

# MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

PT Great Giant Pineapple  
2022

# Materiality Analysis included in Sustainability Report

**1** Trainings:  
- BoD & BoC  
- Management

Completed

**2** Brief ESG Risk Assessment

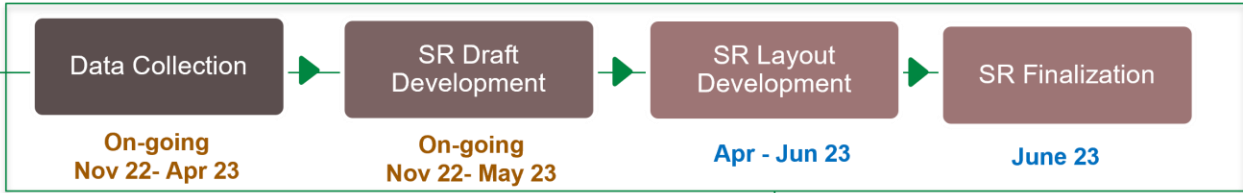
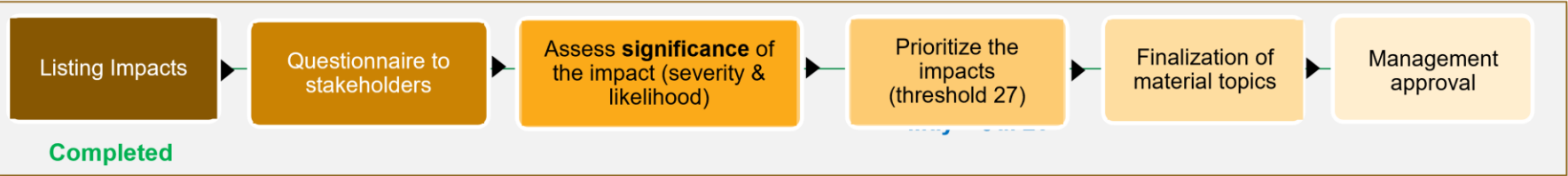
Completed

