

Perkuat Fondasi dan Kemitraan, Wujudkan Keberlanjutan

Strengthening Foundations and
Partnerships, Realizing Sustainability







PENJELASAN TEMA

Description of Theme



Tema ini mencerminkan komitmen PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara atau SugarCo untuk senantiasa mengoptimalkan seluruh potensi yang ada demi mencapai pertumbuhan kinerja usaha hingga ke level maksimal. Hal ini dilakukan dengan mengintegrasikan penguatan fondasi internal, kemitraan strategis, dan inisiatif keberlanjutan. Frasa "Wujudkan Keberlanjutan" memberikan gambaran bahwa dalam menjalankan kegiatan operasionalnya, SugarCo memiliki kebijakan strategis untuk mempertahankan pasar agar dapat tumbuh dan berkembang secara sehat dan berkesinambungan. Salah satunya dapat terlihat dari perubahan pola kemitraan antara SugarCo dengan petani tebu dari transaksi pembelian tebu menjadi sistem bagi hasil yang lebih menguntungkan kedua belah pihak. Selain itu, SugarCo juga mengedepankan aktivitas bisnis yang berkelanjutan sesuai dengan tiga kriteria yaitu lingkungan, sosial, dan tata kelola.



This theme demonstrates PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara's (SugarCo) commitment to consistently optimizing all available potential to achieve maximum business performance growth. This is accomplished by integrating the strengthening of internal foundations, strategic partnerships, and sustainability initiatives. The phrase "Realizing Sustainability" suggests that in its operations, SugarCo has a strategic policy in place to sustain the market, enabling it to grow and develop in a healthy and sustainable manner. One example is the change in SugarCo's partnership model with sugarcane farmers from a sugarcane purchasing transaction to a profit-sharing system that benefits both parties. Furthermore, SugarCo prioritizes sustainable business activities using three criteria: environmental, social, and governance.

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IKHTISAR KINERJA KEBERLANJUTAN

TAHUN 2023

2023 SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

| Uraian <i>Description</i> | Satuan <i>Unit</i> | 2023 | 2022 | 2021*) |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| Kinerja Ekonomi <i>Economic Performance</i> | | | | |
| Jumlah Produk/Jasa yang Dihasilkan Total Products/Services Produced | Jenis Produk Type of Product | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gula Kristal Putih Tetes Produk turunan lainnya White Crystal Sugar Molasses Other derivative products | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gula Kristal Putih Tetes Produk turunan lainnya White Crystal Sugar Molasses Other derivative products | N/A |
| Penjualan Sales | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 3.776.277 | 3.584.920 | 1.294.060 |
| Beban Pokok Penjualan Cost of Goods Sold | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | (2.986.032) | (2.531.437) | (1.288.097) |
| Laba (Rugi) Tahun Berjalan Profit (Loss) for the Year | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 57146 | 597.657 | (222.531) |
| Total Ekuitas Total Equity | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 6.188.298 | 5.350.960 | 5.976.049 |
| Total Liabilitas Total Liabilities | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 6.438.018 | 6.059.011 | 5.572.525 |
| Total Aset Total Assets | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 12.626.316 | 11.409.971 | 11.548.574 |
| Total Jaringan Operasi Total Operating Network | Unit Unit | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kantor Pusat 1 Kantor Perwakilan 36 Pabrik Gula: 32 operasional 3 berhenti operasi 1 standby 1 Head Office 1 Representative Office 36 Sugar Factories: 32 operating 3 stopped operating 1 standby | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Kantor Pusat 1 Kantor Perwakilan 36 Pabrik Gula: 33 Operasional 3 berhenti operasi 1 Head Office 1 Representative Office 36 Sugar Factories: 33 operating 3 stopped operating | N/A |
| Pelibatan pemasok barang dan jasa nasional Engagement of national goods and services suppliers | Perusahaan/Mitra Company/Partner | 440 (100%) | 101 (100%) | N/A |
| Kinerja Sosial <i>Social Performance</i> | | | | |
| Total Pegawai Total Employees | Orang People | 7.893 | 12.361 | N/A |
| Jumlah karyawan wanita Number of female employees | Orang People | 368 | 1.136 | N/A |
| Jumlah karyawan pria Number of male employees | Orang People | 7.525 | 11.225 | N/A |
| Insiden diskriminasi Incidents of discrimination | Kasus Case(s) | Nihil None | Nihil None | N/A |
| Pengaduan konsumen Consumer complaints | Kasus Case(s) | Nihil None | Nihil None | N/A |
| Kinerja Lingkungan <i>Environmental Performance</i> | | | | |
| Penggunaan listrik PLN Electricity use from PLN | Kwh | 88.009.266 | 22.139.673 | N/A |
| | Gigajoule | 316.833,36 | 79.703 | N/A |
| Penggunaan listrik dari biomassa Electricity use from Biomass | kWh | 334.259.487,70 | 61.085.589,63 | N/A |
| | Gigajoule | 1.203.334,16 | 219.908 | N/A |

| Uraian Description | Satuan Unit | 2023 | 2022 | 2021*) |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Penggunaan BBM/solar Fuel/Diesel consumption | Kiloliter | 367 | 563* | N/A |
| | Gigajoule | 14.753 | 22.631* | N/A |
| Emisi gas rumah kaca langsung [cakupan 1] dari penggunaan solar Direct greenhouse gas emissions [scope 1] from diesel use | Ton CO2eq | 979.009 | 1.502.877 | N/A |
| Emisi gas rumah kaca tidak langsung [cakupan 2] dari penggunaan listrik PLN Indirect greenhouse gas emissions [scope 2] from PLN electricity use | Ton CO2eq | 82.201 | 20.678 | N/A |
| Total penggunaan air Total water usage | Meter kubik Cubic meter | 62.503.679,39 | 25.443.941,18 | N/A |
| Total limbah B3 Total hazardous & toxic (B3) waste | Ton | 27,78 | 22,71 | N/A |

*disajikan kembali

*Restated

Konversi kWh ke Gigajoule

kWh conversion to Gigajoule : <https://www.convertunits.com/from/kWh/to/gigajoule>

Konversi kiloliter ke Gigajoule

Kiloliter conversion to Gigajoule : <https://www.unitconverters.net/energy/fuel-oil-equivalent-kiloliter-to-gigajoule.htm>

PENJELASAN DIREKSI [GRI 2-22]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS [GRI 2-22]



MAHMUDI

Direktur Utama
President Director

Pemegang saham dan pemangku kepentingan yang kami hormati,

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa karena atas kehendak-Nya, PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) atau SugarCo dapat melalui tahun 2023 yang penuh dinamika dengan membukukan kinerja positif. Walaupun mengalami penurunan jumlah tebu digiling sebagai akibat efek El Nino, namun rendemen yang dicapai naik menjadi 7,19%, atau meningkat 111,6% dibandingkan tahun lalu.

Peningkatan kinerja operasional tersebut berdampak positif terhadap kinerja finansial antara lain Perseroan mencatatkan EBITDA (*Earning Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization*) sebesar Rp1,1 triliun dan berhasil mencatatkan laba bersih. Realisasi EBITDA di atas Rp1 triliun merupakan catatan sejarah tersendiri karena PTPN yang beroperasi lebih dari 20 tahun belum pernah membukukan EBITDA di atas Rp1 Triliun.

Lebih dari itu, bagi SGN, pencapaian tersebut sangat bermakna karena tahun 2023 merupakan tahun pertama bagi Perseroan mengelola 36 pabrik gula yang semula secara penuh berada di bawah pengelolaan PTPN Group. Melalui Laporan Keberlanjutan inilah, mewakili Direksi, kami menyampaikan pencapaian tersebut. Tidak hanya pencapaian pada aspek ekonomi, laporan ini juga menyampaikan berbagai rencana, strategi, tantangan dan realisasi aspek sosial dan lingkungan. Keselarasan antara aspek ekonomi, lingkungan dan sosial menjadi fokus dan perhatian karena SGN meyakini bahwa fungsi suatu perusahaan tidak sekadar mencari laba (*profit*), tetapi harus membangun kepedulian terhadap isu-isu lingkungan (*planet*) maupun isu-isu sosial (*people*).

SEKILAS EKONOMI GLOBAL DAN NASIONAL

Kinerja SGN tahun 2023 dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor eksternal dan internal. Faktor eksternal yang sangat besar pengaruhnya adalah keberhasilan pemerintah menangani pandemi COVID-19 sehingga masyarakat luas menjalankan aktivitas di semua aspek kehidupan. Hal tersebut membuat roda perekonomian bergerak sehingga memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi nasional tahun 2023 sebesar 5,05%, sebagaimana disampaikan Badan Pusat Statistik.

Pertumbuhan ekonomi tersebut ditopang oleh bertumbuhnya 17 lapangan usaha yang menjadi dasar perhitungan bagi BPS menyusun angka pertumbuhan ekonomi tahunan. Lapangan usaha yang mengalami pertumbuhan tertinggi adalah Transportasi dan Pergudangan sebesar 13,96%; diikuti Jasa Lainnya sebesar 10,52%; dan Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum sebesar 10,01%. Adapun pertumbuhan Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan –termasuk di dalamnya

Our distinguished shareholders and stakeholders,

Praise and gratitude to the presence of God Almighty for His blessings that have enabled PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) or SugarCo in passing the year 2023, a year full of dynamics, with positive performance. Although the amount of sugarcane milled decreased due to the effects of El Niño, the yield achieved increased to 7.19%, a 111.6% increase compared to last year.

This improvement in operational performance had a positive impact on financial performance, with the Company recording EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) of IDR1.1 trillion and successfully recording a net profit. The achievement of EBITDA above IDR1 trillion is a historical milestone, as PTPN, which has been operating for over 20 years, has never recorded EBITDA above IDR1 trillion before.

Moreover, for SGN, this achievement is highly significant because 2023 represents the first year the Company has fully managed 36 sugar factories that were previously under the management of PTPN Group. Through this Sustainability Report, on behalf of the Board of Directors, we present this achievement. This report not only highlights economic achievements but also outlines various plans, strategies, challenges, and realizations in the social and environmental aspects. The Company is focused on achieving alignment between the fulfillment of economic, environmental, and social aspects because SGN believes that the function of a company is not only just to maximize profit but also to build awareness of environmental (*planet*) and social (*people*) issues.

GLOBAL AND NATIONAL ECONOMIC OVERVIEW

SGN's performance in 2023 was influenced by various external and internal factors. A major external factor was the government's success in handling the COVID-19 pandemic, which allowed people to freely engage in activities in all aspects of life. This drove the wheels of the economy and boosted national economic growth in 2023 to 5.05%, as reported by BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

The economic growth was supported by the expansion of 17 business sectors that form the basis for BPS's calculation of annual economic growth. The sectors that experienced the highest growth were Transportation and Warehousing at 13.96%, followed by Other Services at 10.52%, and Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision at 10.01%. The Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector—which includes Plantation—grew by 1.30%, while the Manufacturing Industry

Perkebunan tercatat sebesar 1,30%, sedangkan Lapangan Usaha Industri Pengolahan termasuk di dalamnya pengolahan tebu menjadi gula dan tetes tumbuh sebesar 4,64%.

SGN sebagai perusahaan dengan bidang usaha industri gula dengan hasil produk Gula Kristal Putih (GKP), tetes dan produk turunan lainnya turut terdampak positif atas pertumbuhan Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan serta Industri Pengolahan tersebut. Selain faktor eksternal, pencapaian SGN juga tidak lepas dari ketepatan kebijakan strategis yang ditetapkan pada tahun pelaporan dan diimplementasikan secara konsisten oleh segenap manajemen dan karyawan Perseroan.

STRATEGI PENCAPAIAN TARGET

Keselarasan merupakan prinsip dasar dalam penerapan kegiatan berkelanjutan. Oleh karena itu, SGN meyakini bahwa aspek lingkungan dan sosial berkelanjutan akan dipengaruhi oleh pencapaian dalam mewujudkan target-target kinerja aspek ekonomi yang disampaikan dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) Tahun 2023. Untuk mewujudkan target tersebut, Perseroan telah menetapkan serangkaian kebijakan strategis yang diimplementasikan dengan mengalokasikan sumber daya yang dimiliki, baik sumber daya manusia, tata kelola perusahaan, ketersediaan alat produksi, sistem manajemen dan keuangan modern dan sebagainya.

Kebijakan strategis SGN tahun 2023 di antaranya melaksanakan regionalisasi dan mengembalikan pola kemitraan dari transaksional pembelian tebu menjadi sistem bagi hasil yang lebih menguntungkan kedua pihak. Dengan sistem regionalisasi, Perseroan membagi 36 pabrik ke dalam 7 region wilayah (*cluster*). Masing-masing *region* wilayah (*cluster*) mengatur awal giling sehingga setiap pabrik yang mulai giling mendapatkan kepastian pemenuhan bahan baku. Pabrik dengan efisiensi lebih tinggi dan harga pokok produksi rendah mendapatkan kesempatan memulai awal giling lebih awal. Dengan strategi ini pabrik-pabrik gula dapat beroperasi pada kapasitas optimal dengan meminimalkan kompetisi antar pabrik gula sesaudara.

Di sisi lain, hakikat kemitraan antara petani tebu dengan pabrik gula adalah melalui sistem bagi hasil yang menguntungkan masing-masing pihak. Petani akan termotivasi meningkatkan kualitas budidaya tebu karena akan berbanding lurus dengan apresiasi dari pabrik gula dan berdampak pada tingkat kesejahteraan mereka. Sedangkan pabrik gula sangat terbantu dengan bahan baku tebu yang berkualitas yang tidak hanya berpengaruh pada kuantitas dan kualitas produksi gula melainkan juga pada performa pabrik.

Lebih lanjut, untuk menjaga agar kinerja ekonomi berjalan sesuai dengan target yang telah ditetapkan, Perseroan melakukan *monitoring* dan evaluasi atas implementasi kebijakan strategis tersebut secara berkala dalam rapat Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris. Selain bisa mengetahui target dan pencapaian, *monitoring* dan evaluasi juga penting untuk menetapkan solusi jika ada hambatan atau tantangan dalam penerapan kebijakan dan rencana strategis tersebut.

sector which includes the processing of sugarcane into sugar and molasses grew by 4.64%.

As a company engaged in the sugar industry, producing White Crystal Sugar (GKP), molasses, and other derivative products, SGN was positively impacted by the growth in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector as well as the Manufacturing Industry. In addition to external factors, SGN's achievements were also the result of the strategic policies established during the reporting year and consistently implemented by the Company's management and employees.

TARGET ACHIEVEMENT STRATEGY

Alignment is a fundamental principle in implementing sustainable activities. Therefore, SGN believes that sustainable environmental and social aspects will be influenced by the achievement of economic performance targets outlined in the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. In realizing these targets, the Company has established a series of strategic policies, which have been implemented by allocating its resources, including human resources, corporate governance, production equipment availability, modern management and financial systems, etc.

One of SGN's strategic policies in 2023 was to implement regionalization and revert the partnership model from transactional sugarcane purchasing to a profit-sharing system that benefits both parties. Through the regionalization system, the Company has divided 36 factories into 7 regions. Each region schedules the start of the milling season to ensure that every factory beginning to mill has a guaranteed supply of raw materials. Factories with higher efficiency and lower production costs are given the opportunity to start milling earlier. This strategy allows sugar factories to operate at optimal capacity while minimizing competition among sister factories.

On the other hand, the essence of the partnership between sugarcane farmers and sugar factories lies in a profit-sharing system that benefits both parties. Farmers will be motivated to improve the quality of sugarcane cultivation because it correlates directly with the appreciation from the sugar factories, impacting their welfare. On the other hand, sugar factories greatly benefit from high-quality sugarcane, which not only affects the quantity and quality of sugar production but also the overall performance of the factory.

Furthermore, to ensure that economic performance aligns with the established targets, the Company regularly monitors and evaluates the implementation of these strategic policies in meetings with the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners. Monitoring and evaluation not only provide insights into targets and achievements but are also crucial for identifying solutions if any obstacles or challenges arise in the implementation of these policies and strategic plans.

PENCAPAIAN KINERJA ASPEK KEBERLANJUTAN

Selama tahun 2023, SGN telah melaksanakan operasional bisnis sesuai kaidah kegiatan berkelanjutan dengan menyelaraskan pencapaian aspek ekonomi, lingkungan hidup, dan sosial dengan hasil sebagai berikut:

Kinerja Aspek Ekonomi

Per 31 Desember 2023, volume penjualan gula (berasal dari tebu) tercatat sebesar 212.194 ton dengan nilai penjualan Rp2,69 triliun. Volume penjualan gula tersebut adalah 36% dari RKAP tahun 2023, sedangkan nilai penjualan gula tercatat sebesar 40% dari RKAP tahun 2023. Harga rata-rata penjualan gula sampai dengan Desember 2023 adalah sebesar Rp12.665/kg atau 110% dibanding RKAP 2023 yang sebesar Rp11.500/kg. Di sisi lain, volume penjualan tetes (berasal dari tebu) tercatat mencapai 375.508 ton dengan nilai penjualan Rp818,72 miliar. Volume penjualan tetes tersebut adalah 98% dari RKAP tahun 2023, sedangkan nilai penjualan tetes tercatat sebesar 92% dari RKAP tahun 2023. Adapun harga rata-rata penjualan tetes sampai dengan Desember 2023 adalah sebesar Rp2.180/kg atau 94% dibanding RKAP 2023 yaitu sebesar Rp2.331/kg.

Sementara itu, dari sisi keuangan, per 31 Desember 2023, Perseroan membukukan laba tahun berjalan sebesar Rp57,15 miliar. Bila dibandingkan dengan RKAP 2023, maka realisasi laba tahun berjalan meningkat 114%.

Keberhasilan SGN membukukan kinerja optimal tahun 2023 merupakan cerminan atas kuatnya dukungan dari berbagai pemangku kepentingan. Dukungan tersebut di antaranya dari PTPN Group sebagai pengelola *on farm*, petani sebagai mitra strategis, perbankan dan rekanan lain yang mengukuhkan terselenggaranya proses bisnis yang baik di Perseroan.

Kinerja Aspek Lingkungan

Komitmen SGN terhadap aspek lingkungan direalisasikan dengan mematuhi berbagai regulasi terkait lingkungan saat mengoperasikan pabrik gula yang berada di bawah naungan Perseroan. Selain kepatuhan, Perseroan mengoptimalkan operasional pabrik yang ramah lingkungan melalui pengelolaan energi, emisi, air, air limbah, limbah, dan sebagainya dengan berpedoman pada prinsip 3R (*Reduce, Reuse & Recycle*). Implementasi prinsip *reduce* antara lain Perseroan berhasil mengurangi penggunaan solar dari 563 kiloliter atau setara dengan 22.631 Gigajoule pada tahun 2022 menjadi 367 kiloliter atau 14.753 GJ. Penurunan tersebut otomatis mengurangi emisi gas rumah [cakupan 1] dari penggunaan solar dari 1.502.877 kgCO₂eq pada tahun 2022 menjadi 979.009 kgCO₂eq pada tahun 2023.

Selaras dengan upaya mengurangi limbah padat, Perseroan mengoptimalkan pemanfaatan biomassa ampas tebu sebagai sumber energi terbarukan yang ramah lingkungan. Bahkan, di antara pabrik gula di bawah naungan SGN, terdapat pabrik yang penggunaan energi dari biomassa menghasilkan hampir 100% pasokan energi untuk *power plan* dan *boiler*. Adapun total

SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE ACHIEVEMENTS

Throughout 2023, SGN conducted its business operations in accordance with sustainable practices by aligning the achievements of economic, environmental, and social aspects, resulting in the following outcomes:

Economic Aspect Performance

As of December 31, 2023, the sales volume of sugar (derived from sugar cane) was recorded at 212,194 tons with a sales value of IDR2.69 trillion. The sugar sales volume achieved 36% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, while the sugar sales value achieved 40% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. The average sales price of sugar until December 2023 was IDR12,665/kg or 110% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget of IDR11,500/kg. On the other hand, the sales volume of drops (derived from sugar cane) was recorded at 375,508 tons with a sales value of IDR818.72 billion. The molasses sales volume was 98% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, while molasses sales value was recorded at 92% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. The average sales price of molasses until December 2023 was IDR 2,180/kg or 94% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget of IDR2,331/kg.

Meanwhile, in terms of financial aspect, as of December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a profit for the year of IDR57.15 billion. When compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, the realization of profit for the year increased by 114%.

SGN's success in posting optimal performance in 2023 is a reflection of the strong support from various stakeholders. The support includes PTPN Group as the on farm manager, farmers as strategic partners, banks and other partners that strengthen the implementation of good business processes in the Company.

