

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

☑ No, we do not produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction

[Add row]

(8.16) Do you participate in any other external activities to support the implementation of policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Please specify :Aceh

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Permata Group (PG) working with Leuser International Foundation launched a land restoration project by planting eight thousand trees on degraded land around Gayo arabica coffee plantation in Tingkem, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The rehabilitation program aims to restore 150 ha (hectare) of degraded and burnt land by planting 18,000 coffee plants and hardwood trees such as avocado, mindi, lekap, kesemek and kerto that serves as shade, water storage and erosion prevention. The program will also provide job opportunities for 52 local coffee farmers.

Row 2

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

☑ Palm oil

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

☑ Engaging with communities

☑ Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

☑ Please specify :North Sumatera

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Permata Group provide support to Barumun Nagari Wildlife Sanctuary which housed 15 Sumatran elephants. We provided 200 million rupiah to build a new shed for rutting male elephant. We also worked with local farmer cooperative to provide fruits such as banana and papaya to feed the elephants. This feeding program provide 150 million rupiah a year
[Add row]

(8.17) Is your organization supporting or implementing project(s) focused on ecosystem restoration and long-term protection?

Select from:

☑ Yes

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Reforestation

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Disaster risk reduction

☑ Improvement to soil health

☑ Compliance with regulation

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

☑ Securing continued supply of agricultural commodities

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Permata Hijau Group (PHG) working with Leuser International Foundation launched a land restoration project by planting ten thousand trees on degraded land around Gayo arabica coffee plantation in Tingkem, Bener Meriah Regency, Aceh Province, Indonesia. The rehabilitation program aims to restore 150 ha (hectare) of degraded and burnt land by planting 18,000 coffee plants and hardwood trees such as avocado, mindi, lekap, kesemek and kerto that serves as shade, water storage and erosion prevention. The program will also provide job opportunities for local coffee farmers.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2024

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

150

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

150

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

4.667055

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

96.868304

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

20000

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Net gain in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

Leuser International Foundation continuoushly monitor and report to us the progress and growth of our coffee plants and hardwood trees in Desa Tingkem Bersatu and Desa Tingkem Asli. It is expected that the plant can serves as shade, water storage and erosion prevention when it is fully mature

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

☑ Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

☑ Threatened and protected species

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

☑ Compliance with certification

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

☑ No

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

At another project site, Permata Group's "Feed the Elephant" project enhances local livelihoods by sourcing bananas and papayas from nearby farmers to support the dietary needs of wildlife at the sanctuary. The Barumun Nagari Sanctuary Wildlife is home to a dozen native Sumatran species, including critically endangered

elephants. Many of these animals were rescued from the wild, and the project aims to secure their long-term welfare, in line with the IUCN's classification of these species as "Critically Endangered." In addition to our involvement with the Barumun Nagari Wildlife Sanctuary, we actively contribute to the construction of elephant enclosures. These specially designed habitats are particularly vital during the mating season, when male elephants become more aggressive. The enclosures help separate them safely, minimizing risks to other elephants and their handlers. This initiative also plays a key role in preventing human-elephant conflict and supports the long-term conservation of the species by providing a secure environment for all.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

☑ Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2024

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

☑ 2024

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

600

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

600

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

1.361688

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

99.430164

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

☑ Six-monthly or more frequently

(8.17.1.15) Total investment over the project period (currency)

21875

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

☑ Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups

☑ Reduce/halt biodiversity loss

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

We monitor the program on a monthly basis and regularly purchase fruits from local farmers to support the dietary needs of elephants at the Barumun Nagari Wildlife Sanctuary (BNWS). This not only strengthens the local economy, especially for vulnerable farming communities, but also contributes to species conservation. We also track the weight of each elephant to monitor their health and ensure the continued survival of this critically endangered species.
[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of water-related data?