**3** Materiality Assessment

Completed



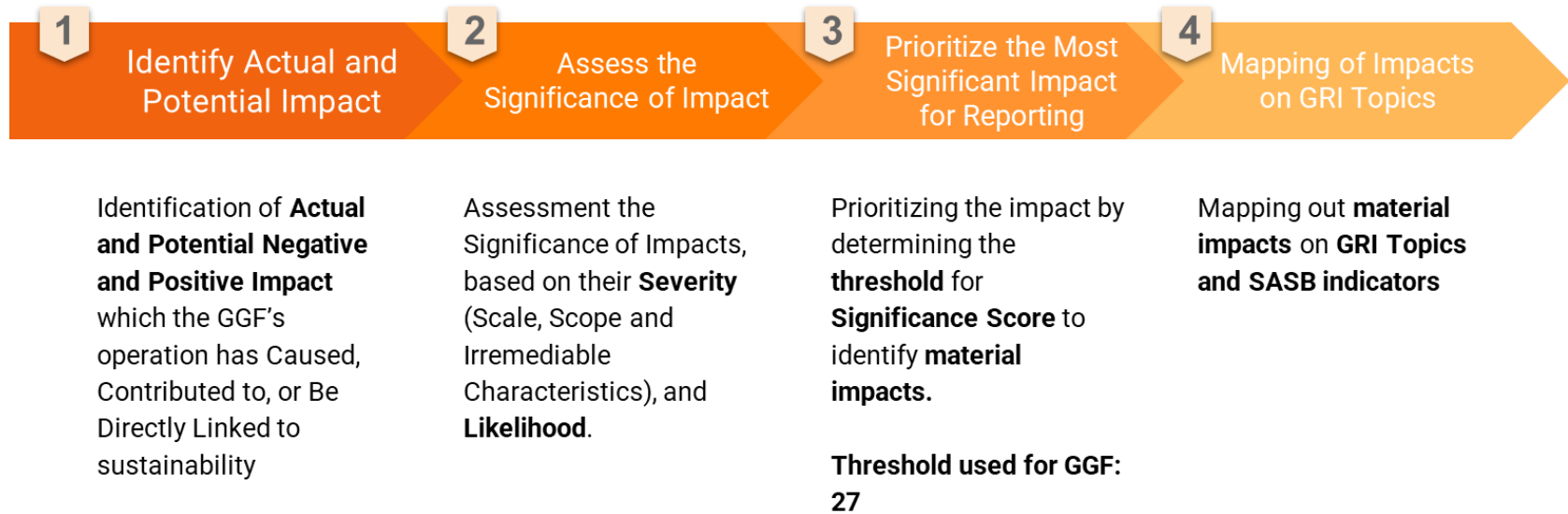
Materiality Assessment Process\*



2 Documents:  
SR in Bahasa  
SR in English



# Materiality Analysis Process



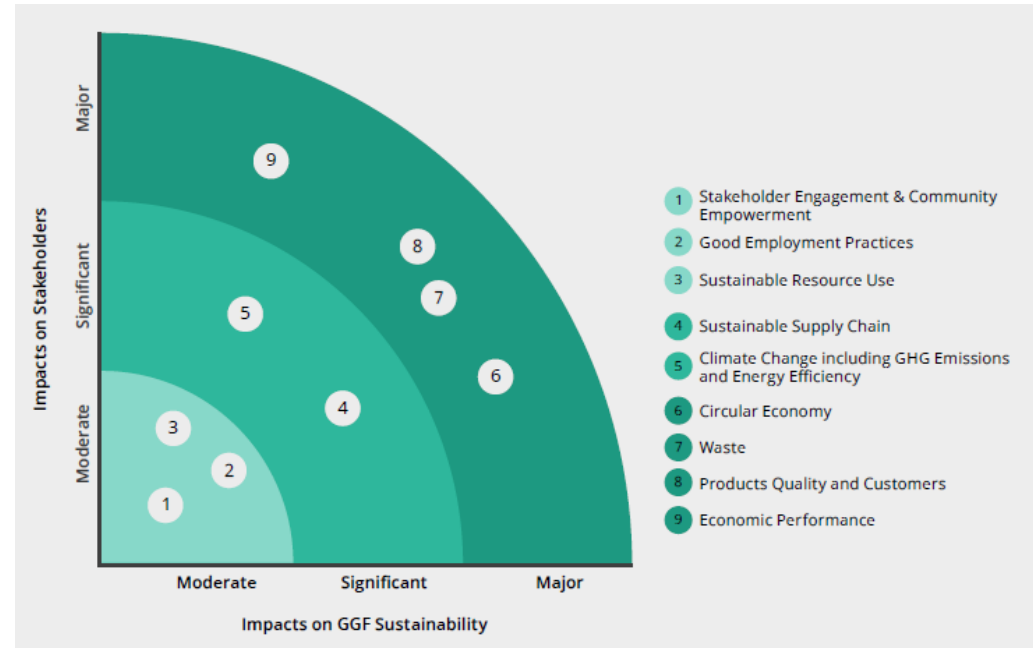
This process conforms with GRI Standard Updated 2021's recommendation

# Material Topics and Scope of Material Reporting

Based on the assessment, we have identified 10 sustainability material topics that are relevant to GGF operations and its impacts to stakeholders.

## GGP 2023 Material Topics

- 1 Circular Economy
- 2 Waste
- 3 Climate Change including GHG Emission and Energy Efficiency
- 4 Sustainable Resource Use
- 5 Good Employment Practices
- 6 Products Quality and Customers Satisfaction
- 7 Sustainable Supply Chain
- 8 Economic Performance
- 9 Stakeholder Engagement & Community Empowerment