Environmental Aspect Performance

The Company's commitment towards the environment is realized by complying with various environment-related regulations while running the Company's sugar factories. In addition to compliance, the Company optimizes environmentally friendly factory operations through the management of energy, emissions, water, wastewater, waste, etc., guided by the 3R principles (*Reduce, Reuse, & Recycle*). As part of the implementation of the "reduce" principle, the Company successfully reduced diesel fuel consumption from 563 kiloliters or the equivalent of 22,631 Gigajoules in 2022 to 367 kiloliters or 14,753 GJ in 2023. The reduction automatically decreased greenhouse gas emissions [Scope 1] from diesel fuel usage from 1,502,877 kgCO₂eq in 2022 to 979,009 kgCO₂eq in 2023.

In line with efforts to reduce solid waste, the Company optimizes the use of biomass from bagasse as a renewable and environmentally friendly energy source. In fact, among the sugar factories under SGN's management, there are factories where energy derived from biomass supplies nearly 100% of the energy needed for power plants and boilers. In 2023, the

listrik yang dihasilkan dari biomassa pada tahun 2023 adalah sebesar 334.259.488 kWh, naik signifikan dibandingkan tahun 2022 yaitu sebesar 61.085.590 kWh. Dengan pemanfaatan ampas tebu sebagai sumber energi, maka Perseroan turut berkontribusi dalam mengurangi timbulan limbah padat dan meminimalkan dampak negatif bagi lingkungan.

Kepatuhan SGN terhadap regulasi lingkungan juga ditunjukkan dengan perolehan Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup (PROPER). Sebanyak 30 pabrik gula dalam lingkup SGN menjadi peserta penilaian program PROPER periode Juli 2022 s.d. Juni 2023 dengan hasil 27 pabrik meraih Peringkat BIRU, dua MERAH, dan satu ditangguhkan. Seiring dengan itu, dari 30 pabrik gula yang mengikuti PROPER, sebanyak empat pabrik gula yaitu PG Kwala Madu, PG Sragi, PG Rendeng dan PG Mojo telah ditetapkan menjadi Calon Kandidat Hijau PROPER Periode 2022-2023.

Kinerja Aspek Sosial

SGN memenuhi tanggung jawab terhadap aspek sosial melalui berbagai program sesuai dengan kebutuhan masing-masing pemangku kepentingan. Kepada karyawan dan manajemen, Perseroan mewujudkan hubungan industrial yang harmonis sehingga tidak ada pengaduan atau sengketa perburuan. Selain itu, juga tidak tercatat adanya insiden diskriminasi dan pelanggaran hak-hak normatif karyawan lainnya, seperti kerja paksa, pekerja anak, pemberian upah minimum, dan sebagainya. Selain merealisasikan lingkungan kerja yang sehat dan aman, Perseroan juga konsisten melakukan berbagai program pendidikan dan pelatihan untuk mengembangkan kompetensi karyawan. Selama tahun pelaporan, Perseroan melakukan serangkaian program pendidikan dan pelatihan yang diikuti oleh 18.690 karyawan dengan biaya sebesar Rp4,82 miliar.

Adapun untuk pelanggan, selain memberikan informasi produk/layanan yang lengkap dan ditopang sumber daya yang kompeten, SGN juga menyiapkan kanal pengaduan serta responsif dan memberikan solusi terbaik atas keluhan/pengaduan yang masuk. Dalam hal ini, Perseroan bersyukur karena per 31 Desember 2023, tidak terdapat pengaduan dari masyarakat, konsumen, regulator maupun pemangku kepentingan lainnya terkait produk. Sementara itu, untuk pemerintah, Perseroan memenuhi tanggung jawab dengan membayarkan berbagai jenis pajak sebagai bentuk kontribusi ke negara dan juga retribusi daerah dengan total sebesar Rp204,37 miliar; untuk pemasok, SGN memperlakukan semua pemasok secara setara, termasuk untuk mendapatkan informasi tender barang dan jasa, serta Perseroan mengutamakan pemasok lokal/nasional. Selain itu, sebagai bentuk tanggung jawab Perseroan kepada masyarakat di wilayah kerjanya, maka Perseroan memberikan CSR sebesar Rp5,86 miliar.

Sementara itu, untuk masyarakat di wilayah kerjanya, Perseroan berkomitmen untuk memberdayakan mereka melalui pelaksanaan berbagai program Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan (TJS), yang dipraktikkan melalui Program Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (CSR) dengan total dana sebesar Rp5,86 miliar, yang sekaligus merupakan

Company's total electricity generated from biomass amounted to 334,259,488 kWh, a significant increase compared to 61,085,590 kWh in 2022. By utilizing sugarcane bagasse as an energy source, the Company not only contributes to reducing solid waste but also minimizes negative environmental impacts.

SGN's compliance with environmental regulations is also demonstrated by its achievements in the Company Performance Rating Assessment Program in Environmental Management (PROPER). A total of 30 sugar factories within SGN participated in the PROPER assessment program for the period of July 2022 to June 2023, with 27 factories earning a BLUE rating, two receiving a RED rating, and one being deferred. In addition, four of the 30 sugar factories that participated in PROPER—PG Kwala Madu, PG Sragi, PG Rendeng, and PG Mojo—have been nominated as Green PROPER candidates for the 2022-2023 period.

Social Aspect Performance

SGN fulfills its social responsibility through various programs designed to meet the demands of each stakeholder. For employees and management, the Company fosters harmonious industrial relations, resulting in no complaints or labor disputes. Furthermore, there were no recorded incidents of discrimination or violations of other employee normative rights, such as forced labor, child labor, minimum wage provision, etc. Beyond ensuring a healthy and safe work environment, the Company also consistently conducts various education and training programs to develop employee competencies. During the reporting year, the Company carried out a series of education and training programs attended by 18,690 employees, with an investment of IDR4.82 billion.

As for customers, in addition to providing complete product/service information and supported by competent resources, SGN also prepares complaint channels and is responsive and provides the best solution to complaints/complaints. In this case, the Company is grateful because as of December 31, 2023, there were no complaints from the public, consumers, regulators or other stakeholders related to products. Meanwhile, for the government, the Company fulfills its responsibility by paying various types of taxes as a form of contribution to the state and also local levies totaling IDR204.37 billion; for suppliers, SGN treats all suppliers equally, including to obtain information on tenders for goods and services, and the Company prioritizes local/national suppliers. In addition, as a form of the Company's responsibility to the community in its working area, the Company provided CSR amounting to IDR5.86 billion.

Meanwhile, for the communities in its working areas, the Company is committed to empowering them through the implementation of various Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSR) programs, which are practiced through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program with a total funding of IDR5.86 billion, which is also a real effort and

upaya nyata dan dukungan konkret Perseroan terhadap Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB)/*Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). Dana tersebut dialokasikan untuk membiayai berbagai program pilar sosial dan pilar lingkungan.

PERMASALAHAN YANG DIHADAPI DAN MITIGASI YANG DIAMBIL

Selain pencapaian aspek ekonomi, lingkungan dan sosial di atas, selama tahun pelaporan, SGN juga menghadapi berbagai permasalahan dan telah menetapkan mitigasi. Untuk permasalahan berupa kapasitas giling yang belum tercapai misalnya, mitigasi yang dilakukan adalah mengawali giling sesuai analisa pendahuluan dan melakukan *setting* kapasitas giling sesuai potensi; efisiensi energi rendah dilakukan mitigasi dengan peningkatan efisiensi *boiler*, pemanfaatan surplus ampas untuk pabrik gula sesaudara non surplus, penyempurnaan perpipaan dan sistem uap proses dan sebagainya.

Adapun permasalahan jam berhenti pabrik tinggi dilakukan mitigasi antara lain melalui pengawalan *maintenance* terutama pada saat *individual test* dan *general test* oleh tim *Adhoc*, pelaksanaan *Preventive Maintenance Program* (PMP), dan pelaksanaan pengadaan barang dan jasa yang tepat waktu serta kualitas yang baik. Untuk permasalahan berupa kualitas gula kristal putih yang fluktuatif, mitigasi dilakukan antara lain melalui optimalisasi dan standarisasi penggunaan Bahan Pembantu Proses, perbaikan skema masak menyesuaikan kualitas bahan masakan, dan optimalisasi *high remelt sugar* untuk menaikkan HK (harkat kemurnian) masakan.

Sementara itu, permasalahan kualitas sumber daya manusia rendah, mitigasi yang sudah dilakukan adalah meningkatkan kompetensi sumber daya manusia dan evaluasi kinerja, melakukan *update teknologi* dan otomatisasi untuk mengurangi *human error*, serta memfasilitasi *knowledge sharing* antar pabrik gula melalui *Tekpol Talks*.

PROSPEK DAN PELUANG

Keberhasilan pemerintah mencatatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi berkelanjutan pada tahun 2023 merupakan momentum untuk mewujudkan kehidupan sosial dan ekonomi yang stabil tahun 2024 sebagaimana kondisi sebelum pandemi COVID-19. Kondisi tersebut akan mendorong bertumbuhnya berbagai lapangan usaha, termasuk Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan serta Industri Pengolahan di Tanah Air. Bertumbuhnya kedua lapangan usaha tersebut menjadi momentum bagi SGN untuk mengembangkan diri dan meningkatkan kinerja pada tahun-tahun mendatang.

Seiring dengan itu, Perseroan telah menetapkan berbagai target dalam RKAP Tahun 2024 antara lain menggiling tebu sebesar 13,5 juta ton dan memproduksi gula kristal putih (GKP) sebesar 978 ribu ton dengan kualitas SNI. Secara spesifik, pada aspek ekonomi, Perseroan menargetkan volume penjualan gula (berasal dari tebu) sebesar 385.373 ton atau 182% dari realisasi tahun 2023 dengan proyeksi nilai penjualan sebesar Rp5,04 triliun atau 188% dari realisasi tahun 2023; volume

concrete support for the Company's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The funds were allocated to finance various social pillar and environmental pillar programs.

ISSUES ENCOUNTERED AND MITIGATION MEASURES IMPLEMENTED

In addition to the economic, environmental, and social achievements mentioned above, SGN encountered various issues throughout the reporting year and implemented mitigation measures. For example, in response to the issue of not reaching the targeted milling capacity, mitigation measures included starting milling operations based on preliminary analysis and setting milling capacity according to potential. To address low energy efficiency, the Company implemented mitigation measures such as improving boiler efficiency, utilizing surplus bagasse for non-surplus sister sugar factories, refining piping systems, and optimizing steam operations.

For the issue of high factory downtime, mitigation included closely monitoring maintenance, especially during individual and general tests by the Ad hoc team, implementing a Preventive Maintenance Program (PMP), and ensuring timely goods and services procurement with superior quality. To address the fluctuating quality of white crystal sugar, the Company optimized and standardized the use of Processing Support Materials, improved the cooking scheme to match the quality of the raw materials, and optimized the use of high remelt sugar to increase the purity (HK) of the cooking process.

Meanwhile, to manage the issue of low human resource quality, the mitigation measures taken included increasing human resource competencies and performance evaluation, updating technology and automation to reduce human error, and facilitating knowledge sharing among sugar factories through Tekpol Talks.

OUTLOOK AND OPPORTUNITIES

The government's success in achieving sustainable economic growth in 2023 serves as a momentum to restore stable social and economic conditions in 2024, similar to the pre-pandemic period. This stability is expected to encourage growth in various sectors, including Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries, as well as the Processing Industry in Indonesia. The growth in these sectors presents an opportunity for SGN to expand and enhance its performance in the coming years.

Along with that, the Company has set various targets in the 2024 RKAP, including grinding 13.5 million tons of sugarcane and producing 978 thousand tons of white crystal sugar (GKP) with SNI quality. Specifically, in the economic aspect, the Company targets sugar sales volume (derived from sugarcane) of 385,373 tons or 182% of the realization in 2023 with a projected sales value of IDR5.04 trillion or 188% of the realization in 2023; sales volume of drops (derived from sugarcane) of 362,079

penjualan tetes (berasal dari tebu) sebesar 362.079 ton atau 96% dari realisasi tahun 2023 dengan proyeksi nilai penjualan sebesar Rp796,48 miliar atau 97% dari realisasi tahun 2023; sedangkan laba tahun berjalan sebesar Rp58,29 miliar atau 102% dari realisasi tahun 2023.

Selanjutnya, Perseroan telah pula menetapkan kebijakan strategis untuk mencapai target dan sasaran tersebut. Didukung komitmen yang tinggi dari segenap karyawan dan manajemen, SGN optimistis dapat meraih target dan sasaran RAKP Tahun 2024 demi mewujudkan bisnis yang berkelanjutan, sekaligus mewujudkan Perpres Nomor 40 tahun 2023 tentang Percepatan Pencapaian Swasembada Gula.

PENUTUP

Keberhasilan SGN membukukan kinerja positif tahun 2023 mencerminkan operasional usaha yang sehat secara bisnis. Selain dipengaruhi oleh faktor eksternal seperti pertumbuhan ekonomi dan mobilitas masyarakat dalam menjalankan berbagai aktivitas, pencapaian tersebut tak lepas dari ketepatan atas berbagai kebijakan strategis Perseroan yang penerapannya didukung oleh segenap insan Perseroan. Untuk itu, kami mengucapkan terima kasih kepada Dewan Komisaris yang telah melakukan pengawasan dan memberikan arahan sehingga Direksi dapat menjalankan strategi bisnis dengan baik. Ungkapan yang sama kami sampaikan kepada pemegang saham yang telah memberikan kepercayaan kepada kami untuk mengelola SGN selama tahun pelaporan.

Kepada seluruh karyawan sebagai garda terdepan pelayanan dan operasional bisnis, kami juga menyampaikan terima kasih atas kerja keras, dedikasi dan loyalitas yang diberikan selama ini. Apresiasi juga kami sampaikan kepada pelanggan, mitra, pemerintah/regulator maupun masyarakat yang senantiasa mendukung keberadaan SGN. Kami berharap dukungan dan tersebut tetap diberikan sehingga Perseroan semakin kokoh dan mampu memenuhi harapan segenap pemangku kepentingan dan pemegang saham, sekaligus mewujudkan visi: Menjadi perusahaan agribisnis berbasis tebu yang unggul dan berdaya saing di tingkat global.

tons or 96% of the realization in 2023 with a projected sales value of IDR796.48 billion or 97% of the realization in 2023; while profit for the year of IDR58.29 billion or 102% of the realization in 2023.

Furthermore, the Company has also established strategic policies to meet these targets and objectives. Supported by the strong commitment of all employees and management, SGN is confident in achieving the targets and goals outlined in the Company's 2024 Work Plan and Budget to realize a sustainable business while also contributing to the realization of Presidential Regulation No. 40 of 2023 concerning the Acceleration of National Sugar Self-Sufficiency.

CLOSING

SGN's success in achieving a positive performance in 2023 reflects a healthy business operation. In addition to being influenced by external factors such as economic growth and increased public mobility in conducting various activities, this achievement is also a result of the accuracy of the Company's strategic policies, which were successfully implemented with the support of all Company personnel. For this, we extend our gratitude to the Board of Commissioners for their oversight and direction, which allowed the Board of Directors to effectively implement business strategies. We also express our appreciation to the shareholders for their trust in us to manage SGN throughout the reporting year.

To all employees, who are the frontline of service and business operations, we also extend our sincere appreciation for their hard work, dedication, and loyalty. We would also like to extend our appreciation to all customers, partners, government/regulators, and the community who continuously providing support for the Company's presence. We hope that this support will continue, allowing the Company to become stronger and meet the aspirations of all stakeholders and shareholders, while also achieving our vision of "Becoming a leading and competitive sugarcane-based agribusiness company at the global level."

Jakarta, 1 Agustus 2024
Atas nama Direksi
PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN)
Jakarta, August 1, 2024
On behalf of the Board of Directors
PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN)



MAHMUDI
Direktur Utama
President Director







TENTANG LAPORAN KEBERLANJUTAN

About Sustainability Report

TENTANG LAPORAN KEBERLANJUTAN

ABOUT THE SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) atau SugarCo menyusun Laporan Keberlanjutan sebagai media pelaporan kepada masyarakat tentang kinerja keberlanjutan yang terdiri dari tiga aspek yaitu ekonomi, lingkungan hidup, dan sosial. Kami menerbitkan laporan ini sebagai implementasi akuntabilitas dan transparansi atas dampak operasi terhadap ekonomi, lingkungan hidup, dan sosial, sekaligus kontribusinya terhadap pembangunan berkelanjutan, yaitu pembangunan yang memenuhi berbagai kebutuhan saat ini tanpa mengganggu kemampuan generasi masa depan untuk memenuhi berbagai kebutuhan mereka.

Data keuangan dalam laporan ini menggunakan mata uang Rupiah, kecuali diindikasikan lain. Untuk menopang validitas, data keuangan telah diaudit oleh Kantor Akuntan Publik untuk keperluan Laporan Tahunan Perseroan. Laporan dibuat dalam dua bahasa, yakni Bahasa Indonesia dan Bahasa Inggris. Melalui laporan ini, Perseroan menyampaikan secara transparan kinerja keberlanjutan aspek ekonomi, lingkungan dan sosial beserta dampaknya selama periode 1 Januari-31 Desember 2023. Laporan mencakup kinerja kantor pusat dan 36 pabrik gula yang dikelola Perseroan yang berlokasi di berbagai kawasan di Tanah Air (32 operasional, 3 beku operasi, dan 1 standby) yaitu Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan. Ke-36 pabrik gula tersebut adalah sebagai berikut: [GRI 2-2, 2-3]

1. Pabrik Gula Sei Semayang
2. Pabrik Gula Kwala Madu
3. Pabrik Gula Bunga Mayang
4. Pabrik Gula Cinta Manis
5. Pabrik Gula Sragi
6. Pabrik Gula Rendeng
7. Pabrik Gula Mojo
8. Pabrik Gula Tasikmadu
9. Pabrik Gula Pangka
10. Pabrik Gula Kremboong
11. Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep
12. Pabrik Gula Djombang Baru
13. Pabrik Gula Tjoekir
14. Pabrik gula Lestari
15. Pabrik Gula Meritian
16. Pabrik Gula Pesantren Baru
17. Pabrik Gula Ngadiredjo
18. Pabrik Gula Modjopanggoong
19. Pabrik Gula Soedhono
20. Pabrik Gula Poerwodadie
21. Pabrik Gula Redjosarie
22. Pabrik Gula Pagottan
23. Pabrik Gula Kedawoeng
24. Pabrik Gula Wonolongan
25. Pabrik Gula Gending
26. Pabrik Gula Djatiroto
27. Pabrik Gula Semboro
28. Pabrik Gula Wringinanom

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) or SugarCo prepares a Sustainability Report as a means of reporting to the public on sustainability performance, which consists of three aspects: economic, environmental, and social. We publish this report as an implementation of accountability and transparency regarding the impact of the Company's operations on the economy, environment, and society, as well as its contribution to sustainable development, which is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Financial data in this report is denominated in Rupiah, unless otherwise indicated. To support validity, the financial data has been audited by a Public Accounting Firm for the purposes of the Company's Annual Report. The report is presented in two languages, Indonesian and English. Through this report, the Company transparently conveys its economic, environmental, and social sustainability performance and their impacts during the period January 1-December 31, 2023. The report covers the performance of the head office and 36 sugar factories managed by the Company located in various regions in the country (32 are still operating and 3 has stopped operating, and 1 standby), namely in North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi. The 36 Sugar Factories (PGs) are as follows: [GRI 2-2, 2-3]

1. Sei Semayang Sugar Factory
2. Kwala Madu Sugar Factory
3. Bunga Mayang Sugar Factory
4. Cinta Manis Sugar Factory
5. Sragi Sugar Factory
6. Rendeng Sugar Factory
7. Mojo Sugar Factory
8. Tasikmadu Sugar Factory
9. Pangka Sugar Factory
10. Kremboong Sugar Factory
11. Gempolkrep Sugar Factory
12. Djombang Baru Sugar Factory
13. Tjoekir Sugar Factory
14. Lestari Sugar Factory
15. Meritian Sugar Factory
16. Pesantren Baru Sugar Factory
17. Ngadiredjo Sugar Factory
18. Modjopanggoong Sugar Factory
19. Soedhono Sugar Factory
20. Poerwodadie Sugar Factory
21. Redjosarie Sugar Factory
22. Pagottan Sugar Factory
23. Kedawoeng Sugar Factory
24. Wonolongan Sugar Factory
25. Gending Sugar Factory
26. Djatiroto Sugar Factory
27. Semboro Sugar Factory
28. Wringinanom Sugar Factory

- 29. Pabrik Gula Olean
- 30. Pabrik Gula Panjie
- 31. Pabrik Gula Assembagoes
- 32. Pabrik Gula Pradjekan
- 33. Pabrik Gula Glenmore
- 34. Pabrik Gula Bone
- 35. Pabrik Gula Camming
- 36. Pabrik Gula Takalar

PRINSIP PELAPORAN

Laporan kami susun dengan merujuk pada delapan prinsip pelaporan sebagaimana ditentukan dalam GRI 1: Landasan 2021 sebagai berikut:

1. Akurasi:

Perseroan melaporkan informasi yang benar dan cukup terperinci agar dapat dilakukan penilaian dampak organisasi.