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flowmeter to measure the amount of water withdrawn

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water withdrawal is total water withdrawed by our unit of operations including water withdrawal from surface water, ground water, sea water and municipal water

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flowmeter to measure the amount of water withdrawn for every source.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water withdrawal broken down into sources such as surface water, ground water, sea water and municipal water

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory Assessment

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality are determined through laboratory assessment

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flowmeter to measure the amount of water discharges

(9.2.4) Please explain

Total water discharged by our waste water treatment plant into water bodies

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flowmeter to measure the amount of water discharges. For our mills, the treated wastewater is discharged into the land as land application or discharged into water bodies / third parties. In our refineries, the treated wastewater is discharged into water bodies / third parties.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We use flowmeter to measure the amount of water discharges. For our mills, the treated wastewater is discharged into the land as land application or discharged into water bodies / third parties. In our refineries, the treated wastewater is discharged into water bodies / third parties.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We use flowmeter to measure the amount of water discharges. For our mills, the wastewater is treated by anaerobic open lagoon while in our refineries, the wastewater is treated by chemical wastewater treatment plant using flocculent and coagulant to remove organic materials from our wastewater

(9.2.4) Please explain

For our mills, the wastewater is treated by anaerobic open lagoon while in our refineries, the wastewater is treated by chemical wastewater treatment plant using flocculent and coagulant to remove organic materials from our wastewater,

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory Assessment

(9.2.4) Please explain

Wastewater discharge quality are required by Indonesian law to be measured every month

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ Not monitored

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have not monitored the total emission of discharge wastewater for substances such as nitrates, phosphates and pesticides as we have not discovered a proper tool to use

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Laboratory Assessment

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water quality are determined through laboratory assessment

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Calculation

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water consumption is water withdrawal minus water discharge

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 1-25

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We estimates water recycle, 10%

(9.2.4) Please explain

We have implemented several programs and initiatives to reduce, reuse, and recycle water where possible. We installed rainwater collection drains on the roofs of our plants and employees' homes to supplement our water withdrawal. In a single plant, collected rainwater can provide up to 2% of total water usage. Other initiatives to reduce water withdrawal and consumption include using palm fibres instead of water to clean up accidental oil spills in our plants and reusing reject water from our reverse osmosis water treatment system to wash and clean our plants which can save us up to 10% of our water consumption

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

☑ 100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

☑ Continuously

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Flowmeter

(9.2.4) Please explain

Water used for domestic purposes is measured using flowmeter
[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

7817.25

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is projected to continue to increase. This is due to business expansion

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

842.81

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is projected to continue to increase. This is due to business expansion

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

6974.45

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

☑ Facility expansion

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is projected to continue to increase. This is due to business expansion
[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ No

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

☑ WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

All Permata Group upstream and downstream operations are located in Sumatera.The WRI Aqueduct was used to determine whether the commodity produced is from water-stressed countries. Areas classified with high or extreme water stress were counted. Using the Water Risk Atlas provided by the WRI Aqueduct, it can be seen that the water withdrawn for our upstream operations is sourced from areas free from water stress.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.5) What proportion of the produced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.5.3) Please explain

N/A

Palm oil

(9.2.5.1) The proportion of this commodity produced in areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.5.2) % of total agricultural commodity produced in areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.5.3) Please explain

All Permata Group plantation and mills are located in Sumatera. The WRI Aqueduct was used to determine whether the commodity produced is from water-stressed countries. Areas classified with high or extreme water stress were counted. Using the Water Risk Atlas provided by the WRI Aqueduct, it can be seen that the commodity produced and sourced from area with low water stress
[Fixed row]

(9.2.6) What proportion of the sourced agricultural commodities that are significant to your organization originate from areas with water stress?

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ No, we do not have this data and have no plans to obtain it

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

N/A

Palm oil

(9.2.6.1) The proportion of this commodity sourced from areas with water stress is known

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.2.6.2) % of total agricultural commodity sourced from areas with water stress

Select from:

☑ 0%

(9.2.6.3) Please explain

All Permata Group plantation and mills are located in Sumatera. The WRI Aqueduct was used to determine whether the commodity produced is from water-stressed countries. Areas classified with high or extreme water stress were counted. Using the Water Risk Atlas provided by the WRI Aqueduct, it can be seen that the commodity produced and sourced from area with low water stress
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:
☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

4445.71

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:
☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is lower this year but projected to increase. This is due to business expansion.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

71.47

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is lower this year but projected to increase. This is due to business expansion.