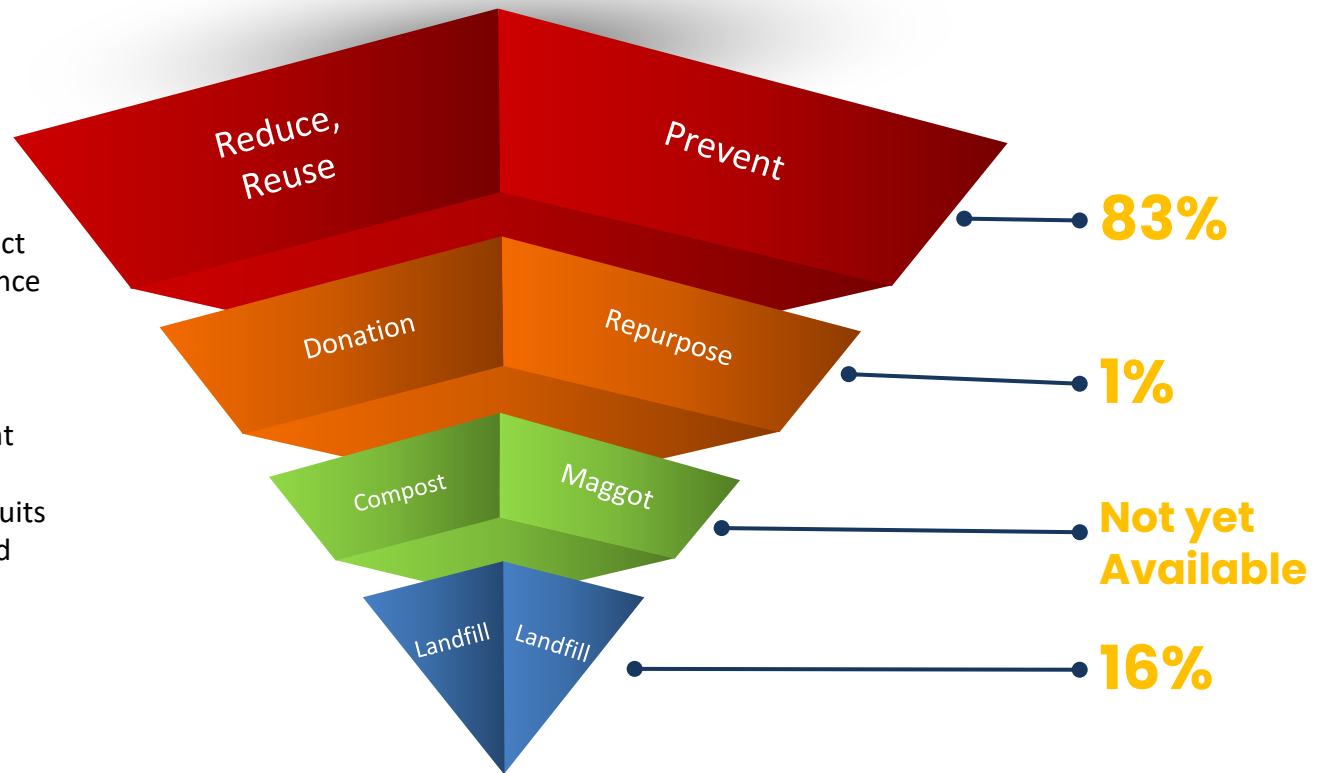


# Materiality Issues for Enterprise Value Creation

## Food Loss & Waste

### Key Activity :

- Increasing Quality product
- Segregate fruits to enhance utilization
- Scheduled and fixed donation
- Community development (Stunting)
- Involve SMEs in utilize fruits
- Food loss to maggot feed
- Food loss to compost