2. Keseimbangan:

Perseroan melaporkan informasi dengan cara netral dan menyediakan gambaran yang seimbang tentang dampak negatif dan positif organisasi.

3. Kejelasan:

Perseroan menyajikan informasi dengan cara yang dapat diakses dan dapat dipahami.

4. Keterbandingan:

Perseroan memilih, menyusun, dan melaporkan informasi secara konsisten agar mereka dapat melakukan analisis mengenai perubahan dalam dampak organisasi seiring waktu dan analisis dampak ini yang berkaitan dengan dampak organisasi lain.

5. Kelengkapan

Perseroan menyediakan informasi yang memadai agar penilaian dampak organisasi dapat dilakukan selama periode pelaporan.

6. Konteks keberlanjutan:

Perseroan melaporkan informasi tentang dampak mereka dalam konteks yang lebih luas dari pembangunan berkelanjutan.

7. Ketepatan waktu:

Perseroan melaporkan informasi secara rutin dan menyediakan informasi tersebut secara tepat waktu bagi pengguna informasi untuk mengambil keputusan.

8. Keterverifikasi:

Perseroan mengumpulkan, mencatat, menyusun, dan menganalisis informasi dengan cara sedemikian rupa sehingga informasi tersebut dapat diteliti untuk menentukan kualitasnya.

RUJUKAN LAPORAN

Laporan ini disusun berdasarkan GRI Universal Standard Tahun 2021 (Standar GRI) yang dikeluarkan oleh *Global Sustainability Standards Board* (GSSB) – lembaga yang dibentuk oleh *Global Reporting Initiative* (GRI) untuk menangani pengembangan standar laporan keberlanjutan. Sesuai bidang usaha Perseroan, laporan juga dilengkapi dengan GRI 13: Sektor Pertanian, Akuakultur, dan Perikanan Tangkap 2022.

- 29. Olean Sugar Factory
- 30. Panjie Sugar Factory
- 31. Assembagoes Sugar Factory
- 32. Pradjekan Sugar Factory
- 33. Glenmore Sugar Factory
- 34. Bone Sugar Factory
- 35. Camming Sugar Factory
- 36. Takalar Sugar Factory

REPORT PRINCIPLES

The Company's report is written in accordance with the eight reporting principles outlined in GRI 1: Foundation 2021, which are as follows:

1. Accuracy:

The Company shall report information that is correct and sufficiently detailed to allow an assessment of the organization's impacts.

2. Balance:

The Company shall report information in an unbiased way and provide a fair representation of the organization's negative and positive impacts.

3. Clarity:

The Company shall present information in a way that is accessible and understandable.

4. Comparability:

The Company shall select, compile, and report information consistently to enable an analysis of changes in the organization's impacts over time and an analysis of these impacts relative to those of other organizations.

5. Completeness

The Company shall provide sufficient information to enable an assessment of the organization's impacts during the reporting period.

6. Sustainability context:

The Company shall report information about its impacts in the wider context of sustainable development.

7. Timeliness:

The Company shall report information on a regular schedule and make it available in time for information users to make decisions.

8. Verifiability:

The Company shall gather, record, compile, and analyze information in such a way that the information can be examined to establish its quality.

REPORT REFERENCE

The preparation of this report refers to the GRI Universal Standards 2021 (GRI Standards) issued by the Global Sustainability Standards Board (GSBB) - an institution established by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) to manage the development of sustainability reporting standards. In accordance with the Company's line of business, the report is also supplemented with GRI 13: Agriculture, Aquaculture, and Fishing Sector 2022.

Kami berusaha untuk memenuhi semua informasi dan data yang ditentukan dalam GRI Standard dan sektor standards. Untuk memudahkan pembaca menemukan informasi yang sesuai dengan panduan, kami mencantumkan angka/kode pengungkapan di belakang kalimat atau alinea yang relevan. Data lengkap kecocokan isi laporan dengan panduan disampaikan di bagian belakang laporan ini.

SIKLUS, PERIODE PELAPORAN DAN PERNYATAAN PENGGUNAAN

Sebagai bagian dari Laporan Tahunan Perseroan, laporan ini terbit setahun sekali. Laporan sebelumnya yaitu laporan tahun buku 2022 terbit pada 1 Agustus 2023. SGN telah melaporkan informasi yang dikutip pada indeks konten GRI untuk periode dari 1 Januari 2023-31 Desember 2023 sesuai dengan Standar GRI. [GRI 2-2, 2-3]

PERUBAHAN TERKAIT LAPORAN

Pada Laporan Keberlanjutan tahun 2023 tidak terdapat perubahan topik material dibanding tahun sebelumnya. Penetapan tidak adanya perubahan topik material dilakukan setelah Perseroan melakukan peninjauan terhadap topik material tahun 2022 dengan melibatkan pemangku kepentingan internal dan eksternal antara lain konsultan dan pengguna laporan sesuai panduan GRI Standards Universal Tahun 2021. Melalui peninjauan tersebut, selain mengidentifikasi dan menilai dampak secara berkesinambungan, sekaligus Perseroan dapat memastikan bahwa topik material dalam laporan ini mewakili dampak paling signifikan selama tahun pelaporan. Peninjauan topik material dilakukan bersama dengan *kick off meeting* penyusunan laporan secara *online* pada Senin, 15 Juli 2024. [GRI 3-1]

The Company strives to fulfill all information and data requirements as specified in the GRI Standards and sector standards. The Company provides the GRI Standards disclosure number at the end of each relevant sentence or paragraph to make it easier for readers to find information that conforms with the standards. The complete data on the report content's conformity with both references is presented at the back of this report.

REPORTING CYCLE, PERIOD, AND STATEMENT OF USE

As part of the Company's Annual Report, this report is published once a year. The previous report, namely the 2022 report, was published on August 1, 2023. SGN has reported the information cited in the GRI content index for the period from January 1 to December 31, 2023, with reference to the GRI Standards. [GRI 2-2, 2-3]

CHANGES RELATED TO THE REPORT

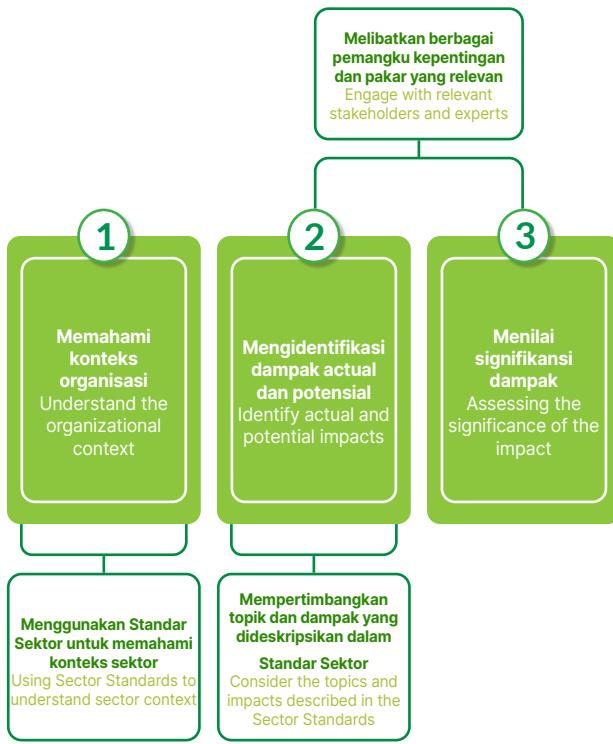
There have been no changes related to material topics in the 2023 Sustainability Report compared to the previous year. The determination of no changes was made after the Company conducted a review of the 2022 material topics by involving internal and external stakeholders, such as consultants and report users in accordance with the 2021 GRI Universal Standards guidelines. Through this review, in addition to identifying and continuously assessing impacts, the Company can also ensure that the material topics in this report represent the most significant impacts during the reporting year. The review of material topics was conducted along with the online kick-off meeting for report preparation on Monday, July 15, 2024. [GRI 3-1]

Penentuan topik material dan perubahan terkait laporan

Process for determining material topics and changes related to the report

Mengidentifikasi dan menilai dampak secara berkesinambungan

Identify and assess impacts on an ongoing basis



Menggunakan Standar Sektor untuk memahami konteks sektor
Using Sector Standards to understand sector context

Mempertimbangkan topik dan dampak yang dideskripsikan dalam Standar Sektor
Consider the topics and impacts described in the Sector Standards

Menentukan topik material untuk pelaporan

Define material topics for reporting

Menguji topik material dengan pakar dan pengguna informasi
Test material topics with experts and information users

4. Memprioritaskan dampak paling signifikan untuk pelaporan
Prioritize the most significant impacts for reporting

Menguji topik material terhadap topik dalam Standar Sektor
Examine material topics against topics in the Sector Standards

| Topik Material Material Topics |
|-----------------------------------|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Dengan adanya penetapan bahwa topik material laporan tahun 2023 adalah sama dengan tahun 2022, maka laporan ini terdiri dari sembilan topik material. Daftar topik material laporan tahun 2023 hasil peninjauan pemangku kepentingan internal dan eksternal tersebut telah disetujui oleh Direksi. Daftar topik material Laporan Keberlanjutan Perseroan Tahun 2023 selengkapnya adalah sebagai berikut: [GRI 3-2]

This report consists of nine material topics, as the material topics for the 2023 report are the same as those for 2022. The list of material topics for the 2023 report, as reviewed by internal and external stakeholders, has been approved by the Board of Directors. The complete list of material topics for the Company's 2023 Sustainability Report is as follows: [GRI 3-2]

Daftar Topik Material dan Boundary Tahun 2023

List of Material Topics and Boundary 2023

| Topik Material Material Topics | Kenapa Topik Ini Material Reason of Materiality [GRI 3-3] | Nomor Pengungkapan GRI Standards GRI Standards Disclosure No. | Batasan (Boundary) Topik Topic Boundary | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Di dalam Perseroan Inside the Company | Di Luar Perseroan Outside the Company |
| Topik Ekonomi Economic Topics | | | | |
| Kinerja Ekonomi Economic Performance | Menggambarkan pencapaian dan kinerja Perseroan selama tahun pelaporan Describe the Company's achievements and performance during the reporting year | 201-1 201-2 201-3 201-4 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Praktik Pengadaan Procurement Practice | Menggambarkan komitmen Perseroan terhadap keberlanjutan pemasok lokal/nasional sebagai mitra untuk memenuhi kebutuhan barang dan jasa Describe the Company's commitment to the sustainability of local/national suppliers as partners to fulfill the needs of goods and services. | 204-1 | ✓ | ✓ |

Daftar Topik Material dan Boundary Tahun 2023

List of Material Topics and Boundary 2023

| Topik Material Material Topics | Kenapa Topik Ini Material Reason of Materiality [GRI 3-3] | Nomor Pengungkapan GRI Standards GRI Standards Disclosure No. | Batasan (Boundary) Topik Topic Boundary | |
|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | Di dalam Perseroan Inside the Company | Di Luar Perseroan Outside the Company |
| Antikorupsi Anti-Corruption | Menggambarkan komitmen Perseroan dalam menjalankan operasional usaha yang bersih dan transparan dengan menjauhi praktik korupsi, gratifikasi maupun praktik tak terpuji lainnya. Describe the Company's commitment to running clean and transparent business operations by staying away from corruption, gratuities and other improper practices. | 205-1 205-2 205-3 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Topik Lingkungan Environmental Topics | | | | |
| Energi Energy | Menggambarkan kepedulian Perseroan terhadap pengelolaan energi tak terbarukan yang ketersediannya kian terbatas Describe the Company's concern for the management of non-renewable energy of which its availability is becoming increasingly scarce. | 302-1 302-2 302-3 302-4 302-5 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Air dan Air Limbah (Efluen) Water and Waste Water (Effluent) | Menggambarkan kepedulian Perseroan terhadap pengelolaan sumber daya air bersih yang ketersediannya kian terbatas Describe the Company's concern for the management of clean water resources of which its availability is becoming increasingly scarce. | 303-1 303-2 303-3 303-4 303-5 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Emisi Emission | Menggambarkan kepedulian Perseroan terhadap emisi gas rumah kaca yang berdampak besar terhadap perubahan iklim Describe the Company's concern for greenhouse gas emissions, which have a significant impact on climate change. | 305-1 305-2 305-3 305-4 305-5 305-6 305-7 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Limbah Waste | Menggambarkan kepedulian Perseroan terhadap pengelolaan limbah sehingga tidak berdampak negatif terhadap lingkungan Describe the Company's concern for waste management so that it does not have a negative impact on the environment | 306-1 306-2 306-3 306-4 306-5 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Topik Sosial Social Topics | | | | |
| Kesehatan dan Keselamatan Pelanggan Customer Health and Safety | Menggambarkan komitmen Perseroan terhadap jaminan keamanan produk yang dihasilkan demi menjamin kesehatan dan keselamatan pelanggan Describe the Company's commitment to guaranteeing the safety of the products produced in order to ensure the health and safety of customers | 416-1 416-2 | ✓ | ✓ |
| Pemasaran dan Pelabelan Marketing and Labeling | Menggambarkan komitmen Perseroan dalam menjalankan kaidah pemasaran yang baik serta pemberian informasi produk secara lengkap sebagai pemenuhan hak normatif konsumen Describe the Company's commitment in carrying out good marketing rules and providing complete product information as a fulfillment of consumers' normative rights. | 417-1 417-2 417-3 | ✓ | ✓ |

PERNYATAAN ULANG INFORMASI

Untuk mendukung validitas isi laporan, apabila terdapat pernyataan ulang informasi yang diberikan dalam laporan sebelumnya, kami memberi tanda *disajikan kembali. Pada laporan ini, penyajian kembali antara lain berkaitan dengan Distribusi Nilai Ekonomi karena terdapat perubahan akun pada tahun 2022 dan 2021. [GRI 2-4]

VERIFIKASI OLEH PIHAK INDEPENDEN

Laporan ini belum dilakukan verifikasi oleh pihak ketiga yang independen (*external assurance*). Namun demikian, Perseroan menjamin keabsahan dan kebenaran seluruh pengungkapan informasi dalam laporan ini. [GRI 2-5]

AKSESIBILITAS DAN UMPAN BALIK

Selain edisi cetak, kami mengundang para pembaca dan pemangku kepentingan untuk mengakses dan mengunduh laporan keberlanjutan Perseroan melalui website: www.sinergigula.com. Kami menyambut baik komentar, ide, masukan, dan kritik dari pembaca dan pengguna laporan demi perbaikan kualitas laporan berikutnya. Untuk keperluan tersebut, kami menyediakan Lembar Umpan Balik di bagian belakang laporan ini. Tanggapan, masukan dan umpan balik mohon disampaikan kepada kami melalui: [GRI 2-3]

Sekretaris Perusahaan

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) atau SugarCo

Gedung Graha Nusa Tiga, Jl. Proklamasi No.25,
Pegangsaan, Kecamatan Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat, DKI
Jakarta 10320

Situs Web: sinergigula.com

Surel: contact@sinergigula.com

RESTATEMENTS OF INFORMATION

To support the validity of the report's content, if there is a restatement of information provided in previous reports, we mark it as *restated. In this report, the restatements are related to Distribution of Economic Value due to account changes in 2022 and 2021. [GRI 2-4]

VERIFICATION BY INDEPENDENT PARTY

This report has not yet been verified by an independent third party (*external assurance*). However, the Company guarantees the validity and accuracy of all information disclosed in this report. [GRI 2-5]

ACCESSIBILITY AND FEEDBACK

In addition to printed edition, the Company invites readers and stakeholders to access and download the Company's sustainability report through the website www.sinergigula.com. We welcome comments, ideas and feedback from readers and users to improve the quality of our next report. For this purpose, we have provided a Feedback Form at the back of this report. Responses, feedback, and inputs can be submitted to us via: [GRI 2-3]

Corporate Secretary

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) or SugarCo

Graha Nusa Tiga Building, Jl. Proklamasi No.25, Pegangsaan,
Menteng Sub-District, Central Jakarta City, Special Capital
Region of Jakarta 10320

Website: sinergigula.com

Email: contact@sinergigula.com





PROFIL PERUSAHAAN

Company Profile

IDENTITAS PERUSAHAAN

CORPORATE IDENTITY



| | |
|---|--|
| Nama Perusahaan Company Name [GRI 2-1] | PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara |
| Tanggal Pendirian Date of Establishment | 17 Agustus 2021 August 17, 2021 |
| Dasar Hukum Pendirian Legal Basis of Establishment [GRI 2-1] | <p>Akta Pendirian PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara No. 08 tanggal 17 Agustus 2021 yang dibuat di hadapan Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn. Notaris di Jakarta.</p> <p>Akta Pernyataan Risalah Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara tentang Perubahan Anggaran Dasar PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara No. 03 tanggal 7 Oktober 2022 yang dibuat di hadapan Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn. Notaris di Jakarta.</p> <p>Akta Pernyataan Keputusan Para Pemegang Saham No. 1 tanggal 7 Mei 2024 perihal Persetujuan Perubahan Susunan Para Pemegang Saham dalam Anggaran Dasar PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara yang dibuat di hadapan Sri Eliana Tjahjoharto, S.H Notaris di Surabaya</p> <p>Deed of Establishment of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara No. 08 dated August 17, 2021, drawn up before Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn. Notary in Jakarta.</p> <p>Deed of Statement of Minutes of Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara concerning the Amendment to Articles of Association of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara No. 03 dated October 7, 2022, drawn up before Nanda Fauz Iwan, S.H., M.Kn. Notary in Jakarta.</p> <p>Deed of Statement of Shareholders' Resolution No. 1 dated May 7, 2024 regarding Approval of Amendments to the Composition of Shareholders in the Articles of Association of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara made before Sri Eliana Tjahjoharto, S.H Notary in Surabaya</p> |
| Maksud dan Tujuan Pendirian Purpose and Objective of Establishment [GRI 2-6] | Melakukan usaha di bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri. Engaged in Agrobusiness and Agroindustry. |
| Bidang Usaha Line of Business [GRI 2-6] | Industri Gula dengan hasil produk Gula Kristal Putih (GKP), Tetes dan Produk Turunan lainnya. Sugar Industry with products of White Crystal Sugar (GKP), Molasses and other Derivative Products. |

| | |
|--|--|
| Status Perusahaan Company Status [GRI 2-1] | Perseroan Terbatas Limited Liability Company |
| Kepemilikan Saham Share Ownership [GRI 2-1] | <p>Saham Seri A:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) 495.000 lembar saham (0,09%) PT Perkebunan Nusantara I 5.000 lembar saham (0,00%) <p>Series A Shares:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) 495,000 shares (0.09%) PT Perkebunan Nusantara I: 5,000 shares (0.00%) <p>Saham Seri B:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Perkebunan Nusantara I 422.899.682 (74,77%) PT Industri Gula Glenmore 97.395.442 (17,22%) PT Buma Cima Nusantara 44.770.274 (7,92%) Total 565.565.398 (100%) <p>Series B Shares:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> PT Perkebunan Nusantara I 422.899.682 (74,77%) PT Industri Gula Glenmore 97.395.442 (17,22%) PT Buma Cima Nusantara 44.770.274 (7,92%) Total 565.565.398 (100%) |
| Modal Dasar Authorized Capital | Rp20.000.000.000.000 terbagi atas 2.000.000.000 saham yang terdiri atas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500.000 saham Seri A dengan nilai nominal Rp5.000.000.000 1.999.500.000 saham Seri B dengan nilai nominal Rp19.995.000.000.000 <p>IDR20,000,000,000,000 divided into 2,000,000,000 shares consisting of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 500,000 Series A shares with a nominal value of IDR5,000,000,000 1,999,500,000 Series B shares with a nominal value of IDR19,995,000,000,000. |
| Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh Issued and Fully Paid Capital | Rp5.655.653.980.000 terbagi atas 565.565.398 saham IDR5,655,653,980,000 divided into 565,565,398 shares |
| Alamat Kantor Office Address [GRI 2-1] | <p>Kantor Pusat Gedung Graha Nusa Tiga, Jl. Proklamasi No. 25, Pegangsaan, Kec. Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10320</p> <p>Head Office Graha Nusa Tiga Building, Jl. Proklamasi No.25, Pegangsaan, Menteng District, Central Jakarta City, Special Capital Region of Jakarta 10320</p> <p>Kantor Perwakilan Gedung PT Perkebunan Nusantara X Jl. Jembatan Merah No. 3 - 11, Surabaya</p> <p>Representative Office PT Perkebunan Nusantara X Building Jl. Jembatan Merah No. 3 - 11, Surabaya</p> |
| Wilayah Operasional Areas of Operations [GRI 2-1] | Indonesia |
| Situs Web Website | www.sinergigula.com |
| Surel Email | contact@sinergigula.com |
| Kepala Divisi Sekretaris Perusahaan Head of Corporate Secretary Division | Wakhyu Priyadi Siswosumarto |
| Media Sosial Social Media | Instagram: @sinergigulanusantara TikTok: @sinergi.gula YouTube: @sinergigulanusantara Facebook : Sinergi Gula Nusantara |

SEKILAS PERUSAHAAN [GRI 2-1, 2-6]

CORPORATE IDENTITY [GRI 2-1, 2-6]

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) atau Sugar Co, yang selanjutnya disebut juga dengan "Perusahaan" didirikan berdasarkan Akta Pendirian Perseroan Terbatas PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara Nomor 08 tanggal 17 Agustus 2021 dengan Akta Notaris Nanda Fauz Iwan dengan kedudukan di Jakarta. SGN didirikan untuk mendukung rencana pemerintah mencapai swasembada gula di mana PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) Holding Perkebunan melakukan restrukturisasi bisnis gula dengan mendirikan Sugar Co sesuai persetujuan Kementerian Badan Usaha Milik Negara No: S-527/MBU/07/2021 tanggal 26 Juli 2021. Pembentukan entitas tunggal ini merupakan satu dari 88 program Kementerian BUMN 2020-2023 dengan cita-cita meningkatkan produksi gula guna meraih swasembada gula.