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1056.64

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is lower this year but projected to increase. This is due to business expansion.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

N/A

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

2243.44

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water withdrawal is lower this year but projected to increase. This is due to business expansion. [Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

697.3

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water discharge is lower this year but projected to increase. This is due to business expansion.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

N/A

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

145.5

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water discharge is lower this year but projected to increase. This is due to business expansion. [Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

224.19

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 31-40

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Permata Group ensures that any effluent discharged complies with quality limits set by the relevant authorities. To do this we built wastewater treatment plants combining chemical and biological treatments for our palm oil mills, refineries and other downstream operations to treat both pam oil mill effluent (POME) and palm oil refinery effluent (PORE). In addition to the typical wastewater treatment plants which utilize a series of open lagoons and ponds, we constructed methane capture facilities in our palm oil mills to reduce GHG emissions and odors. In some of our mills, we also installed belt presses to separate out solids from effluent which in turn reduces its organic load. The separated solids are then used as organic fertilizers for our plantations Where possible, we recycle POME and other effluent into organic fertilizer and irrigation for our plantations through our land application system. While we experience dry season during weather phenomena such as El Niño,

this is not significant enough to pose a major risk of water stress to our oil palm plantations because we mitigated it by irrigate our land using palm oil mill effluent (POME)

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

618.62

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

☑ 61-70

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

Permata Group ensures that any effluent discharged complies with quality limits set by the relevant authorities. To do this we built wastewater treatment plants combining chemical and biological treatments for our palm oil mills, refineries and other downstream operations to treat both pam oil mill effluent (POME) and palm oil refinery effluent (PORE). In addition to the typical wastewater treatment plants which utilize a series of open lagoons and ponds, we constructed methane capture facilities in our palm oil mills to reduce GHG emissions and odors. In some of our mills, we also installed belt presses to separate out solids from effluent which in turn reduces its organic load. The separated solids are then used as organic fertilizers for our plantations Where possible, we recycle POME and other effluent into

organic fertilizer and irrigation for our plantations through our land application system. While we experience dry season during weather phenomena such as El Niño, this is not significant enough to pose a major risk of water stress to our oil palm plantations because we mitigated it by irrigate our land using palm oil mill effluent (POME)

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We never discharge wastewater without treatment

Discharge to a third party without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

We never discharge wastewater without treatment

Other

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

☑ Not relevant

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

N/A

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our suppliers' operations are located in Sumatra and Borneo islands where the risk of water stress is low according to WRI Aqueduct. The two islands are located in the tropics with plentiful all year round rainfall.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

☑ No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

Our suppliers' operations are located in Sumatra and Borneo islands where the risk of water stress is low according to WRI Aqueduct. The two islands are located in the tropics with plentiful all year round rainfall.
[Fixed row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization’s total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

3000000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

383766.67

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

We expect our water withdrawal efficiency to increase in the future as we increase our industrial capacity utilization rate and our product price recover
[Fixed row]

(9.8) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you produce.

Cattle products

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(9.8.1) Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.8.6) Please explain

Not Applicable

Palm oil

(9.8.1) Water intensity information for this produced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.8.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.37

(9.8.3) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.8.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.8.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ Higher

(9.8.6) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water intensity increased in 2024. This is due to our water efficiency decreased due to decrease in business activity.
[Fixed row]

(9.9) Provide water intensity information for each of the agricultural commodities significant to your organization that you source.

Other oilseeds (e.g. rapeseed oil)

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ No, not currently and we have no plans to collect/calculate this data within the next two years

(9.9.6) Please explain

Not Applicable

Palm oil

(9.9.1) Water intensity information for this sourced commodity is collected/calculated

Select from:

☑ Yes

(9.9.2) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

1.37

(9.9.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

☑ Total water withdrawals

(9.9.4) Denominator

Select from:

☑ Metric tons

(9.9.5) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

☑ About the same

(9.9.6) Please explain

While we are implementing water efficiency efforts, our total water intensity increased in 2024. This is due to our water efficiency decreased due to decrease in business activity.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

(9.13.1) Products contain hazardous substances

Select from:

☑ No

(9.13.2) Comment

We produce and market a wide range of high-quality palm oil products including crude palm oil (CPO), cooking oil, specialty fats for baking, oleochemicals for personal care and industrial products and biodiesel. The products are produced following strict quality and manufacturing standards and have obtained certifications such as ISO 9001, ISO 22000, HACCP, GMP and FSSC 22000.
[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to address this within the next two years

(9.14.3) Primary reason for not classifying any of your current products and/or services as low water impact

Select from:

☑ Important but not an immediate business priority

(9.14.4) Please explain

We have not classified our product as low water impact because there is currently no request for low water impact products and we are also currently focusing on low carbon products which is now fast becoming a requirement from our buyers.
[Fixed row]

(9.15) Do you have any water-related targets?

Select from:
☑ Yes

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

	Target set in this category
Water pollution	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water withdrawals	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services	*Select from:* ☑ Yes
Other	*Select from:* ☑ Yes

[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

☑ Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

☑ Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

☑ Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2020

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

1.69

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2030

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

1.2

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

1.37

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

☑ Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

65

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

☑ None, alignment not assessed

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Cover all of our operations

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

After conducting a full life cycle assessments of our process, we are able to obtain an overall view of our water consumptions and are assessing options to reduce our water consumptions and withdrawal

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

We planned to reduce our water use intensity by 20% from 2030 from 2020 baseline
[Add row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

☑ Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

☑ Law & policy

☑ Species management

☑ Education & awareness

☑ Land/water protection

☑ Land/water management

☑ Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	Select from: ☑ Yes, we use indicators	*Select all that apply* ☑ Response indicators

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

	Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity	Comment
Legally protected areas	*Select from:* ☑ No	*NA*
UNESCO World Heritage sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*NA*
UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves	*Select from:* ☑ No	*NA*
Ramsar sites	*Select from:* ☑ No	*NA*
Key Biodiversity Areas	*Select from:* ☑ Yes	*Consist of Riparian Area, Natural Habitat, Cultural Area and Water Catchment & Spring Area*
Other areas important for biodiversity	*Select from:* ☑ No	*NA*

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization’s activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

☑ Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

☑ Indonesia

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

High Conservation Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

☑ Adjacent

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Permata Group is committed to manage and monitor HCV areas identified in our concession and protect their natural functions and biodiversity. We have commissioned HCVRN ALS licensed assessors to conduct HCV assessments in all of our concession area. The assessments identified the presence of 98.36 Ha of HCV area (1% of our concessions) spread out across our plantations in Padang Lawas regency, North Sumatra. Most of our HCV is riparian and water catchment area with some natural habitat and cultural sites.

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

☑ Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

☑ Scheduling

☑ Physical controls

☑ Operational controls

☑ Restoration

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization’s activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We are committed to manage the HCV areas and to protect their natural functions and biodiversity including ensuring that no hunting of protected species occurred within our concession area and ensuring that no riparian area will be planted or replanted. For riparian area already planted, we will stop the manuring and spraying activities to return the land to its native state. We assign our staffs to periodically patrol the HCV areas to prevent encroachment. We also erect and maintain signs and markings demarcating HCV areas and actively socialize to locals during stakeholder consultations on the presence of HCV areas and the necessity of preserving them. Our staffs and workers were also trained on the importance of HCV areas and their preservation and conservation.
[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

(13.1.1) Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ No, but we plan to obtain third-party verification/assurance of other environmental information in our CDP response within the next two years

(13.1.2) Primary reason why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

Select from:

☑ Not an immediate strategic priority

(13.1.3) Explain why other environmental information included in your CDP response is not verified and/or assured by a third party

At this stage we have decided that it is premature to engage a third party to provide assurance. In lieu of external assurance, we would like to provide guarantee for the veracity of the data we provided as it was dispersed in good faith and has undergone a rigorous review process.
[Fixed row]

(13.2) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

	Additional information

	Additional information
	N/A

[Fixed row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Head of Sustainability

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

☑ Environment/Sustainability manager

[Fixed row]

(13.4) Please indicate your consent for CDP to share contact details with the Pacific Institute to support content for its Water Action Hub website.

Select from:

☑ No