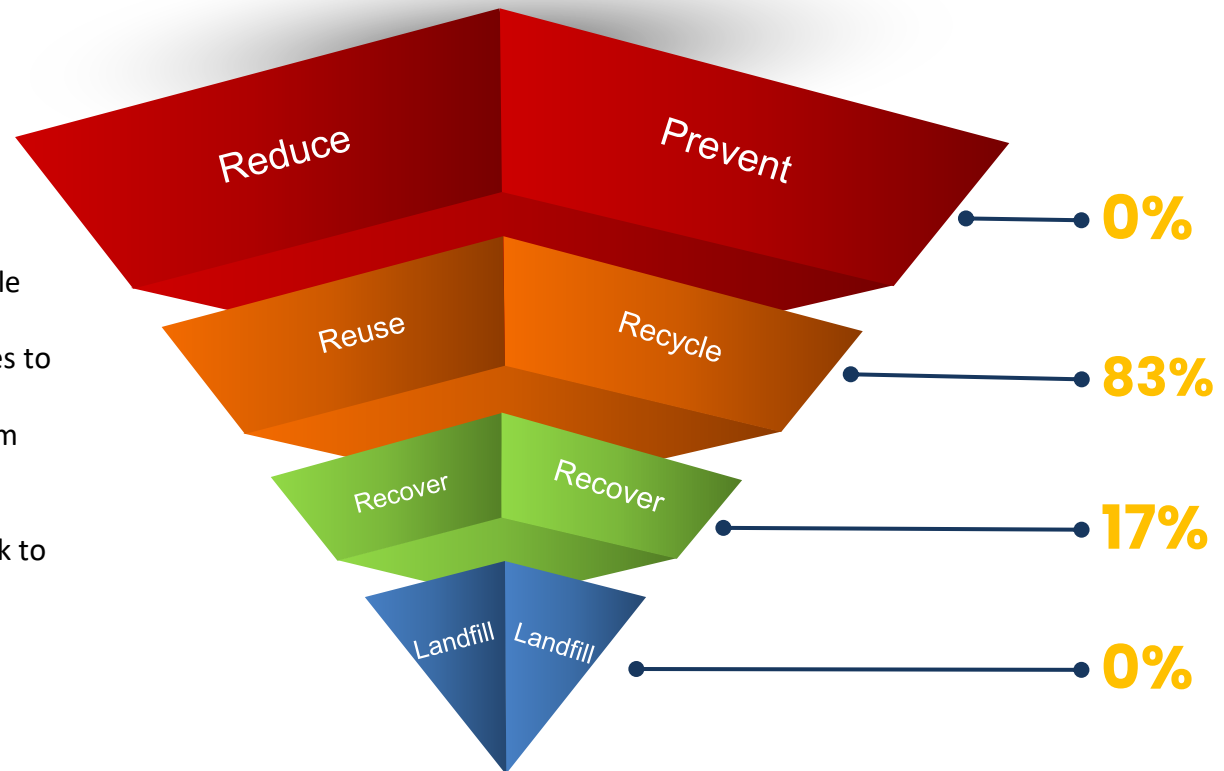
**Target Zero Food Loss to Landfill  
in 2030**

# Materiality Issues for Enterprise Value Creation

## Circular Economy

### Key Activity :

- Pineapple leaf to pineapple fiber
- Utilize bamboo and wastes to biochar
- Reuse and recycle netfoam and plastics
- Maggot to LOB
- Pineapple skin and onggok to cattle feed
- Utilize FABA to ComFABA



**Target Value Creation  
68.8 Bio IDR in 2030**



# Materiality Issues for Enterprise Value Creation

## GHG Emissions

**TOTAL GHG EMISSION 2022 : 590,146 TCO<sub>2</sub>e**

### Scope #1: Direct

296,667 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**1. Coal**  
190,216 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**2. Fertilizer**  
78,591 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**3. Diesel Fuel**  
20,177 TCO<sub>2</sub>e

### Scope #2: Indirect

13,685 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**4. PLN**  
13,685 TCO<sub>2</sub>e

### Scope #3: Indirect

279,794 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**5. Tin Plate**  
214,257 TCO<sub>2</sub>e

## Key Initiatives for Reduced 30 % Carbon Emissions Reductions by 2030

**#1**

Scope 1

146,956 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



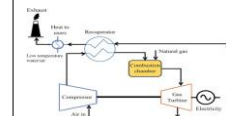
**1a. ISO 50001 Energy Management Implementation**



**1b. Energy saving program**



**1c. Biogas Expansion**



**1d. Natural Gas on Gas Turbine**



**1e. ESCO model for energy savings projects**



**2a. Compound Fertilizer**



**2b. Urease inhibitor**



**3a. Minimum Tillage**

**#2**

Scope 2

3,878 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**4a. Energy Campaign & Improvement**



**4b. 2,000 KwP Solar Panel Installation**

**#3**

Scope 3

156,635 TCO<sub>2</sub>e



**5a. Vendor Management**

# Materiality Issues for Enterprise Value Creation

## Food Loss & Waste

| Metric Definition                       | UoM     | Progress 2022 | Target 2030 | Achievement to Target (%) |
|---|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Reduction of waste disposed to landfill | %       | 84            | 100         | 84%                       |
| Loss value                              | Bio IDR | 37            | 13          | 35%                       |

## Circular Economy

| Metric Definition                | UoM     | Progress 2022 | Target 2030 | Achievement to Target (%) |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Waste circularity volume         | Ton     | 84            | 100         | 87%                       |
| Waste circularity value creation | Bio IDR | 11            | 69          | 16%                       |