Setelah PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara terbentuk, *Holding* Perkebunan berencana memisahkan bisnis gula off farm atau pabrik gula penghasil Gula Kristal Putih (GKP) yang berasal dari 7 (tujuh) anak perusahaan PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) ke PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara melalui pemisahan tidak murni (*spin off*). Rencana tersebut diwujudkan melalui Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa (RUPS-LB) tanggal 7 Oktober 2022. Selanjutnya, per 10 Oktober 2022, secara efektif PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara mengkonsolidasi pengelolaan 36 Pabrik Gula milik PTPN Grup yang tersebar di Indonesia.

Konsep profesionalitas, sinergi, efisien dan efektif menjadi acuan PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara dalam mengelola seluruh pabrik gula miliknya yang terbentang dari Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan. Selaras dengan itu, Perusahaan berkomitmen menerapkan nilai-nilai AKHLAK dalam setiap aspek operasional perusahaan untuk menciptakan *operational excellent* guna mendukung program swasembada gula nasional.

Untuk mewujudkan swasembada gula nasional, target produktivitas tebu SGN tahun 2030 adalah 92 ton per hektare dengan rendemen 8,5%, sedangkan produksi gula bisa mencapai 2,2 - 2,4 juta ton, kemudian ditambah produksi dari swasta sebesar 1,5 - 2 juta ton sehingga akan tercapai 4,9 juta ton. Apabila target tersebut tercapai, volume tersebut sudah melebihi kebutuhan gula nasional. Untuk mencapai target-target tersebut, saat ini Perseroan berfokus melakukan pengembangan lahan tebu HGU. Pada tahun 2023, SGN diproyeksikan akan mengelola seluas 670.000 ha dengan jumlah tebu giling hingga 62 juta ton.

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) or Sugar Co, hereinafter referred to as the "Company" was established based on the Deed of Establishment of Limited Liability Company PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara No. 08 dated August 17, 2021 with Notarial Deed of Nanda Fauz Iwan who domiciled in Jakarta. SGN was established to support the government's plan to achieve sugar self-sufficiency where Holding Perkebunan PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) restructured the sugar business by establishing Sugar Co in accordance with the approval of the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises No. S-527/MBU/07/2021 dated July 26, 2021. The establishment of this single entity is one of 88 programs of the Ministry of SOEs for 2020-2023 with the purpose of increasing sugar production to achieve sugar self-sufficiency.

After the Company's establishment, Holding Perkebunan intended to separate the off-farm sugar business or sugar factories producing White Crystal Sugar (GKP) from 7 (seven) subsidiaries of PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) to PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara through spin off. The Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (EGMS) on October 7, 2022, enabled the plan to be carried out. On October 10, 2022, PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara successfully consolidated the management of the 36 sugar factories held by PTPN Group that were dispersed around Indonesia.

The concept of professionalism, synergy, efficiency and effectiveness is the reference for PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara in managing all of its sugar factories that stretch from North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi. In line with that, the Company is committed to implementing AKHLAK values in every aspect of its operations to create operational excellence in order to support the national sugar self-sufficiency program.

To achieve national sugar self-sufficiency, SGN's sugarcane productivity target for 2030 is 92 tons per hectare with a yield of 8.5%, while sugar production could reach 2.2 - 2.4 million tons, plus an additional 1.5 - 2 million tons from private producers, reaching a total of 4.9 million tons. If this target is achieved, the volume will exceed the national sugar demand. To reach these targets, the Company is currently focusing on the development of HGU sugarcane land. In 2023, SGN is projected to manage 670,000 hectares with a sugarcane milling volume of up to 62 million tons.

VISI, MISI, DAN NILAI KEBERLANJUTAN PERUSAHAAN

THE COMPANY'S VISION, MISSION, AND SUSTAINABILITY VALUES



VISI Vision

Menjadi perusahaan agribisnis berbasis tebu yang unggul dan berdaya saing di tingkat global.

To become a leading and competitive sugarcane-based agribusiness company at the global level.



MISI Mission

1. Memberikan nilai tambah (*value creation*) bagi segenap stakeholders;
 2. Menghasilkan produk perkebunan yang bernilai tambah serta berorientasi kepada konsumen;
 3. Mendukung program Pemerintah dalam usaha mencapai swasembada gula nasional;
 4. Membentuk kapabilitas proses kerja yang unggul (*operational excellence*) melalui perbaikan dan inovasi berkelanjutan dengan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik;
 5. Mengembangkan kapabilitas organisasi, teknologi informasi dan SDM yang prima;
 6. Melakukan optimalisasi pemanfaatan aset untuk memberikan imbal hasil terbaik bagi pemegang saham;
 7. Meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat dan menjaga kelestarian lingkungan untuk kebaikan generasi masa depan.
-
1. Provide added value (*value creation*) for all stakeholders;
 2. Produce value-added and consumer-oriented plantation products;
 3. Support the Government program to achieve national sugar self-sufficiency;
 4. Establish excellent work process capabilities (*operational excellence*) through continuous improvement and innovation with good corporate governance;
 5. Develop excellent organizational capabilities, information technology and human resources;
 6. Optimize asset utilization to provide the best returns for shareholders;
 7. Increase community welfare and preserving the environment for the good of future generations.

NILAI-NILAI PERUSAHAAN

CORPORATE VALUES

AKHLAK

1. Amanah

Definisi: Memegang teguh kepercayaan yang diberikan.

Panduan Perilaku:

- a. Berperilaku dan bertindak selaras dengan perkataan.
- b. Menjadi seseorang yang dapat dipercaya dan bertanggung jawab.
- c. Bertindak jujur dan berpegang teguh kepada nilai moral dan etika secara konsisten.

2. Kompeten

Definisi: Terus belajar dan mengembangkan kapabilitas.

Panduan Perilaku:

- a. Meningkatkan kemampuan/kompetensi agar selalu mutakhir.
- b. Dapat diandalkan dengan memberikan kerja yang terbaik.
- c. Menghasilkan kinerja dan prestasi yang memuaskan.

3. Harmonis

Definisi: Saling peduli dan menghargai perbedaan.

Panduan Perilaku:

- a. Berperilaku saling membantu dan mendukung sesama insan organisasi maupun masyarakat.
- b. Selalu menghargai pendapat, ide, atau gagasan orang lain.
- c. Menghargai kontribusi setiap orang dari berbagai latar belakang.

4. Loyal

Definisi: Berdedikasi dan mengutamakan kepentingan Bangsa dan Negara.

Panduan Perilaku:

1. Trust

Definition: Upholding the trust given

Behavioral Guidelines:

- a. Behave and act in harmony with words.
- b. Being an individual who is trustworthy and responsible.
- c. Acting honestly and adhering to moral and ethical values consistently.

2. Competent

Definition: Continuously learning and developing capabilities

Behavioral Guidelines:

- a. Enhance skills/competencies to keep them up-to-date.
- b. Be reliable by providing the best work.
- c. Produce satisfactory performance and achievements.

3. Harmonious

Definition: Caring for each other and respecting differences

Behavioral Guidelines:

- a. Act in a way that is helpful and supportive to both the personnel of the organization and the community.
- b. Always respect the opinions, thoughts, and ideas of others.
- c. Value the contributions of those with diverse backgrounds.

4. Loyal

Definition: Dedicated to and prioritizing the interests of the Nation and the State

Behavioral Guidelines:

- 
- a. Menunjukkan komitmen yang kuat untuk mencapai tujuan.
 - b. Bersedia berkontribusi lebih dan rela berkorban dalam mencapai tujuan.
 - c. Menunjukkan kepuhan kepada organisasi dan negara.
5. Adaptif
- Definisi: Berinovasi dan antusias dalam menggerakkan ataupun menghadapi perubahan.
- Panduan Perilaku:
- a. Melakukan inovasi secara konsisten untuk menghasilkan yang lebih baik.
 - b. Terbuka terhadap perubahan, bergerak lincah, cepat dan aktif dalam setiap perubahan untuk menjadi lebih baik.
 - c. Bertindak proaktif dalam menghadapi perubahan.
6. Kolaboratif
- Definisi: Membangun kerja sama yang sinergis.
- Panduan Perilaku:
- a. Terbuka bekerja sama dengan berbagai pihak.
 - b. Mendorong terjadinya sinergi untuk mendapatkan manfaat dan nilai tambah.
 - c. Bersinergi untuk mencapai tujuan bersama.
- a. Demonstrate a strong commitment to achieving objectives.
 - b. Willing to contribute more and make sacrifices in achieving objectives.
 - c. Display loyalty to the organization and the country.
5. Adaptive
- Definition: Constantly innovating and enthusiastic in driving or facing changes
- Behavioral Guidelines:
- a. Consistently innovate to provide better results.
 - b. Open to changes, agile, fast and active in participate in any improvement.
 - c. Act proactively in facing changes.
6. Collaborative
- Definition: Building synergistic cooperation
- Behavioral Guidelines:
- a. Willing to collaborate with different parties.
 - b. Promote synergy to gain benefits and added value.
 - c. Synergize to achieve common objectives.

WILAYAH OPERASIONAL DAN PASAR YANG DILAYANI [GRI 2-6]

AREAS OF OPERATIONS AND MARKET SERVED [GRI 2-6]

Perusahaan beroperasi di Indonesia dan mengelola 36 pabrik gula yang berlokasi di berbagai kawasan di Tanah Air (32 beroperasi, 3 beku operasi, 1 standby), yaitu Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan. Adapun produksi gula ditujukan untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pasar dalam negeri guna mendukung swasembada gula nasional.

The Company operates in Indonesia and oversees 36 sugar factories spread across various regions in the country (32 of which are still operating, 3 of which have stopped operating, and 1 which is standby), including those in North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Central Java, East Java, and South Sulawesi. The objective of sugar production is to supply the domestic market and to support national sugar self-sufficiency.

WILAYAH KERJA PABRIK GULA
AREAS OF OPERATIONS OF SUGAR FACTORIES (PG)
PT SINERGI GULA NUSANTARA



SG01: PG Kwala Madu
SG02: PG Sei Semayang
SG03: PG Bunga Mayang
SG04: PG Cinta Manis

SG05: PG Pangka
SG06: PG Sraged
SG07: PG Rendeng
SG08: PG Mojo
SG09: PG Tasikmadu

SG10: PG Kremboong
SG11: PG Gempolkrep
SG12: PG Djombang Baru
SG13: PG Tjoekir
SG14: PG Lestari
SG15: PG Meritjan
SG16: PG Pesantren Baru
SG17: PG Ngadiredjo
SG18: PG Modjopangoong

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 24 | 3 | | |
| 1. PG Kwala Madu 2. PG Sei Semayang | 1. PG Bunga Mayang 2. PG Cinta Manis | 1. PG Pangka 2. PG Sragi 3. PG Rendeng 4. PG Mojo 5. PG Tasikmadu | 1. PG Soedhono 2. PG Poerwodadie 3. PG Redjosarie 4. PG Pagottan 5. PG Mertjan 6. PG Pesantren Baru 7. PG Ngadiredjo 8. PG Modjopanggoong | 9. PG Kremboong 10. PG Gempolkrep 11. PG Djombang Baru 12. PG Tjoekir 13. PG Lestari 14. PG Djatirotto 15. PG Semboro 16. PG Kedawoeng | 17. PG Wonolangan 18. PG Gending 19. PG Olean 20. PG Pandjie 21. PG Wringinanom 22. PG Pradjekan 23. PG Assembagoes 24. PG Glenmore | 1. PG Bone 2. PG Camming 3. PG Takalar |

WILAYAH KERJA PABRIK GULA
AREAS OF OPERATIONS OF SUGAR FACTORIES (PG)
PT SINERGI GULA NUSANTARA



SG19: PG Soedhono
SG20: PG Poerwodadie
SG21: PG Redjosarie
SG22: PG Pagottan

SG23: PG Kedawoeng
SG24: PG Wonolangan
SG25: PG Gending
SG26: PG Djatirotto
SG27: PG Semboro

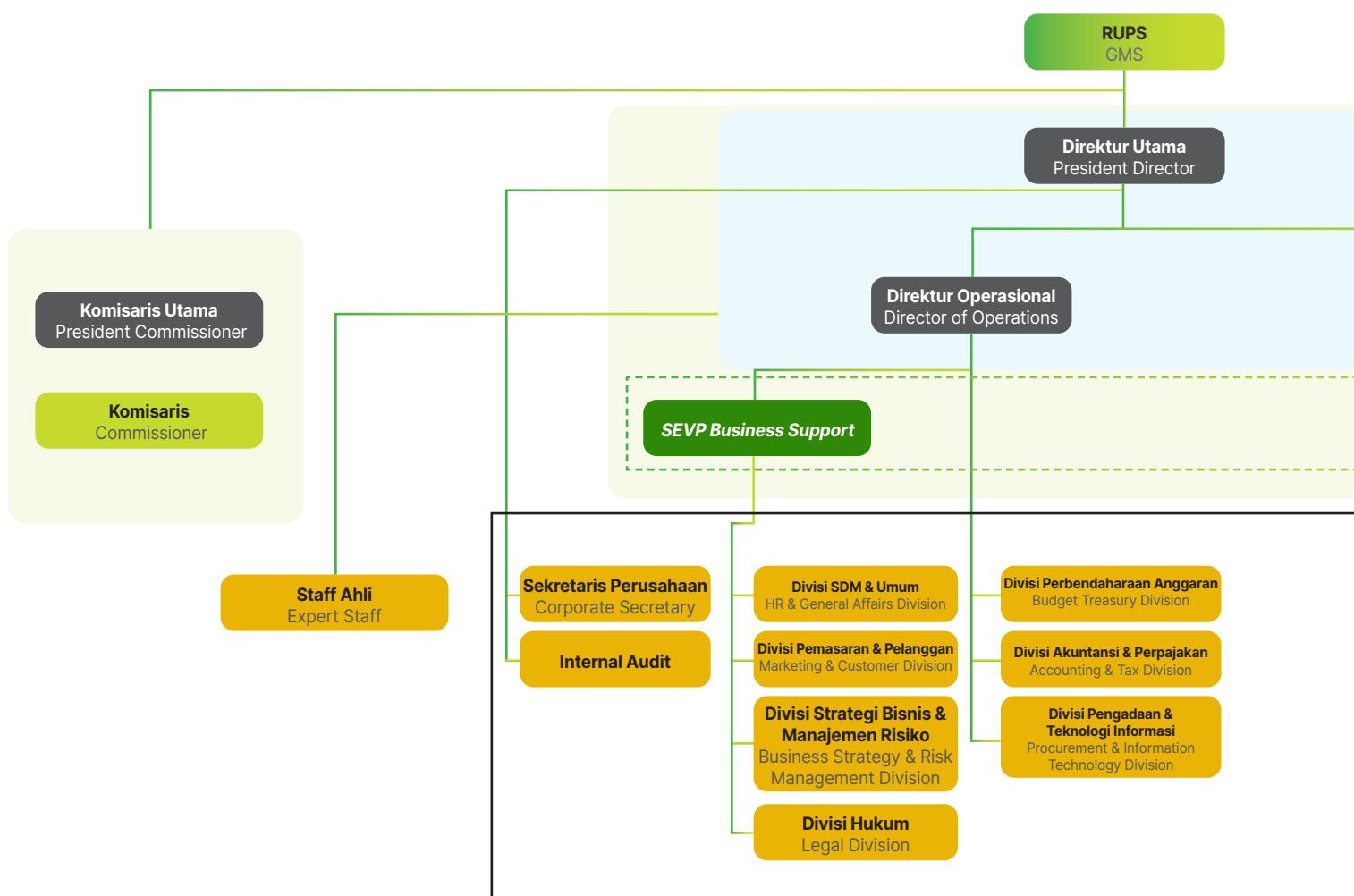
SG28: PG Wringin Anom
SG29: PG Olean
SG30: PG Pandjie
SG31: PG Assembagoes
SG32: PG Pradjekan
SG33: PG Glenmore

SG34: PG Bone
SG35: PG Camming
SG36: PG Takalar

STRUKTUR ORGANISASI

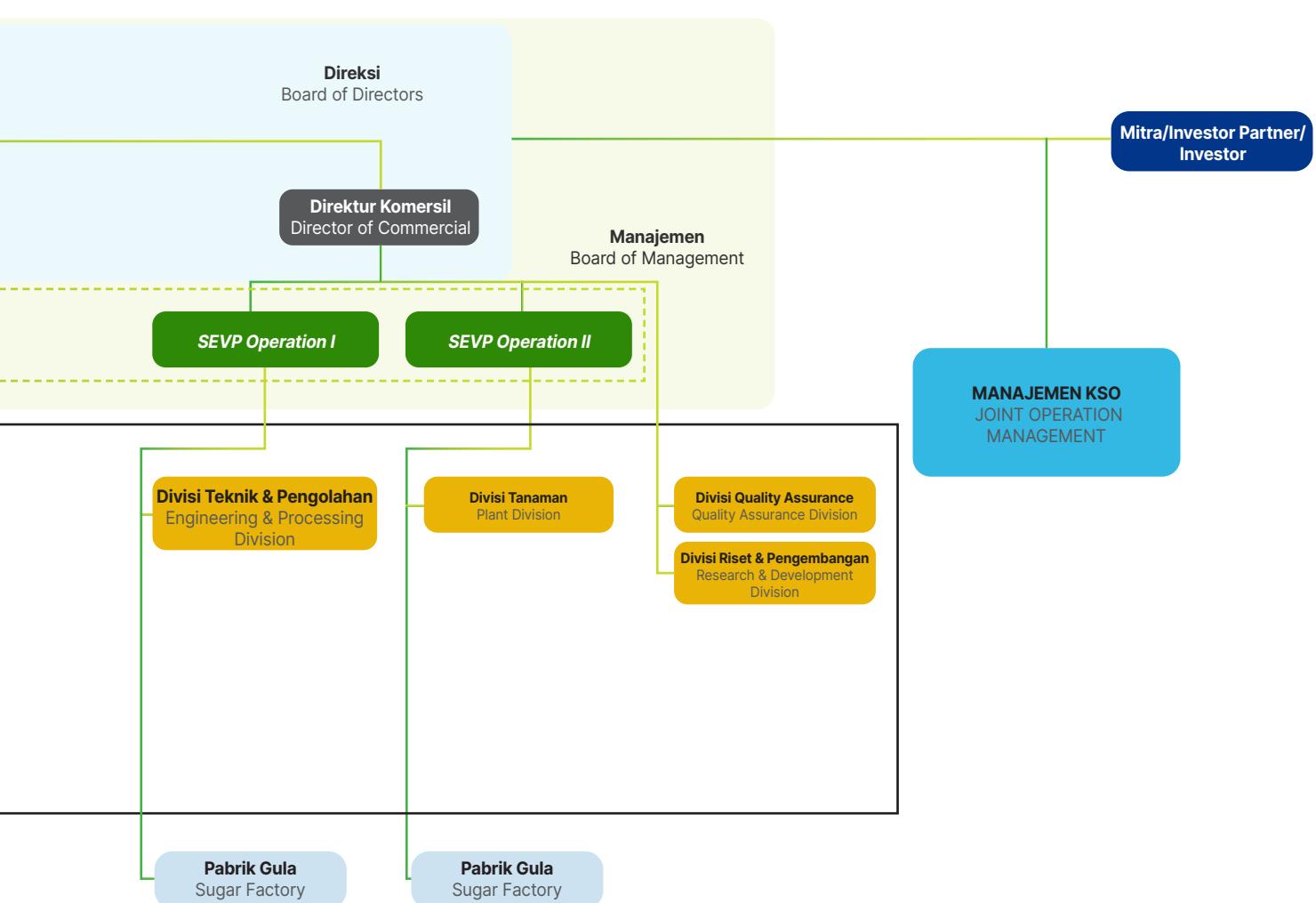
ORGANIZATION STRUCTURE

Pada September 2023, SGN melakukan perubahan struktur organisasi. Sampai dengan akhir tahun 2023, Perseroan menetapkan jabatan Direktur ada 3 posisi dengan dibantu 3 SEVP dan 13 divisi. Jumlah ini berkurang bila dibandingkan dengan tahun 2022 di mana ditetapkan 7 posisi dengan jabatan direktur dan ada 15 divisi. Berdasar struktur organisasi terbaru, 2 SEVP Operation berada di bawah naungan Direktur Operasional, sedangkan SEVP Business Support berada di bawah naungan Direktur Keuangan. Selain itu, perubahan struktur terjadi karena tidak ada jabatan Kepala Regional (*Region Head*) dan ada penambahan posisi staf khusus. Untuk pabrik gula, berada di bawah naungan SEVP Operation.



Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara dan Direktur Utama Perusahaan Perseroan PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) Selaku Para Pemegang Saham PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Nomor : SK-343/MBU/12/2023 & DSDM/SKPTS/R/241/2023 Tentang Pemberhentian, Perubahan Nomenklatur Jabatan dan Pengangkatan Anggota Anggota Direksi PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV, per tanggal 6 Desember 2024 Direktur PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara telah diangkat menjadi Direktur SDM & TI PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV (PalmCo) sehingga Direktur Utama dibantu oleh 3 SEVP dalam menjalankan tugasnya.

In September 2023, SGN underwent an organizational restructuring. By the end of 2023, the Company established 3 Directors positions, supported by 3 SEVPs and 13 divisions. This is a reduction compared to 2022, which had 7 Directors positions and 15 divisions. Based on the latest organizational structure, 2 SEVPs for Operations fall under the Director of Operations, while the SEVP for Business Support is under the Director of Finance. Additionally, the restructuring eliminated the Region Head position and added special staff positions. Sugar factories are now under the SEVP for Operations.



Based on the Decree of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises and President Director of PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) as Shareholders of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Number: SK-343/MBU/12/2023 & DSDM/SKPTS/R/241/2023 Regarding Dismissal, Changes in Position Nomenclature and Appointment of Members of the Board of Directors of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV, as of December 6, 2024 the Director of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara has been appointed as Director of HR & IT of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV (PalmCo) so that the President Director is assisted by 3 SEVPs in carrying out his duties.

PRODUK DAN JASA YANG DIHASILKAN [GRI 2-6]

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES [GRI 2-6]

Sesuai dengan Pasal 3 Anggaran Dasar Perusahaan, maksud dan tujuan SGN adalah melakukan usaha di bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri. Bisnis utama Perusahaan adalah industri gula dengan hasil produk Gula Kristal Putih (GKP), tetes dan produk turunan lainnya. Selain bergerak di industri gula, Perusahaan juga memiliki izin untuk berusaha di bidang perkebunan tebu dan perdagangan besar gula, coklat, dan kembang gula.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Company's Articles of Association, the purpose and objective of the Company is to engage in agrobusiness and agroindustry. The Company's core business is the sugar industry with products of White Crystal Sugar (GKP), molasses and other derivative products. In addition to engaging in the sugar industry, the Company also has a license to engage in sugarcane plantation and wholesale trading of sugar, chocolate, and confectionery.

SKALA PERUSAHAAN [GRI 2-6]

SCALE OF THE ORGANIZATION [GRI 2-6]

| Uraian Description | Satuan Unit | 2023 | 2022 | 2021* |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--------------|
| Total Pegawai Total Employees | Orang People | 7.893 | 12.361 | N/A |
| Penjualan Sales | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 3.776.277 | 3.584.920 | 1.294.060 |
| Beban Pokok Penjualan Cost of Goods Sold | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | (2.986.032) | (2.531.437) | (1.288.097) |
| Laba (Rugi) Tahun Berjalan Profit (Loss) for the Year | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 57.146 | 597.657 | (222.531) |
| Total Ekuitas Total Equity | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 6.188.298 | 5.350.960 | 5.976.049 |
| Total Liabilitas Total Liabilities | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 6.438.018 | 6.059.011 | 5.572.525 |
| Total Aset Total Assets | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 12.626.316 | 11.409.971 | 11.548.574 |
| Total Jaringan Operasi Total Operation Network | Unit | 1 Kantor Pusat 1 Kantor Perwakilan 36 Pabrik Gula: 32 Operasional 3 beku operasi 1 standby 1 Head Office 1 Representative Office 36 Sugar Factories: 32 Operating 3 Stopped operating 1 standby | 1 Kantor Pusat 1 Kantor Perwakilan 36 Pabrik Gula: 33 Operasional 3 beku operasi 1 Head Office 1 Representative Office 36 Sugar Factories: 33 Operating 3 Stopped operating | N/A |
| Produk/Jasa yang Dihasilkan Products/Services | Jenis Produk Types of Product | -Gula Kristal Putih -Tetes -Produk turunan lainnya -White Crystal Sugar -Molasses -Other Derivative Products | -Gula Kristal Putih -Tetes -Produk turunan lainnya -White Crystal Sugar -Molasses -Other Derivative Products | N/A |

INFORMASI TENTANG KARYAWAN

[GRI 2-7, 2-8 13.21.2]

INFORMATION ON EMPLOYEES [GRI 2-7, 2-8 13.21.2]

Per 31 Desember 2023, jumlah karyawan SGN tercatat sebanyak 7.893 orang termasuk Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Berdasarkan statusnya, karyawan dibedakan menjadi dua kategori besar, yaitu karyawan tetap sebanyak 4.074 orang dan karyawan tidak tetap (PKWT/outsourcing) sebanyak 3.488 orang. Karyawan PKWT/outsourcing merupakan karyawan yang bukan karyawan langsung di SGN. Mereka menjadi bagian dari kontrak kerja Perusahaan dengan vendor penyedia jasa tenaga kerja, dan dilakukan dalam periode sesuai kontrak kerja. Informasi karyawan selengkapnya disajikan dalam tabel-tabel berikut:

As of December 31, 2023, the Company had a total of 7,893 employees including the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. Based on their status, employees are divided into two major categories, namely permanent employees totaling 4,074 people and non-permanent employees (PKWT/outsourcing) totaling 3,488 people. Non-permanent employees (PKWT/outsourcing) are not directly employed by SGN. Their placement is part of the Company's employment contract with the worker service provider vendor and is carried out within the period according to the employment contract. Further information on employees is presented in the following tables:

Jumlah Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Level Jenis Kelamin Tahun 2022-2023

Number & Composition of Employees by Position Level and Gender in 2022-2023

| Jabatan Position | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|--|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | L M | P F | Jumlah Total | L M | P F | Jumlah Total |
| Dewan Komisaris Board of Commissioners | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Sekretaris Dewan Komisaris Secretary of the Board of Commissioners | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Direksi Board of Directors | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Komite Audit Audit Committee | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| SEVP | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pejabat Puncak Top Management | 50 | 1 | 51 | 42 | 1 | 43 |
| Kaur KD Head of KD Affairs | 27 | 4 | 31 | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Karyawan Tetap Permanent Employees | 3.870 | 204 | 4.074 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Karyawan Tidak Tetap (penugasan) (Tanpa Kaur KD) Non-Permanent Employees (Assignment) (Without Head of KD Affairs) | 232 | 4 | 236 | 4.591 | 202 | 4.793 |
| Calon Karyawan Pimpinan Candidate for Managerial Employees | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Karyawan Tidak Tetap (PKWT/Outsourcing) Non-Permanent Employees (PKWT/Outsourcing) | 3.335 | 153 | 3.488 | 6.572 | 931 | 7.503 |
| Jumlah Total | 7.525 | 368 | 7.893 | 11.225 | 1.136 | 12.361 |

L=Laki-laki | P= Perempuan

M=Male F=Female

Tabel Jumlah dan Komposisi Pekerja Berdasarkan Pendidikan
 Number and Composition of Employees by Education Level

| Pendidikan Education | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | L M | P F | Jumlah Total | L M | P F | Jumlah Total |
| S3 Doctorate Degree | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| S2 Master Degree | 58 | 7 | 65 | 40 | 6 | 46 |
| S1 Bachelor Degree | 770 | 109 | 879 | 952 | 129 | 1.081 |
| Akademi (D3/D2/LPP) Academy | 225 | 26 | 251 | 355 | 59 | 414 |
| SLTA High School | 6.045 | 217 | 6.262 | 8.687 | 926 | 9.613 |
| SLTP Junior High School | 344 | 4 | 348 | 1.035 | 9 | 1.044 |
| SD Elementary School | 81 | 5 | 86 | 155 | 7 | 162 |
| Jumlah Total | 7.525 | 368 | 7.893 | 11.225 | 1.136 | 12.361 |

L=Laki-laki | P= Perempuan
 M=Male F=Female

Tabel Jumlah dan Komposisi Pekerja Berdasarkan Usia
 Table of Number and Composition of Employees by Age

| Usia (Tahun) Age (years old) | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | L M | P F | Jumlah Total | L M | P F | Jumlah Total |
| ≤ 30 | 854 | 90 | 944 | 295 | 97 | 392 |
| 31-40 | 1.883 | 117 | 2.000 | 1.025 | 164 | 1.189 |
| 41-50 | 2.924 | 110 | 3.034 | 3.927 | 357 | 4.284 |
| 51 ≥ | 1.864 | 51 | 1.915 | 5.978 | 518 | 6.496 |
| Jumlah Total | 7.525 | 368 | 7.893 | 11.225 | 1.136 | 12.361 |

L=Laki-laki | P= Perempuan
 M=Male F=Female

Tabel Jumlah dan Komposisi Pekerja Berdasarkan Jenis Kelamin
 Table of Number and Composition of Employees by Gender

| Jenis Kelamin Gender | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Laki-laki Male | Perempuan Female | Laki-laki Male | Perempuan Female |
| Laki-laki Male | | | 7.525 | 11.225 |
| Perempuan Female | | | 368 | 1.136 |
| Jumlah Total | | | 7.893 | 12.361 |

Tabel Jumlah dan Komposisi Pekerja Berdasarkan Status Kepangkatan
 Table of Number and Composition of Employees by Employment Status

| Status Kepegawaian Employment Status | 2023 | | | 2022 | | |
|---|--------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | L M | P F | Jumlah Total | L M | P F | Jumlah Total |
| Manajemen Puncak Top Management | | | | | | |
| Dewan Komisaris Board of Commissioners | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Sekretaris Dewan Komisaris Secretary of the Board of Commissioners | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| Direksi Board of Directors | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - | 2 |
| Komite Audit Audit Committee | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| SEVP | 3 | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| Karyawan Tetap Permanent Employees | | | | | | |
| Grade 11-18 (karyawan pimpinan) (managerial employees) | 643 | 44 | 687 | - | - | - |
| Grade 6-10 (karyawan pelaksana) (implementing employees) | 3.305 | 165 | 3.470 | - | - | - |
| Calon Karyawan Pimpinan Candidate for Managerial Employees | 3 | 2 | 5 | - | - | - |
| Karyawan Penugasan Assigned Employees | | | | | | |
| Grade 8-1 (karyawan pimpinan) (managerial employees) | 23 | 3 | 26 | 668 | 44 | 712 |
| Grade 16-9 (karyawan pelaksana) (implementing employees) | 208 | 1 | 209 | 3.980 | 161 | 4.141 |
| Karyawan Tidak Tetap Non-Permanent Employees | | | | | | |
| Karyawan PKWT PKWT Employees | 2.005 | 115 | 2.120 | 4.741 | 600 | 5.341 |
| Karyawan Outsource Outsource Employees | 1.330 | 38 | 1.368 | 1.831 | 331 | 2.162 |
| TOTAL | 7.525 | 368 | 7.893 | 11.225 | 1.136 | 12.361 |

L=Laki-laki | P= Perempuan
 M=Male F=Female

Jumlah dan Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Level Jabatan, Status dan Wilayah Kerja Tahun 2023
 Number and Composition of Employees by Position Level, Status and Work Area in 2023

| Unit Kerja Work Unit | Dewan Komisaris, Komite, Direksi, SEVP Board of Commissioners, Committees, Board of Directors, SEVP | Sekretaris Dewan Komisaris Secretary of the Board of Commissioners | Karyawan Tetap (*tanpa SEVP) Permanent Employees (*without SEVP) | Karyawan Tidak Tetap Non-Permanent Employees | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---|-------|-----|--------------|
| | | | | Harian Lepas/ Borongan Freelance | Honorer Temporary Worker | Kampanye/ Musiman Campaign/ Seasonal | PKWT | CKP | Outsourcing |
| Kantor Pusat Jakarta Head Office Jakarta | 7 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Kantor Perwakilan Surabaya Representative Office Surabaya | 0 | 0 | 126 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Pabrik Gula Sugar Factories | 0 | 0 | 4.261 | 430 | 55 | 180 | 1.453 | 5 | 1.355 |
| Penugasan ke Holding/ Aper Assignment to Holding/ Subsidiaries | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subjumlah Sub-Total | 7 | 1 | 4.392 | 430 | 55 | 180 | 1.455 | 5 | 1.368 |
| Jumlah Total | | | | | | | | | 7.893 |

Jumlah dan Komposisi Karyawan Berdasarkan Level Jabatan, Status dan Wilayah Kerja Tahun 2022
 Number and Composition of Employees by Position Level, Status and Work Area in 2022

| Wilayah Kerja Working Area | Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors | Sekretaris Dewan Komisaris Secretary of the Board of Commissioners | Karyawan Tetap Permanent Employees | Karyawan Tidak Tetap Non-Permanent Employees | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|---------------|
| | | | | Harian Lepas Freelance | Honorer Temporary Worker | Kampanye Campaign | Outsourcing | PKWT | |
| Kantor Pusat Jakarta Head Office Jakarta | 3 | 1 | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kantor Perwakilan Surabaya Representative Office Surabaya | 0 | 0 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kantor di Daerah/ Pabrik Gula Regional Office/ Sugar Factory | 0 | 0 | 4.789 | 893 | 69 | 152 | 2.162 | 4.227 | |
| Subjumlah Sub-Total | 3 | 1 | 4.854 | 893 | 69 | 152 | 2.162 | 4.227 | |
| Jumlah Total | | | | | | | | | 12.361 |

RANTAI PASOKAN [GRI 2-6]

SUPPLY CHAIN [GRI 2-6]

Pengadaan barang dan jasa di SGN dikelola oleh Divisi Pengadaan sesuai dengan Peraturan Pedoman Pengadaan Barang/Jasa yang terbit tanggal 01 November 2022 dengan nomor BD01-KP15-SKP/221101.0001. Kebijakan pengadaan barang/jasa dilaksanakan secara terpusat di Kantor Pusat Jakarta atau Kantor Perwakilan Surabaya. Dalam pengadaan barang dan jasa, Perseroan berkomitmen untuk memberdayakan segenap potensi yang ada di dalam negeri dengan menggandeng pemasok nasional, yakni pemasok yang secara geografis tinggal dan beroperasi di Indonesia. Alternatif menggandeng pemasok internasional, yakni pemasok yang secara geografis tinggal di luar Indonesia, diambil jika barang dan jasa yang dibutuhkan Perusahaan tidak bisa dipenuhi oleh pemasok nasional atau dengan pertimbangan strategis tertentu. [GRI 3-3]

Selama tahun 2023, pengadaan barang dan jasa di SGN menghadapi berbagai tantangan sebagai berikut:

1. Undangan pengadaan barang/jasa SGN kepada vendor di awal tahun 2023 mendapat sambutan keraguan dari beberapa vendor untuk menentukan minatnya/tidak, yang mana SGN merupakan entitas yang baru dikenal vendor dalam lingkup Pengadaan PTPN Group.
2. *Outstanding tagihan (novasi)* serta pekerjaan *on going* vendor di beberapa pabrik gula/eks entitas PTPN Anak menjadi isu vendor dalam mengikuti proses pengadaan di SGN.
3. Permintaan Pengadaan/Paket Pekerjaan 81% masih didominasi nilai di bawah 50 & 200 juta sehingga berdampak pada banyaknya volume paket yang mencapai 6.940 paket selama tahun 2023 di tengah masih terbatasnya jumlah personel panitia pengadaan.
4. Ledakan jumlah paket pengadaan juga berdampak pada tumpukan SPPBJ (Surat Penunjukan Penyedia Barang dan Jasa) di divisi teknis terkait sehingga terjadi perlambatan proses penerbitan kontrak. Hal tersebut sempat menjadi issue keluhan beberapa vendor, Namun kendala tersebut telah terselesaikan berangsur - angsur mulai awal Semester II Tahun 2023.

Goods and services procurement in the Company is managed by the Procurement Division in accordance with the Regulation concerning the Guidelines for Goods/Services Procurement issued on November 01, 2022, with No. BD01-KP15-SKP/221101.0001. The goods/services procurement policy is implemented centrally at the Head Office Jakarta or Representative Office Surabaya. In the goods and services procurement, the Company is committed to empowering all domestic potentials by collaborating with national suppliers, who are geographically based and operate in Indonesia. The alternative of engaging international suppliers, who are geographically based outside Indonesia, is considered if the goods and services needed by the Company cannot be met by national suppliers or for certain strategic considerations. [GRI 3-3]

Throughout 2023, SGN faced various challenges in the goods and services procurement as follows:

1. Invitations for SGN's goods/services procurement to vendors at the beginning of 2023 were met with hesitation by some vendors in determining their interest, as SGN was a newly known entity to vendors within the PTPN Group Procurement scope.
2. Outstanding invoices (novation) and ongoing vendor work at several sugar factories/ex-PTPN entities became an issue for vendors in participating in SGN's procurement process.
3. Procurement requests/work packages were still dominated by values below 50 & 200 million (81%), resulting in a high volume of packages, reaching 6,940 packages during 2023, amid a limited number of procurement committee personnel.
4. The significant increase in the number of procurement packages also led to a backlog of SPPBJs (Appointment Letters for Providers of Goods and Services) in the related technical divisions, causing delays in the contract issuance process. This had become a complaint issue for some vendors; however, this issue began to be resolved gradually starting in the second half of 2023.

Tabel Jumlah Pemasok Barang/Jasa dan Nilai Kontrak Tahun 2022-2023 [GRI 204-1]
Table of Number of Goods/Services Supplier and Contract Value in 2022-2023 [GRI 204-1]

| Demografi/ Domisili Pemasok Supplier Demography/ Domicile | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| | Jumlah Amount | Nilai Kontrak (Rp Juta) Contract Value (IDR Million) | Jumlah Amount | Nilai Kontrak (Rp Juta) Contract Value (IDR Million) |
| Nasional National | 440 | 1.417.228 | 101 | 64.748 |
| Internasional International | 0 | - | - | - |
| Jumlah Total | 440 | 1.417.228 | 101 | 64.748 |

Berdasarkan tabel di atas, proporsi pengeluaran untuk pemasok lokal/nasional adalah 100%, baik untuk tahun 2023 maupun 2022. Adapun nilai efisiensi pengadaan yang telah dilaksanakan di tahun 2023 sebesar Rp135,662 miliar (10,6%) dibandingkan dengan nilai HPS sebesar Rp1,279 triliun. Nilai tersebut 3,9% lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan nilai efisiensi pengadaan tahun 2022 yang tercatat sebesar Rp4,806 miliar (6,7% dari nilai HPS). [GRI 204-1]

Based on the table above, the proportion of spending on local/national suppliers is 100%, both for 2023 and 2022. The value of procurement efficiency that has been implemented in 2023 is IDR135.662 billion (10.6%) compared to the HPS value of IDR1.279 trillion. This value is 3.9% higher than the value of procurement efficiency in 2022 which was recorded at IDR4.806 billion (6.7% of the HPS value). [GRI 204-1]

PERUBAHAN SIGNIFIKAN DALAM ORGANISASI DAN RANTAI PASOKAN [GRI 2-6]

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION AND SUPPLY CHAIN [GRI 2-6]

Pada tahun pelaporan terjadi perubahan signifikan di SGN antara lain berkaitan dengan komposisi pemegang saham sebagaimana disampaikan dalam tabel berikut:

During the reporting year, there were significant changes in SGN, including those related to the composition of shareholders, as presented in the following table:

Komposisi Pemegang Saham Perusahaan per 31 Desember 2023 [GRI 2-1]
Composition of the Company's Shareholders as of December 31, 2023 [GRI 2-1]

| Pemegang Saham Shareholders | Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh Issued and Fully Paid Capital | | Percentase Kepemilikan Percentage of Share Ownership |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|
| | Jumlah Saham (lembar) Number of Shares (sheet) | Nominal (Rp) Nominal (IDR) | |
| Seri A Series A | | | |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) | 495.000 | 0,09% | 4.950.000.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara I | 5.000 | 0,00% | 50.000.000 |
| Seri B Series B | | | |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara I | 422.899.682 | 74,77% | 4.228.996.820.000 |
| PT Industri Gula Glenmore | 97.395.442 | 17,22% | 973.954.420.000 |
| PT Buma Cima Nusantara | 44.770.274 | 7,92% | 447.702.740.000 |
| Jumlah Total | 565.565.398 | 100,00% | 5.655.653.980.000 |

Komposisi Pemegang Saham Perusahaan per 31 Desember 2022

Composition of the Company's Shareholders as of December 31, 2022

| Pemegang Saham Shareholders | Modal Ditempatkan dan Disetor Penuh Issued and Fully Paid Capital | | Percentase Kepemilikan Percentage of Share Ownership |
|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Jumlah Saham (lembar) Number of Shares (sheet) | Nominal (Rp) Nominal (IDR) | |
| Seri A Series A | | | |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara III (Persero) | 495.000 | 0,08% | 4.950.000.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara XI | 5.000 | 0,00% | 50.000.000 |
| Seri B Series B | | | |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara X | 196.741.509 | 34,79% | 1.967.415.090.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara XI | 139.270.611 | 24,63% | 1.392.706.110.000 |
| PT Industri Gula Glenmore | 97.395.442 | 17,22% | 973.954.420.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara IX | 48.758.949 | 8,62% | 487.589.490.000 |
| PT Buma Cima Nusantara | 44.770.274 | 7,92% | 447.702.740.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara XIV | 21.205.307 | 3,75% | 212.053.070.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara II | 16.425.312 | 2,90% | 164.253.120.000 |
| PT Perkebunan Nusantara VII | 497.994 | 0,09% | 4.979.940.000 |
| Jumlah Total | 565.565.398 | 100,00% | 5.655.653.980.000 |

Perubahan signifikan yang lain adalah pada tahun 2023, dari 36 pabrik gula di bawah naungan SGN, sebanyak 32 operasional, 3 beku operasi, dan 1 standby; sedangkan tahun 2022, dari 36 pabrik gula, sebanyak 33 operasional, 3 beku operasi.

Sementara itu, dalam rantai pasok, terdapat penambahan signifikan dari segi jumlah dan nilai kontrak, yaitu dari 101 pemasok pada tahun 2022 menjadi 440 pemasok di mana semuanya adalah pemasok nasional. Penambahan jumlah pemasok diikuti dengan peningkatan nilai kontrak dari Rp64,25 miliar pada tahun 2022 menjadi Rp1,42 triliun. Penambahan jumlah pemasok dan nilai kontrak berdampak signifikan dalam pencapaian target-target dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) tahun pelaporan.

Another significant change in 2023 was that out of the 36 sugar factories under SGN, 32 were operational, 3 stopped operating, and 1 was on standby. In 2022, out of the 36 sugar factories, 33 were operational and 3 stopped operating.

Meanwhile, in the supply chain, there was a significant increase in the number and contract value, from 101 suppliers in 2022 to 440 suppliers, all of which are national suppliers. The increase in the number of suppliers was accompanied by an increase in the contract value from IDR64.25 billion in 2022 to IDR1.42 trillion. The increase in the number of suppliers and contract value had a significant impact on achieving the targets in the Company's Work Plan and Budget for the reporting year.

PENDEKATAN ATAU PRINSIP PENCEGAHAN [GRI 2-23]

PRECAUTIONARY APPROACH OR PRINCIPLE [GRI 2-23]

Dalam menjalankan usaha, SGN menghadapi berbagai risiko yang berpotensi menghambat pencapaian target-target yang telah ditetapkan dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP). Di sisi lain, sebagai korporasi yang bergerak di bidang perkebunan, salah satu risiko yang mungkin timbul adalah terjadinya degradasi lingkungan. Untuk mencegah dampak apabila risiko tersebut terjadi, Perusahaan telah memiliki Sistem Manajemen Risiko yang di dalamnya termasuk identifikasi, pengukuran, pemantauan, dan pelaporan atas risiko-risiko yang berpotensi mengganggu kinerja dan menghalangi pencapaian target-target yang telah ditetapkan perusahaan. Uraian selengkapnya tentang Manajemen Risiko disampaikan dalam Bab Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik pada laporan ini.

SGN faces a variety of risks in conducting business that could impede performance and achievement of the targets outlined in the Company's Work Plan and Budget. On the other hand, as a corporation engaged in plantations, the risk that may arise is the occurrence of environmental degradation. To prevent the occurrence of these various risks, the Company has a Risk Management System, which includes the identification, measurement, monitoring and reporting of risks that have the potential to disrupt performance and prevent the achievement of targets set by the Company. A full description of Risk Management is presented in the Good Corporate Governance Chapter of this report.

INISIATIF EKSTERNAL EXTERNAL INITIATIVES

SGN mengadopsi berbagai standar yang dikembangkan secara eksternal, baik yang berskala nasional maupun internasional, seperti sertifikasi di berbagai bidang. Atas komitmen tersebut, selama tahun pelaporan, Perusahaan menerima sejumlah penghargaan sebagai bentuk apresiasi dari pemangku kepentingan eksternal. Sertifikasi dan penghargaan selengkapnya disajikan dalam tabel berikut:

SERTIFIKAT

| No. | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Alamat Address | SNI GKP Berlaku s.d Validity Period of SNI GKP | ISO 9001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 14001 | ISO 37001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 37001 | SMK3 | SJH terbit Issuance of SJH |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|------|--|
| 1 | Kwala Madu | Jl. Medan - Tanjung Pura KM. 32, Kel. Kwala Begumit, Kec. Stabat, Kab. Langkat, Sumatera Utara Jl. Medan - Tanjung Pura KM. 32, Kwala Begumit Village, Stabat District, Langkat Regency, North Sumatra | BBSPJIA 05 Oktober 2027 October 15, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 2 | Sei Semayang | Ds. Sei Semayang, Kec. Sunggal, Deli Serdang, Sumatera Utara Sei Semayang Village, Sunggal District, Deli Serdang, North Sumatra | BBSPJIA 10 Oktober 2027 October 10, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |

CERTIFICATIONS

| No. | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Alamat Address | SNI GKP Berlaku s.d Validity Period of SNI GKP | ISO 9001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 14001 | ISO 37001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 37001 | SMK3 | SJH terbit Issuance of SJH |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 3 | Bunga Mayang | Ds. Negara Tulang Bawang, Kec. Bungamayang, Lampung Utara, Lampung Negara Tulang Bawang Village, Bungamayang District, North Lampung, Lampung | BBSPJIA 01 Oktober 2027 October 1, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 4 | Cinta Manis | Jl. Sultan Machmud Badaruddin II, Ds. Ketiau, Kec. Lubuk Keliat Ogan Ilir 30868, Sumatera Selatan Jl. Sultan Machmud Badaruddin II, Ketiau Village, Lubuk Keliat District, Ogan Ilir 30868, South Sumatra | BBSPJIA 01 Oktober 2027 October 1, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 5 | Pangka | Jl. Raya Pangka Slawi, Kec. Pangkah, Tegal, Jawa Tengah Jl. Raya Pangka Slawi, Pangkah District, Tegal, Central Java | | | | | Beku operasi Stopped operating | |
| 6 | Sragi*) | Jl. Raya Sragi No.38, Ds. Sragi, Kec. Sragi, Pekalongan, Jawa Tengah Jl. Raya Sragi No.38, Sragi Village, Sragi District, Pekalongan, Central Java | BBSPJIA 10 Oktober 2027 October 10, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 7 | Rendeng | Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No.285, Rendeng, Kudus, Jawa Tengah Jl. Jenderal Sudirman No.285, Rendeng, Kudus, Central Java | BBSPJIA 11 Januari 2027 January 11, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 8 | Mojo | Jl. Kyai Mojo No.1, Kab. Sragen, Jawa Tengah Jl. Kyai Mojo No.1, Sragen Regency, Central Java | BBSPJIA 09 Februari 2025 February 9, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 9 | Tasik Madu | Ds. Ngijo, Kec. Tasikmadu, Karanganyar, Jawa Tengah Ngijo Village, Tasikmadu District, Karanganyar, Central Java | | | | | Beku operasi Stopped operating | |
| 10 | Kremboong | Ds. Krembung Kec. Krembung, Sidoarjo, Jawa Timur Ngijo Village, Tasikmadu District, Karanganyar, Central Java | BBSPJIA 07 November 2025 November 7, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | Surveyor Indonesia 17 September 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 11 | Gempolkrep | Ds. Gempolkrep, Kec. Gedeg. Mojokerto, Jawa Timur Gempolkrep Village, Gedeg District, Mojokerto, East Java | BBSPJIA 08 November 2025 November 8, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | Surveyor Indonesia 13 Mei 2025 May 13, 2025 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 12 | Djombang Baru | Jl. Panglima Sudirman No.1 Kec. Jombang, Jombang, Jawa Timur Jl. Panglima Sudirman No.1, Jombang District, Jombang, East Java | BBSPJIA 23 September 2025 September 23, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | Surveyor Indonesia 17 September 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |

| No. | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Alamat Address | SNI GKP Berlaku s.d Validity Period of SNI GKP | ISO 9001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 14001 | ISO 37001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 37001 | SMK3 | SJH terbit Issuance of SJH |
|-----|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 13 | Tjoekir | Ds. Cukir, Kec. Diwek, Jombang, Jawa Timur Cukir Village, Diwek District, Jombang, East Java | BBSPJIA 07 November 2025 November 7, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | Surveyor Indonesia 17 September 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 14 | Lestari | Ds. Ngrombot, Kec. Patiantoro, Nganjuk, Jawa Timur Ngrombot Village, Patianrowo District, Nganjuk, East Java | BBSPJIA 09 Januari 2026 January 9, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 01 Januari 2027 January 1, 2027 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 15 | Meritjan | Jl. Merbabu, Kec. Majoroto, Kediri, Jawa Timur Jl. Merbabu, Majoroto District, Kediri, East Java | BBSPJIA (Resertifikasi) 15 Oktober 2024 (Recertification) October 15, 2024 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 01 Januari 2027 January 1, 2027 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 16 | Pesantren Baru | Jl. Mauni No. 334, Kec. Pesantren, Kediri, Jawa Timur Jl. Mauni No. 334, Pesantren District, Kediri, East Java | BBSPJIA 18 November 2025 November 18, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 01 Januari 2027 January 1, 2027 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 17 | Ngadirejo | Ds. Jambean, Kec. Kras, Kediri, Jawa Timur Jambean Village, Kras District, Kediri, East Java | BBSPJIA 09 Januari 2026 January 9, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 01 Januari 2027 January 1, 2027 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 18 | Modjopanggoong | Ds. Sidorejo, Kec. Kauman, Kab. Tulungagung, Jawa Timur Sidorejo Village, Kauman District, Tulungagung Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA 17 November 2025 November 17, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | Surveyor Indonesia 13 Mei 2025 May 13, 2025 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 19 | Soedhono | Ds. Tepas, Kec. Geneng, Ngawi, Jawa Timur Tepas Village, Geneng District, Ngawi, East Java | BBSPJIA 02 Maret 2025 March 2, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | MSI 13 Mei 2025 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 20 | Poerwodadie | Ds. Pelem, Kec. Karangrejo, Kab. Magetan, Jawa Timur Pelem Village, Karangrejo District, Magetan Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA (resertifikasi) 16 Desember 2024 (recertification) December 16, 2024 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | JAN 17 Sept 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 21 | Redjosarie | Jl. Bhayangkara No. 5, Ds. Rejosari, Kec. Kawedanan, Kab. Magetan, Jawa Timur Jl. Bhayangkara No. 5, Rejosari Village, Kawedanan District, Magetan Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA (resertifikasi) 23 November 2024 (recertification) November 23, 2024 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 01 Januari 2027 January 1, 2027 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 22 | Pagottan | Ds. Pagotan, Kec. Geger, Madiun, Jawa Timur Pagotan Village, Geger District, Madiun, East Java | BBSPJIA (resertifikasi) 02 Maret 2024 (recertification) March 2, 2024 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 09 Juni 2026 June 9, 2026 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |

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|-----|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 23 | Kedawoeng | Jl. Raya Ngopak, Banyubiru KM. 1, Ds. Kedawung Kulon, Kec. Grati, Pasuruan, Jawa Timur Jl. Raya Ngopak, Banyubiru KM. 1, Kedawung Kulon Village, Grati District, Pasuruan, East Java | BBSPJIA 23 Januari 2026 January 23, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | MSI 13 Mei 2025 May 13, 2025 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 24 | Wonolangen | Jl. Raya Dringu, KM. 1, Ds. Kedungdalem, Kec. Dringu, Kab. Probolinggo, Jawa Timur Jl. Raya Dringu, KM. 1, Kedungdalem Village, Dringu District, Probolinggo Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA 02 Januari 2026 January 2, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | JAN 17 Sept 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 25 | Gending | Ds. Sebaung, Kec. Gending, Probolinggo, Jawa Timur Sebaung Village, Gending District, Probolinggo, East Java | BBSPJIA (resertifikasi) 22 Desember 2024 (recertification) December 22, 2024 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 26 | Jatirotok | Ds. Kaliboto Lor, Kec. Jatirotok, Lumajang, Jawa Timur Kaliboto Lor Village, Jatirotok District, Lumajang, East Java | BBSPJIA 17 Oktober 2025 October 17, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | JAN 17 Sept 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 27 | Semboro | Ds. Semboro, Kec. Semboro, Jember, Jawa Timur Semboro Village, Semboro District, Jember, East Java | BBSPJIA 01 September 2025 September 1, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | 09 Juni 2026 June 9, 2026 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 28 | Wringinanom | Jl. Raya Wringinanom, Kec. Panarukan, Kab. Situbondo, Jawa Timur Jl. Raya Wringinanom, Panarukan District, Situbondo Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA 23 Januari 2026 January 23, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 29 | Olean | Ds. Olean, Situbondo, Jawa Timur Olean Village, Situbondo, East Java | Beku operasi Stopped operating | | | | | |
| 30 | Pandjie | Jl. Raya Banyuwangi KM. 3, Kec. Panji, Kab. Situbondo, Jawa Timur Jl. Raya Banyuwangi KM. 3, Panji District, Situbondo Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA 02 Januari 2026 January 2, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | MSI 13 Mei 2025 May 13, 2025 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 31 | Asembagoes | Jl. Raya Situbondo - Banyuwangi, Ds. Trigonco, Kec. Asembagus, Kab. Situbondo, Jawa Timur Jl. Raya Situbondo - Banyuwangi, Trigonco Village, Asembagus District, Situbondo Regency, East Java | BBSPJIA 02 Januari 2026 January 2, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | JAN 17 Sept 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |

| No. | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Alamat Address | SNI GKP Berlaku s.d Validity Period of SNI GKP | ISO 9001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 9001 | ISO 14001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 14001 | ISO 37001 berlaku s.d Validity Period of ISO 37001 | SMK3 | SJH terbit Issuance of SJH |
|-----|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 32 | Pradjekan | Jl. Raya Situbondo - Bondowoso, Ds. Prajekan Kidul, Kec. Prajekan, Bondowoso, Jawa Timur Jl. Raya Situbondo - Bondowoso, Prajekan Kidul Village, Prajekan District, Bondowoso, East Java | BBSPJIA 21 Oktober 2025 October 21, 2025 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | JAN 17 Sept 2023 September 17, 2023 | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 33 | Glenmore | Ds. Karangharjo, Kec. Glenmore, Banyuwangi, Jawa Timur Karangharjo Village, Glenmore District, Banyuwangi, East Java | BSPJI 02 November 2025 (sertifikasi BBSPJIA) November 2, 2025 (BBSPJIA certification) | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 34 | Bone | Ds. Arasoe, Kec. Cina, Bone, Sulawesi Selatan Arasoe Village, Cina District, Bone, South Sulawesi | BBSPJIA 12 Februari 2026 February 12, 2026 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 35 | Camming | Ds. Pitumpidange, Kec. Libureng, Kab. Bone, Sulawesi Selatan Pitumpidange Village, Libureng District, Bone Regency, South Sulawesi | BBSPJIA 23 Oktober 2027 October 23, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |
| 36 | Takalar | Ds. Parappunganta, Kec. Polongbangkeng Utara, Takalar, Sulawesi Selatan Parappunganta Village, North Polongbangkeng District, Takalar, South Sulawesi | BBSPJIA 18 Juni 2027 June 18, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | TUV Rheinland 8 Januari 2027 January 8, 2027 | - | MUI 30 Maret 2023 March 30, 2023 |

Keterangan

Notes:

MSI Multi Sertifikasi Indonesia Multi Certification Indonesia

BBIA Balai Besar Industri Agro Center for Agro-Based Industry

BSPJI Balai Standardisasi dan Pelayanan Jasa Sertifikasi Center for Standardization and Industrial Services

PENGHARGAAN
AWARDS

| No. | Penghargaan Award | Tanggal Date | Kategori Category | Penyelenggara Organizer |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Asia Sustainability Report Rating (ASRRAT) | 6 November 2023 November 6, 2023 | Peringkat Perak Silver Award | The National Center for Corporate Reporting (NCCR) |

KEANGGOTAAN DALAM ASOSIASI [GRI 2-28]

Membership in Associations [GRI 2-28]

Sebagai perusahaan yang secara efektif baru menjalankan roda organisasi per 10 Oktober 2022 selepas RUPS Luar Biasa pada tanggal 7 Oktober 2022, SGN belum bergabung dengan dalam keanggotaan/kepengurusan asosiasi/perhimpunan yang bidang usahanya memiliki kesamaan atau irisan terkait pengelolaan perkebunan tebu dan gula, seperti Asosiasi Gula Indonesia (AGI). Namun demikian, Direktur Utama SGN (pribadi) merupakan Sekjen AGI, sedangkan Dirut & Pabrik-pabrik Gula (PG) bergabung dalam Ikatan Ahli Gula Indonesia (IKAGI).

As a company that effectively began its organizational operations on October 10, 2022, following the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on October 7, 2022, SGN has not yet joined any associations or organizations whose business fields are related to sugarcane plantation and sugar management, such as the Indonesian Sugar Association (AGI). However, the President Director of SGN personally serves as the Secretary General of AGI, while the President Director and the sugar factories (PG) are members of the Indonesian Sugar Experts Association (IKAGI).







TATA KELOLA KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainable Governance

TATA KELOLA KEBERLANJUTAN

SUSTAINABILITY GOVERNANCE

Tata Kelola Perusahaan yang Baik (*Good Corporate Governance*), yang selanjutnya disebut GCG, merupakan pondasi bagi PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) dalam menjalankan usaha. Dengan penerapan GCG secara paripurna di semua lini, maka jalannya Perseroan dipastikan berada pada jalur yang benar (*on the right track*), sekaligus mengurangi risiko terjadinya mismanajemen. Implementasi GCG juga akan membuat entitas bisnis lebih efisien dalam menjalankan operasional usaha, serta mampu mengukur target kinerja manajemen. Lebih dari itu, penerapan GCG juga akan meyakinkan, memastikan, dan menjamin para pemegang saham bahwa investasi mereka dikelola dengan baik dan aman.

Becermin atas berbagai manfaat tersebut, penerapan GCG merupakan sebuah kewajiban, tidak sekadar kepatuhan terhadap regulasi. SGN meyakini penerapan GCG akan membuat perusahaan mempunyai kekuatan dan kemampuan dalam menciptakan pertumbuhan dan meningkatkan kinerja untuk mewujudkan target bisnis yang telah ditetapkan.

Lebih lanjut, untuk mendapatkan hasil terbaik, Perseroan senantiasa mengikuti perkembangan terkini tentang GCG, serta berkomitmen untuk menyempurnakan penerapan prinsip-prinsip GCG. Untuk itu, dukungan dari pemegang saham (*shareholder*) maupun para pemangku kepentingan (*stakeholder*), baik internal maupun eksternal, sangat dibutuhkan. Dengan semakin sempurnanya penerapan prinsip-prinsip GCG, maka kinerja SGN akan meningkat, mampu menjawab tantangan zaman, serta terus tumbuh, berkembang dan berkelanjutan, sekaligus menjadi pondasi untuk mewujudkan visi dan misi Perseroan.