## GHG Emission

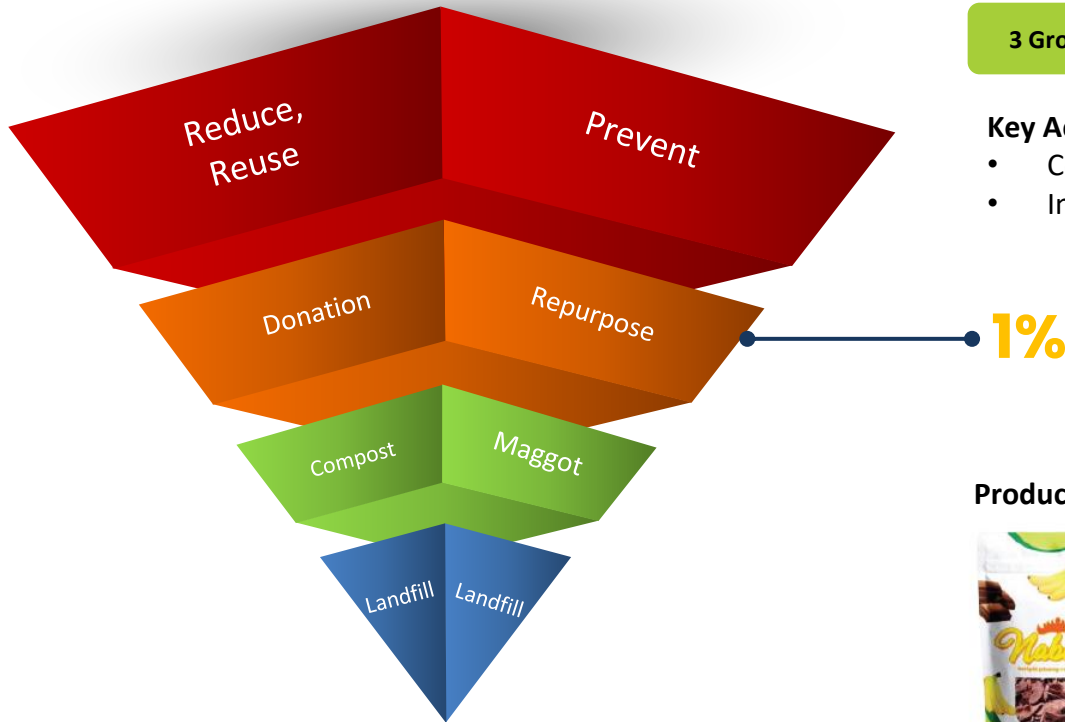
| Metric Definition            | UoM        | Progress 2022 | Target 2030 | Achievement to Target (%) |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Total emission reduction     | TCO2e/year | 50,014        | 112,030     | 45%                       |
| Renewable energy consumption | %          | 8.6           | 30          | 29%                       |



# Materiality Issues for External Stakeholders

## Waste Management

### Food Loss and Waste Strategy in 2022



SMEs group (in Food sector) empowered by GGP

| 2021     |            | 2022     |            |
|----------|------------|----------|------------|
| 3 Groups | 31 members | 7 Groups | 34 members |

#### Key Activity :

- Community development (Stunting)
- Involve SMEs in utilize fruits

|         |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| 155 ton | Employee & Community |
| 43 ton  | Community            |

Product Commercialization: Banana chips, Mix Fruit Chips



# Materiality Issues for External Stakeholders

## Waste Management

|                  | Name  | UoM          | Value by 2022 |
|------------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| Output Metric    | Reduction of food waste disposed to landfill        | %            | 84            |
| Impact Valuation | Increase people's income through SME's new products | -            | -             |
| Impact Metric    | The amount of SMEs income                           | Mio IDR/year | 79.2          |

# Materiality Issues for External Stakeholders

## Circular Economy through Farmer Partnership

- Farmer partnership as one of circular economy aims creating added value that is socially, economically and environmentally beneficial for every stakeholder involved in the program (cooperatives, farmer groups and farmers as well as company).
- The initiation of the CSV GGP program began in 2017, starting from one of the Makmur Green Farmer Cooperatives located in Tanggamus Regency, Lampung Province. This program continues to run and develop until it has spread to several regions in Indonesia.