IMPLEMENTASI PRINSIP-PRINSIP GCG

SGN menerapkan tata kelola yang baik dengan menerapkan prinsip-prinsip transparansi, akuntabilitas, pertanggungjawaban, kemandirian, dan kewajaran, sebagaimana diatur dalam Peraturan Menteri Negara Badan Usaha Milik Negara Nomor: PER-2/MBU/03/2023 tentang Pedoman Tata Kelola dan Kegiatan Korporasi Signifikan Badan Usaha Milik Negara. Untuk mendapatkan hasil terbaik, prinsip-prinsip tersebut diterapkan Perseroan dalam setiap kegiatan usaha di seluruh tingkatan atau jenjang perusahaan. Prinsip-prinsip GCG yang menjadi pedoman operasional SGN adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Transparansi (*transparency*), yaitu keterbukaan dalam melaksanakan proses pengambilan keputusan dan keterbukaan dalam mengungkapkan informasi material dan relevan mengenai perusahaan;
2. Akuntabilitas (*accountability*), yaitu kejelasan fungsi, pelaksanaan dan pertanggungjawaban organ sehingga pengelolaan perusahaan terlaksana secara efektif;
3. Pertanggungjawaban (*responsibility*), yaitu kesesuaian di dalam pengelolaan perusahaan terhadap peraturan perundang-undangan dan prinsip-prinsip korporasi yang sehat;

Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is the foundation for PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) in conducting its business. By fully implementing GCG across all lines, the Company ensures it remains on the right track, while also reducing the risk of mismanagement. Implementing GCG also makes business entities more efficient in their operations and capable of measuring management performance targets. Furthermore, GCG implementation assure, ensure, and guarantee shareholders that their investments are well-managed and secure.

Reflecting on these various benefits, the implementation of GCG is a necessity, not merely regulatory compliance. SGN believes that GCG implementation will empower the company to create growth and improve performance to achieve the set business targets.

Moreover, to achieve the best results, the Company constantly follows the latest developments in GCG and is committed to refining the implementation of GCG principles. Support from shareholders and stakeholders, both internal and external, is essential. With the continuous improvement in the implementation of GCG principles, SGN's performance will enhance, enabling it to meet contemporary challenges, as well as continue to grow, develop, and sustain, thus becoming the foundation for realizing the Company's vision and mission.

IMPLEMENTATION OF GCG PRINCIPLES

The Company implements good corporate governance by applying the principles of transparency, accountability, responsibility, independence, and fairness, as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises No. PER-2/MBU/03/2023 concerning Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises. In achieving the best results, these principles are applied by the Company in every business activity at all levels of the Company. The GCG principles that serve as SGN's operational guidelines are as follows:

1. Transparency, namely openness/transparency in making decisions and in disclosing material and relevant information concerning the Company;
2. Accountability, namely clarity of function, implementation, and accountability of organs for the effective implementation of the Company's management;
3. Responsibility, namely compliance of the Company's management with laws and regulations of principles of a sound corporation;

4. Kemandirian (*independency*), yaitu keadaan di mana perusahaan dikelola secara profesional tanpa benturan kepentingan dan pengaruh/tekanan dari pihak manapun yang tidak sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan dan prinsip-prinsip korporasi yang sehat;
5. Kewajaran (*fairness*), yaitu keadilan dan kesetaraan di dalam memenuhi hak-hak pemangku kepentingan (*stakeholders*) yang timbul berdasarkan perjanjian dan peraturan perundang-undangan.

Sesuai dengan spirit untuk mengikuti pembaruan tentang prinsip-prinsip GCG, Perseroan mengadopsi pedoman GCG yang dikeluarkan oleh Komite Nasional Kebijakan Governansi, yaitu Pedoman Umum Governansi Korporat Indonesia (PUGKI). Prinsip-prinsip dalam PUGKI dijawi oleh empat pilar governansi korporat yaitu: perilaku beretika, akuntabilitas, transparansi, dan keberlanjutan, yang pertama kali diperkenalkan dalam PUGKI 2021 dan merupakan pengembangan sesuai dengan perkembangan terkini dari nilai dasar TARIF (*Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independency, Fairness*) yang terakhir digunakan pada PUGKI 2019. Keempat prinsip dasar PUGKI 2021 selengkapnya adalah sebagai berikut:

Perilaku Beretika

Dalam melaksanakan kegiatannya, korporasi senantiasa mengedepankan kejujuran, memperlakukan semua pihak dengan hormat (*respect*), memenuhi komitmen, membangun serta menjaga nilai-nilai moral dan kepercayaan secara konsisten. Korporasi memperhatikan kepentingan pemegang saham dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya berdasarkan asas kewajaran dan kesetaraan (*fairness*) dan dikelola secara independen, sehingga masing-masing organ perusahaan tidak saling mendominasi dan tidak dapat diintervensi oleh pihak lain.

Akuntabilitas

Korporasi dapat mempertanggungjawabkan kinerjanya secara transparan dan wajar. Untuk itu korporasi harus dikelola secara benar, terukur dan sesuai dengan kepentingan korporat dengan tetap memperhitungkan kepentingan pemegang saham dan pemangku kepentingan. Akuntabilitas merupakan prasyarat yang diperlukan untuk mencapai kinerja yang berkelanjutan.

Transparansi

Untuk menjaga objektivitas dalam menjalankan bisnis, korporasi menyediakan informasi yang material dan relevan dengan cara yang mudah diakses dan dipahami oleh pemangku kepentingan. Korporasi mengambil inisiatif untuk mengungkapkan tidak hanya masalah yang disyaratkan oleh peraturan perundang-undangan, tetapi juga hal yang penting untuk pengambilan keputusan oleh pemegang saham, kreditur dan pemangku kepentingan lainnya.

Keberlanjutan

Korporasi mematuhi peraturan perundang-undangan serta berkomitmen melaksanakan tanggung jawab terhadap masyarakat dan lingkungan agar berkontribusi pada pembangunan berkelanjutan melalui kerja sama dengan semua pemangku kepentingan terkait untuk meningkatkan kehidupan mereka dengan cara yang selaras dengan kepentingan bisnis dan agenda pembangunan berkelanjutan.

4. Independence, namely condition where the Company is managed professionally without conflict of interests and influence/pressure from any party that are against the laws and regulations and principles of a sound corporation;
5. Fairness, namely fairness and equality in fulfilling the rights of the stakeholders arising from agreements and laws and regulations.

In line with the spirit of keeping up with updates on GCG principles, SGN adopts GCG guidelines issued by the National Committee on Governance Policy, namely the Indonesian General Guidelines for Corporate Governance (PUGKI). The principles of PUGKI are underpinned by the four pillars of corporate governance, namely: namely ethical behavior, accountability, transparency, and sustainability, was firstly introduced in the 2021 PUGKI and is the latest development and evolution of the basic values of TARIF (Transparency, Accountability, Responsibility, Independence, and Fairness), which were last used in 2019 PUGKI 2019. The four basic principles of 2021 PUGKI are as follows:

Ethical Behavior

In carrying out its activities, the Company always prioritizes honesty, respects all parties, fulfills commitments, and consistently builds and maintains moral values and beliefs. Based on the principle of fairness and equality, the Company pays attention to the interests of shareholders and other stakeholders and is managed independently so that each organ of the Company does not dominate the other and shall not be intervened by third parties.

Accountability

The Company may account for its performance in a transparent and fair manner. Therefore, The Company must be managed properly, measurably and in accordance with corporate interests while considering the interests of shareholders and stakeholders. Accountability is a prerequisite needed to achieve sustainable performance.

Transparency

To maintain objectivity in business, the Company provides material and relevant information to stakeholders in a way that is easily accessible and understandable. The Company takes the initiative to disclose not only issues mandated by laws and regulations, but also issues critical to shareholder, creditor, and other stakeholders' decision-making.

Sustainability

The Company complies with laws and regulations and is committed to fulfilling societal and environmental responsibilities in order to contribute to sustainable development by working with all relevant stakeholders to improve their lives in a way that is aligned with business interests and the sustainable development agenda.

LANDASAN HUKUM PENERAPAN GCG

SGN menerapkan GCG dengan mengacu pada berbagai regulasi baik berupa undang-undang, peraturan pemerintah, peraturan menteri dan lain-lain, di antaranya:

1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 19 Tahun 2003 tentang Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN);
2. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 40 Tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas;
3. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 11 Tahun 2020 tentang Cipta Kerja
4. Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2023 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja menjadi Undang-Undang
5. Peraturan Menteri Negara Badan Usaha Milik Negara Nomor: PER-2/MBU/03/2023 tentang Pedoman Tata Kelola dan Kegiatan Korporasi Signifikan Badan Usaha Milik Negara.

STRUKTUR DAN KOMPOSISI TATA KELOLA

Struktur tata kelola SGN terdiri dari Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS), Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perusahaan Terbatas (UU PT). Adapun sistem kepengurusan di Perusahaan menganut sistem dua badan (*two tier system*) yaitu Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi yang memiliki wewenang dan tanggung jawab yang jelas sesuai fungsinya masing-masing sebagaimana diamanatkan dalam Anggaran Dasar dan peraturan perundang-undangan. Di SGN, Direksi sekaligus merupakan eksekutif senior yang dipilih langsung oleh pemegang saham dan memikul tanggung jawab terhadap jalannya perusahaan secara keseluruhan. Hingga akhir tahun 2023, Dewan Komisaris maupun Direksi sebagai organ utama Perusahaan belum memiliki organ pendukung berupa komite-komite. Dengan demikian, organ yang bertanggung jawab untuk mengambil keputusan mengenai topik-topik ekonomi, lingkungan, dan sosial adalah Direksi. [GRI 2-9, 2-11]

RAPAT UMUM PEMEGANG SAHAM

Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham (RUPS) adalah organ tertinggi dalam Perusahaan yang memiliki wewenang yang tidak diberikan kepada Direksi atau Dewan Komisaris dalam batas yang ditentukan dalam Undang-undang dan/atau Anggaran Dasar. Dalam forum RUPS, pemegang saham berhak memperoleh keterangan yang berkaitan dengan Perseroan dari Direksi dan/atau Dewan Komisaris, sepanjang berhubungan dengan mata acara rapat dan tidak bertentangan dengan kepentingan Perseroan. RUPS dalam mata acara lain-lain tidak berhak mengambil keputusan, kecuali semua pemegang saham hadir dan/atau diwakili dalam RUPS dan menyetujui penambahan mata acara rapat. Keputusan atas mata acara rapat yang ditambahkan harus disetujui dengan suara bulat.

LEGAL BASIS OF GCG IMPLEMENTATION

SGN implements GCG by referring to various regulations in the form of laws, government regulations, ministerial regulations, and others, including:

1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs);
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies;
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation;
4. Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation as Law;
5. Regulation of the State Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number: PER-2/MBU/03/2023 on Guidelines for Governance and Significant Corporate Activities of State-Owned Enterprises.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION

SGN's governance structure consists of the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS), the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, as stipulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. The management system in the Company adheres to a two-tier system, namely the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, which have clear authorities and responsibilities according to their respective functions as mandated in the Articles of Association and laws and regulations. At SGN, the Board of Directors also serves as senior executives who are directly elected by the shareholders and bear responsibility for the overall operation of the Company. As of the end of 2023, the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors, as the main organs of the Company, do not yet have supporting organs in the form of committees. Therefore, the organ responsible for making decisions on economic, environmental, and social topics is the Board of Directors. [GRI 2-9, 2-11]

GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

The General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) is the highest organ in the Company that has the authority that is not granted to the Board of Directors or the Board of Commissioners within the limits set forth in the Law and/or the Articles of Association. In the GMS forum, shareholders have the right to obtain information related to the Company from the Board of Directors and/or the Board of Commissioners, as long as it is related to the agenda of the meeting and does not conflict with the interests of the Company. The GMS in other agenda items is not entitled to make decisions unless all shareholders are present and/or represented in the GMS and agree to the addition of meeting agenda items. Resolutions on the added agenda items must be unanimously approved.

Sesuai jenisnya, RUPS terbagi menjadi 2 (dua) jenis, yaitu Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Tahunan (RUPS Tahunan) dan Rapat Umum Pemegang Saham Luar Biasa Lainnya (RUPS Luar Biasa). RUPS Tahunan wajib diadakan dalam jangka waktu paling lambat 6 (enam) bulan setelah tahun buku berakhir, sedangkan RUPS Lainnya dapat diadakan setiap waktu berdasarkan kebutuhan untuk kepentingan Perseroan.

Pada tahun 2023, SGN menyelenggarakan dua kali RUPS, yaitu RUPS Rencana Kerja & Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) Tahun 2023 di Lembaga Pendidikan Perkebunan (LPP) Yogyakarta pada tanggal 30 Januari 2023 dan RUPS Persetujuan Laporan Keuangan Tahun Buku 2022 yang diselenggarakan secara daring pada tanggal 5 Juni 2023.

DEWAN KOMISARIS

Dewan Komisaris adalah organ Perseroan yang bertugas melakukan pengawasan secara umum dan/atau khusus sesuai dengan anggaran dasar serta memberi nasihat kepada Direksi. Dewan Komisaris melakukan pengawasan atas kebijakan pengurusan, jalannya pengurusan pada umumnya, baik mengenai Perseroan maupun usaha Perseroan, dan memberi nasihat kepada Direksi. Pengawasan dan pemberian nasihat oleh Dewan Komisaris dilakukan untuk kepentingan Perseroan dan sesuai dengan maksud dan tujuan Perseroan. [GRI 2-11]

Sesuai regulasi yang berlaku di Indonesia, Dewan Komisaris terdiri atas 1 (satu) orang anggota atau lebih. Dewan Komisaris yang terdiri atas lebih dari 1 (satu) orang anggota merupakan majelis dan setiap anggota Dewan Komisaris tidak dapat bertindak sendiri-sendiri, melainkan berdasarkan keputusan Dewan Komisaris. Adapun personel yang dapat diangkat menjadi anggota Dewan Komisaris adalah orang perseorangan yang cakap melakukan perbuatan hukum, kecuali dalam waktu 5 (lima) tahun sebelum pengangkatannya pernah:

1. dinyatakan pailit;
2. menjadi anggota Direksi atau anggota Dewan Komisaris yang dinyatakan bersalah menyebabkan suatu Perseroan dinyatakan pailit; atau
3. dihukum karena melakukan tindak pidana yang merugikan keuangan negara dan/atau yang berkaitan dengan sektor keuangan.

Sampai dengan 31 Desember 2023, tidak ada pergantian Dewan Komisaris sehingga sesuai Akta No. 8 tanggal 17 Agustus 2021 terkait Pendirian Perseroan Terbatas PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (berdasar S-527/MBU/07/2021), maka susunan Dewan Komisaris Perseroan adalah Mohammad Abdul Ghani sebagai Komisaris.

According to its type, GMS is divided into 2 (two) types, namely Annual General Meeting of Shareholders (Annual GMS) and Other Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders (Extraordinary GMS). The Annual GMS must be held no later than 6 (six) months after the fiscal year ends, while the Other GMS can be held at any time based on the needs for the interests of the Company.

In 2023, SGN held two GMS, namely the GMS of the Company's Work Plan & Budget (RKAP) Year 2023 at the Plantation Education Institute (LPP) Yogyakarta on January 30, 2023 and the GMS of Approval of Financial Statements for the Financial Year 2022 held online on June 5, 2023.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

The Board of Commissioners is the Company's organ in charge of conducting general and/or special supervision in accordance with the articles of association and advising the Board of Directors. The Board of Commissioners supervises the management policy, the course of management in general, both regarding the Company and its business, and provides advice to the Board of Directors. Supervision and provision of advice by the Board of Commissioners is carried out for the benefit of the Company and in accordance with the purposes and objectives of the Company. [GRI 2-11]

In accordance with the prevailing regulations in Indonesia, the Board of Commissioners consists of 1 (one) or more members. The Board of Commissioners consisting of more than 1 (one) member constitutes a panel and each member of the Board of Commissioners cannot act individually but based on the decision of the Board of Commissioners. The personnel who can be appointed as members of the Board of Commissioners are individuals who are capable of performing legal acts, unless within 5 (five) years prior to their appointment they have been:

1. Declared bankrupt;
2. Member of the Board of Directors or a member of the Board of Commissioners found guilty of causing a company to be declared bankrupt; or
3. Sentenced for committing a crime that was detrimental to the State's finances and/or related to the financial sector.

As of December 31, 2023, there has been no change in the Board of Commissioners so that in accordance with Deed No. 8 dated August 17, 2021, related to the Establishment of Limited Liability Company PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (based on S-527/MBU/07/2021), the composition of the Company's Board of Commissioners is Mohammad Abdul Ghani as Commissioner.

DIREKSI

Direksi adalah organ Perseroan yang berwenang dan bertanggung jawab penuh atas pengurusan Perseroan untuk kepentingan Perseroan, sesuai dengan maksud dan tujuan Perseroan serta mewakili Perseroan, baik di dalam maupun di luar pengadilan sesuai dengan ketentuan Anggaran Dasar. [GRI 2-11]

Sesuai dengan regulasi yang berlaku, Direksi Perseroan terdiri atas 1 (satu) orang anggota Direksi atau lebih. Adapun personel yang dapat diangkat menjadi anggota Direksi adalah orang perseorangan yang cakap melakukan perbuatan hukum, kecuali dalam waktu 5 (lima) tahun sebelum pengangkatannya pernah:

1. dinyatakan pailit;
2. menjadi anggota Direksi atau anggota Dewan Komisaris yang dinyatakan bersalah menyebabkan suatu Perseroan dinyatakan pailit; atau
3. dihukum karena melakukan tindak pidana yang merugikan keuangan negara dan/atau yang berkaitan dengan sektor keuangan.

Berdasarkan Surat Keputusan Menteri Badan Usaha Milik Negara dan Direktur Utama Perusahaan Perseroan (Persero) PT Perkebunan Nusantara III selaku Para Pemegang Saham PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Nomor: SK-343/MBU/12/2023 & DSDM/SKPTS/R/241/2023 tentang Pemberhentian, Perubahan Nomenklatur Jabatan dan Pengangkatan Anggota Anggota Direksi PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV terjadi perubahan susunan Direksi PT SGN, sehingga sampai dengan tanggal 31 Desember 2023 susunan Direksi PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara adalah Aris Toharisman sebagai Direktur Utama. Adapun Suhendri yang pada tahun sebelumnya menjadi Direktur diberhentikan dengan hormat sejak 6 Desember 2023 sesuai hasil RUPS nomor DSDM/KPPS/18/V/2024, SLDIRUT/SKPTS/2024.05.08-7, 23/KPPS/004/V/2024, BCN/DSDU/RIS/003/2024 tanggal 8 Mei 2024.

Di dalam struktur organisasi Perseroan, Direksi tetap bertanggung jawab penuh dalam mengelola dampak-dampak organisasi terhadap ekonomi, lingkungan, dan masyarakat. Dalam pelaksanaannya di unit usaha, pengelolaannya menjadi tanggung jawab General Manager masing-masing Pabrik Gula. [GRI 2-13]

PENGANGKATAN DEWAN KOMISARIS DAN DIREKSI [GRI 2-10]

Pengangkatan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dilakukan melalui mekanisme berikut:

1. Proses Pemilihan Bakal Calon Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi diseleksi oleh Kementerian BUMN dengan persyaratan-persyaratan yang tercantum dalam PER/02/MBU/02/2015 "Tentang Persyaratan dan Tata Cara Pengangkatan dan Pemberhentian Anggota Dewan Komisaris Badan Usaha Milik Negara" dan PER/03/MBU/02/2015 tentang "Persyaratan, Tata Cara Pengangkatan, dan Pemberhentian

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors is the Company's organ that is authorized and fully responsible for the management of the Company in the interest of the Company, in accordance with the Company's purposes and objectives, and represents the Company, both within and outside the court, in accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association. [GRI 2-11]

In accordance with the prevailing regulations, the Company's Board of Directors consists of 1 (one) or more members of the Board of Directors. The personnel who can be appointed as members of the Board of Directors are individuals who are capable of performing legal acts, unless within 5 (five) years prior to their appointment they have been:

1. Declared bankrupt;
2. Member of the Board of Directors or a member of the Board of Commissioners found guilty of causing a company or public company to be declared bankrupt;
3. Sentenced for committing a crime that was detrimental to the State's finances and/or related to the financial sector.

Based on the Decree of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises and the President Director of Limited Liability Company (Persero) PT Perkebunan Nusantara III as the Shareholders of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV Number: SK-343/MBU/12/2023 & DSDM/SKPTS/R/241/2023 concerning the Dismissal, Change in Position Nomenclature, and Appointment of Members of the Board of Directors of PT Perkebunan Nusantara IV, there has been a change in the composition of the Board of Directors of PT SGN. As of December 31, 2023, the composition of the Board of Directors of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara is Aris Toharisman as President Director. Suhendri, who was previously a Director, was honorably dismissed as of December 6, 2023, according to the GMS resolution number DSDM/KPPS/18/V/2024, SLDIRUT/SKPTS/2024.05.08-7, 23/KPPS/004/V/2024, BCN/DSDU/RIS/003/2024 dated May 8, 2024.