GGP's Transformative Value Chain – Empowering Farmers (Fig. 2)

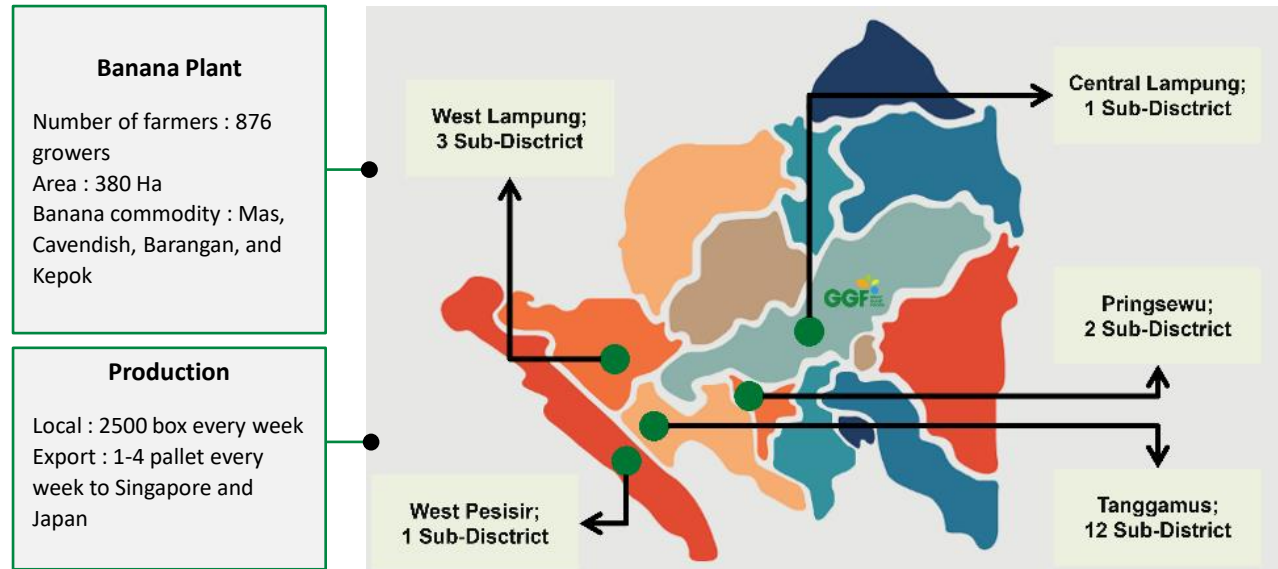


### Creating Impacts

The Creating Meaningful Progress model for contract farming has brought about huge benefits for both the farmers and GGP. The farmers enjoy:

- Market Certainty:** There is an 'off-take' agreement in which GGP guarantees to buy all products from farmers based on quality / specifications produced by them. The purchase price is agreed on upfront by both the farmers and GGP. The farmers have income security and are able to focus on operations and not worry about price fluctuations.
- Lower Operating Costs:** GGP equips farmers on the programme with free high quality seeds, and helps farmers to eliminate unnecessary transportation cost. Farmers also can buy fertilisers and other supplements at cheaper prices.
- Best-in-class Education:** GGP prioritises technology transfer of best practices in cultivation and post-harvest handling to the farmers. In this way, farmer knowledge and agri-practices are constantly upgraded. The aim is to maximize farmer capacity and increase productivity.
- Increased Incomes:** With reduced operational costs and increasing productivity and quality, participating farmers are receiving income 2-3 times the minimum wage of the Tanggamus area.

Distribution of farmers cooperative in Lampung Province :



# Materiality Issues for External Stakeholders

## Circular Economy through Farmer Partnership

|                  | Name   | UoM          | Value by 2022 |
|------------------|--|--------------|---------------|
| Output Metric    | Number of farmers joining the partnership                      | farmers      | 820           |
| Impact Valuation | Improve livelihoods in communities through farmers cooperative | -            | -             |
| Impact Metric    | Income generation of farmer cooperative                        | Mio IDR/year | 10,525        |

**PT Great Giant Pineapple**

**Office**

Sequis Tower Level 39-40 Jl. Jend Sudirman  
Kav.71 Jakarta 12190, Indonesia

**Plantation & Factory**

Terbanggi Besar Km. 77, Lampung Tengah  
34165, Indonesia