Within the Company's organizational structure, the Board of Directors remains fully responsible for managing the organization's impacts on the economy, environment, and community. In its implementation at the business unit, the management is the responsibility of the General Manager of each Sugar Factory. [GRI 2-13]

APPOINTMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS [GRI 2-10]

The appointment of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors is carried out through the following mechanisms:

1. The selection process for prospective members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors is conducted by the Ministry of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) with the requirements outlined in PER/02/MBU/02/2015 concerning "Requirements and Procedures for the Appointment and Dismissal of Members of the Board of Commissioners of State-Owned Enterprises" and PER/03/MBU/02/2015

Anggota Direksi Badan Usaha Milik Negara”, selanjutnya para calon terpilih akan diikutsertakan dalam Uji Kelayakan dan Kepatutan (*Fit and Proper Test*);

2. Melalui Uji Kelayakan dan Kepatutan (*Fit and Proper Test*) oleh lembaga independen sebelum diangkat dengan mempertimbangkan integritas, dedikasi, memahami masalahmasalah manajemen Perseroan yang berkaitan dengan salah satu fungsi manajemen, memiliki pengetahuan yang memadai di bidang usaha perusahaan tersebut, serta dapat menyediakan waktu yang cukup untuk melaksanakan tugasnya;
3. Mengesahkan *Key Performance Indicator* (KPI) yang dituangkan dalam sebuah kontrak manajemen dan ditandatangani oleh Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris

PENGEMBANGAN KOMPETENSI DEWAN KOMISARIS DAN DIREKSI

Selama tahun 2023, Direksi telah mengikuti pengembangan kompetensi sebanyak 11 kegiatan, sedangkan Dewan Komisaris tidak mengikuti kegiatan serupa. [GRI 2-17]

EVALUASI KINERJA DEWAN KOMISARIS DAN DIREKSI [GRI 2-18]

Evaluasi dan penilaian terhadap kinerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dilakukan setiap tahunnya melalui realisasi *Key Performance Indicator* (KPI) yang disesuaikan dengan bisnis yang dijalankan oleh Perseroan. Penilaian dilakukan secara rutin setiap tahun guna mengukur kinerja serta mendorong peningkatan kinerja yang berkelanjutan pada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Selain itu, penilaian kinerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi juga memiliki andil bagi pertumbuhan Perseroan yang merupakan hasil kerja yang kolaboratif antara kedua organ utama Perseroan tersebut.

KEBIJAKAN REMUNERASI DEWAN KOMISARIS DAN DIREKSI [GRI 2-19, 2-20, 2-21]

Remunerasi merupakan imbal jasa yang diberikan Perseroan kepada Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi atas kinerja yang telah ditunjukkan. Dasar hukum remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi adalah Undang-Undang No. 40 tahun 2007 tentang Perseroan Terbatas, dan Peraturan Menteri BUMN No. PER-13/MBU/09/2021 tanggal 24 September 2021 tentang Perubahan Keenam atas Peraturan Menteri BUMN No. PER-04/MBU/2014 tentang Pedoman Penetapan Penghasilan Direksi, Dewan Komisaris dan Dewan Pengawas Badan Usaha Milik Negara di mana besaran gaji/honorarium dan tantiem Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi ditetapkan melalui keputusan RUPS. Dengan demikian, dalam proses penetapan remunerasi, Perseroan tidak melibatkan pihak independen, yaitu konsultan remunerasi. Adapun struktur remunerasi Dewan Komisars dan Direksi SGN mencakup gaji/honoraroum, tunjangan, fasilitas, dan tantiem/insentif kinerja.

concerning “Requirements and Procedures for the Appointment and Dismissal of Members of the Board of Directors of State-Owned Enterprises”. The selected candidates will then undergo a Fit and Proper Test;

2. Participate in Fit and Proper Test conducted by an independent institution before the appointment, considering the candidates’ integrity, dedication, understanding of corporate management issues related to one of the management functions, sufficient knowledge in the Company’s business, and the ability to allocate sufficient time to perform their duties;
3. Approve Key Performance Indicators (KPI), which are formalized in a Management Contract and signed by the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners.

COMPETENCY DEVELOPMENT OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During 2023, the Board of Directors participated in 11 competency development activities, while the Board of Commissioners did not participate in similar activities. [GRI 2-17]

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS [GRI 2-18]

The performance evaluation and assessment of the Board of Commissioners and Directors are conducted annually through the realization of the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) aligned with the Company’s business operations. This evaluation is carried out regularly every year to measure performance and encourage continuous performance improvement of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. Additionally, the performance assessment of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors also contributes to the Company’s growth, resulting from the collaborative efforts between these two main corporate organs.

REMUNERATION POLICY OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS [GRI 2-19, 2-20, 2-21]

Remuneration is a reward given by the Company to the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors for their performance. The legal basis for remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors is Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, and Regulation of the Minister of SOEs No. PER-13/MBU/09/2021 dated September 24, 2021, concerning the Sixth Amendment to Regulation of the Minister of SOEs No.PER-04/MBU/2014 concerning Guidelines for Determining the Income of Directors, Board of Commissioners and Supervisory Board of State-Owned Enterprises, in which the amount of salary/honorarium and tantiem of the Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors is determined through GMS resolutions. Therefore, in the remuneration determination process, the Company does not involve independent parties, such as remuneration consultants. The remuneration structure for SGN’s Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors includes salary/honorarium, allowances, facilities, and performance bonuses/incentives.

Prosedur penetapan remunerasi bagi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi dapat dilihat pada bagan di bawah ini.

The procedure for determining remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors can be seen in the chart below.

Prosedur Penetapan Remunerasi Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi

The procedure for determining remuneration for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors



Informasi mengenai rasio gaji Dewan Komisaris, Direksi, dan karyawan Perseroan adalah sebagai berikut:

Information regarding the salary ratio of the Board of Commissioners, the Board of Directors, and employees of the Company is as follows:

| Perihal Subject | 2023 | 2022 | 2021 |
|--|--------------|--------|--------|
| Direktur Utama terhadap Direktur President Director to Director | 1,2:1 | 1:1,2 | 1:1,2 |
| Komisaris Utama terhadap Anggota Dewan Komisaris President Commissioner to Member of the Board of Commissioners | 1,1:1 | 1:1,1 | 1:1,1 |
| Direktur Utama terhadap Komisaris Utama President Director to President Commissioner | 2,2:1 | 1:2,2 | 1:2,2 |
| Direktur Utama terhadap Karyawan Tertinggi President Director to Highest Level Employee | 3,3:1 | 1: 7 | 1: 7 |
| Direktur Utama terhadap Karyawan Terendah President Director to Lowest Level Employee | 23:1 | 1: 31 | 1: 31 |
| Karyawan Tertinggi terhadap Karyawan Terendah Highest Level Employee to Lowest Level Employee | 6,7:1 | 1: 4,5 | 1: 4,5 |
| Karyawan Terendah terhadap UMP* Lowest Level Employee to Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP)* | 3,6:1 | 1: 2,1 | 1: 2,1 |

* UMP Jawa Timur 2023 adalah sebesar Rp2.040.244
*) East Java Provincial Minimum Wage (UMP) 2023 is IDR2,040,244

PERAN BADAN TATA KELOLA TERTINGGI DALAM MENGAWASI PENGELOLAAN DAMPAK [GRI 2-12]

Dewan Komisaris dan Dewan Direksi memiliki peran dalam memberikan arahan dan persetujuan untuk pernyataan tujuan, visi, misi, nilai keberlanjutan serta strategi dan kebijakan perusahaan dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP). Secara berkala akan dilaksanakan evaluasi visi, misi, dan nilai keberlanjutan. Namun demikian, hingga akhir tahun 2023 belum dilakukan evaluasi misi, visi dan nilai keberlanjutan menimbang keberadaan SGN masih terhitung sebagai perusahaan baru. Adapun strategi dan kebijakan Perseroan dalam RKAP disusun secara rutin setiap tahun.

ROLE OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY IN OVERSEEING THE MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS [GRI 2-12]

The Board of Commissioners and the Board of Directors perform a role in providing direction and approval for the Company's statement of objectives, vision, mission, sustainability values, as well as the Company's strategies and policies in the Work Plan and Budget. The Company conducts evaluations of the vision, mission, and sustainability values periodically. However, as of the end of 2023, no evaluations of the mission, vision, and sustainability values have been carried out, considering SGN is still relatively new as a company. SGN's strategies and policies in the Company's Work Plan and Budget are regularly formulated every year.

PERAN BADAN TATA KELOLA TERTINGGI DALAM PELAPORAN KEBERLANJUTAN [GRI 2-14]

Berkaitan dengan pelaporan keberlanjutan, selain memberikan persetujuan atas topik-topik material terpilih, Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris mendorong agar Perseroan meningkatkan kualitas Laporan Keberlanjutan sehingga *comply* terhadap panduan yaitu GRI Universal Standards 2021.

BENTURAN KEPENTINGAN [GRI 2-15]

Benturan kepentingan diartikan sebagai situasi atau kondisi yang dihadapi oleh insan Perseroan yang disebabkan karena posisi atau jabatannya, mereka memiliki kewenangan yang berpotensi disalahgunakan, baik secara sengaja maupun tidak sengaja, demi kepentingan pihak lain sehingga dapat mempengaruhi kualitas keputusan dan akhirnya dapat merugikan perusahaan. Apabila terbukti terjadi pelanggaran terkait benturan kepentingan, manajemen akan mengungkapkan insiden tersebut sesuai dengan lingkup yang berlaku. Informasi tentang benturan kepentingan diatur dalam *Board Manual*: Pedoman dan Tata Tertib Kerja Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi, serta dalam kebijakan *WhistleBlowing System* (WBS).

KEBIJAKAN WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM (WBS) [GRI 2-26]

Kebijakan WBS di SGN diatur dalam *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP) No:SOP-SGN.02.C02 yang bertujuan:

1. Menciptakan iklim yang kondusif dan mendorong pelaporan terhadap hal-hal yang menimbulkan kerugian finansial maupun non-finansial, termasuk hal-hal yang dapat merusak citra organisasi;
2. Memberikan wadah dan panduan bagi pelapor untuk menyampaikan dugaan adanya penyimpangan atau pelanggaran terhadap kebijakan dan ketentuan Perseroan serta peraturan perundang-undangan serta melindungi pelapor;
3. Membangun sistem penanganan pengaduan yang tanggap, transparan, aman dan bertanggung jawab;
4. Merupakan bagian dari pengendalian internal serta praktik tata kelola perusahaan yang baik

Sepanjang tahun 2023, tidak terdapat pengaduan terkait *WhistleBlowing System*, sehingga tidak terdapat informasi mengenai jumlah pengaduan yang masuk, yang diproses maupun hasil atas proses pengaduan.

KOMUNIKASI MASALAH PENTING/KRITIS [GRI 2-16]

Sesuai dengan ketentuan Anggaran Dasar, setiap masalah penting/kritis yang berpengaruh pada keberlanjutan bisnis, terkhusus yang memiliki dampak negatif potensial maupun aktual, selalu dikomunikasikan oleh Direksi selaku pengurus kepada Dewan Komisaris, baik melalui surat resmi ataupun pembahasan pada Rapat Gabungan Direksi dan Dewan Komisaris. Selain itu setiap kejadian penting/kritis juga harus dilaporkan kepada pemegang saham utama/pengendali, serta

ROLE OF THE HIGHEST GOVERNANCE BODY IN SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING [GRI 2-14]

In terms of sustainability reporting, in addition to approving selected material topics, the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners encourage the Company to enhance the quality of Sustainability Report to comply with the guidelines, namely the GRI Universal Standards 2021.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST [GRI 2-15]

Conflict of interest is defined as a situation or condition faced by the Company's personnel due to their position or role, where they have the authority that can potentially be misused, either intentionally or unintentionally, for the benefit of other parties, thereby affecting the quality of decisions and ultimately harming the Company. If a violation related to a conflict of interest is proven, management will disclose the incident in accordance with the applicable scope. Information about conflicts of interest is regulated in the *Board Manual: Guidelines and Rules of Procedure for the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors*, as well as in the *WhistleBlowing System* (WBS) policy.

WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM (WBS) POLICY [GRI 2-26]

The Company's WBS policy is regulated by *Standard Operating Procedure* (SOP) No: SOP-SGN.02.C02, which aims to:

1. Create a conducive environment and encourage reporting of matters that cause financial or non-financial losses, including those that could damage the organization's image;
2. Provide a platform and guidance for reporters to convey suspected deviations or violations of Company policies and regulations, as well as laws and regulations, while protecting the reporter;
3. Build a responsive, transparent, safe, and accountable complaint handling system;
4. Be part of internal control and good corporate governance practices.

Throughout 2023, there have been no complaints related to the WhistleBlowing System. Hence, there is no information on the number of complaints received, processed, or the outcomes of the complaint processes.

COMMUNICATION OF CRITICAL CONCERNS [GRI 2-16]

In accordance with the provisions of the Articles of Association, any important/critical issues that affect business sustainability, especially those with potential or actual negative impacts, are always communicated by the Board of Directors, as the management, to the Board of Commissioners, either through official letters or discussions in Joint Meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Commissioners. Additionally, every important/critical event must also be reported to the

kepada forum RUPS (apabila dipersyaratkan). Pada tahun 2023, tidak terdapat masalah penting/kritis potensial maupun faktual yang mengganggu keberlanjutan bisnis SGN sehingga tidak ada informasi yang diungkapkan dalam Laporan Keberlanjutan ini.

MANAJEMEN RISIKO [GRI 2-23, 2-24]

Dalam menjalankan usaha, SGN menghadapi berbagai risiko yang berpotensi menghambat pencapaian target dan kinerja yang ditetapkan dalam Rencana Kerja dan Anggaran Perusahaan (RKAP) Tahun 2023. Untuk mencegah dan meminimalkan dampak atas risiko, Perseroan telah menerapkan manajemen risiko, yang secara faktual, implementasinya baru dimulai seiring dengan proses *spin off* pabrik gula PTPN yang dilaksanakan pada 10 Oktober 2022.

SGN mengacu pada ISO 31000:2018 sebagai standar dalam pengelolaan risiko, yang dikelola oleh Divisi Internal Audit dan Manajemen Risiko, Sub Divisi Manajemen Risiko sebagai lini kedua dalam pengelolaan risiko. Tindak lanjutnya adalah Perseroan melakukan asesmen risiko berikut perumusan mitigasi risiko atas yang risiko-risiko belum berterima (*unacceptable*).

Pada realisasi pelaksanaan Manajemen Risiko tahun 2023 telah dilaksanakan kegiatan sebagai berikut:

1. Pengukuran Risk Maturity Level

Menindaklanjuti surat *Holding Perkebunan Nusantara No. DPMR/eX/25/IX/2023* tanggal 11 September 2023 tentang Pengisian Kuesioner Risk Maturity Index (RMI), telah dilaksanakan pengukuran Risk Maturity Level di lingkungan PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara untuk periode tahun 2022. Berdasarkan model PWC *Enterprise Risk Maturity Framework* hasil penilaian menunjukkan skor rata-rata 3,24 dengan rincian nilai dan grafik sebagai berikut:

major/controlling shareholders and to the General Meeting of Shareholders (if required). In 2023, there have been no potential or factual important/critical issues that disrupted the Company's business sustainability; thereby no information was disclosed in this Sustainability Report.

RISK MANAGEMENT [GRI 2-23]

In running its business, the Company deals with various risks that have the potential to impede the achievement of targets and performance outlined in the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. To prevent and mitigate the impact of risks, the Company has established risk management, which, only began its implementation in conjunction with the spin off process of PTPN's sugar factory, which was completed on October 10, 2022

SGN refers to ISO 31000:2018 as the standard in risk management, which is managed by the Internal Audit and Risk Management Division, Risk Management Subdivision as the second line in risk management. The follow-up is that the Company conducts a risk assessment along with the formulation of risk mitigation for unacceptable risks.

In the implementation of Risk Management in 2023, the following activities were carried out:

1. Measurement of Risk Maturity Level

Following the letter from *Holding Perkebunan Nusantara No. DPMR/eX/25/IX/2023* dated September 11, 2023, regarding the completion of the Risk Maturity Index (RMI) questionnaire, the measurement of Risk Maturity Level was conducted within PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara for the period of 2022. Based on the PWC Enterprise Risk Maturity Framework model, the assessment results showed an average score of 3.24, with the detailed scores and chart as follows:



| Business Strategy | | | Business Management | | | | Business Platform | |
|-------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| Risk Strategy | Risk Appetite | Risk Profile | Risk Governance Structure | Risk Policies | Monitoring & Reporting | Risk Modeling & Analysis | Risk Culture | Risk Management Technology |
| 3,57 | 3,60 | 3,33 | 3,33 | 4,00 | 3,00 | 3,33 | 3,00 | 2,00 |
| Future Result | 4 | 4 | -4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Average | 3,24 | | | | | | | |

Skor tersebut menunjukkan pada periode tahun 2022 tingkat kematangan manajemen risiko pada level *Defined*, yaitu PT SGN telah menerapkan sistem manajemen risiko di sebagian area baik dalam kegiatan operasional dan hal-hal yang bersifat strategis. Pengintegrasian risiko dengan sistem telah dilaksanakan, meskipun penerapannya masih berfokus pada area yang mendukung kegiatan operasional utama Perseroan. Dengan rincian persentase masing-masing parameter sebagai berikut:

The score indicates that for the period of 2022, the risk management maturity level is at the *Defined* level. This means that PT SGN has implemented a risk management system in some areas, both in operational activities and strategic matters. The integration of risk with the system has been carried out, although its implementation is still focused on areas that support the Company's main operational activities. The detailed percentage for each parameter is as follows:

| Category Parameter Business | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Category | Building Block | Parameter | (1) Innnital | (2) Repetible | (3) Defined | (4) Managed | (5) Optimized |
| Business Strategy | Risk Strategy | 7 | | | 43% | | 57% |
| | Risk Appetite | 5 | | | 40% | | 60% |
| | Risk Profile | 6 | | | 67% | | 33% |
| Business Management | Governance Structure | 6 | | 17% | | 50% | 33% |
| | Risk Policies | 3 | | | | 100% | |
| | Monitoring & Reporting | 7 | | 29% | | 43% | 29% |
| | Modelling & Analysis | 6 | | 17% | | 17% | 67% |
| Business Platform | Risk Culture | 5 | | | 100% | | |
| | Risk Technology | 4 | | | 100% | | |

Pengukuran tingkat *maturity level* untuk periode tahun 2023 akan dilaksanakan setelah RUPS Laporan Keuangan SGN tahun buku 2023.

The measurement of the maturity level for the period of 2023 will be conducted after the General Meeting of Shareholders (GMS) for the Company's 2023 Financial Statements.

2. Evaluasi dan Monitoring Top Risk 2023

Evaluasi dan Monitoring Top Risk 2023 tahun 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

2. Evaluation and Monitoring of Top Risks in 2023

The evaluation and monitoring of the top risks for 2023 are as follows:

Evaluasi dan Monitoring Top Risk 2023

Evaluation and Monitoring of Top Risks in 2023

| No. | Nama Risiko Name of Risk | Asesmen Assessment | | | | Residual Risk s.d. Tw III Residual Risk until 3rd Quarter | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|-------|----------------------|--|---|-------|-------------------------------|
| | | L | D | Level | Kategori Category | L | D | Level | Kategori Category |
| 1 | Risiko Kesulitan Pemenuhan Modal Kerja Risk of Difficulty In Fulfilling Working Capital | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 3 | 3 | 9 | Menengah Medium |
| 2 | Risiko Pasokan Tebu Tidak Tercapai Risk of Insufficient Sugarcane Supply | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 4 | 5 | 20 | Tinggi High |
| 3 | Risiko Keterlambatan Penyelesaian Persiapan Giling Risk of Delay In Completion of Milling Preparation | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 2 | 2 | 4 | Menengah Rendah Medium Low |
| 4 | Risiko Rendemen Tidak Tercapai Risk of Failure In Achieving Yields | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 2 | 2 | 4 | Menengah Rendah Medium Low |
| 5 | Risiko Mutu Bahan Baku Tebu Tidak MBS Risk of Non-Mbs Regarding The Quality of Sugarcane Raw Materials | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 4 | 5 | 20 | Tinggi High |

Evaluasi dan Monitoring Top Risk 2023

Evaluation and Monitoring of Top Risks in 2023

| No. | Nama Risiko Name of Risk | Asesmen Assessment | | | | Residual Risk s.d. Tw III | | | |
|-----|--|-----------------------|---|-------|----------------------|---------------------------|---|-------|--------------------------------|
| | | L | D | Level | Kategori Category | L | D | Level | Kategori Category |
| 6 | Risiko Lossess Pabrik Di atas Normal Risk of Above-Normal Factory Losses | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 3 | 5 | 15 | Menengah Tinggi Medium High |
| 7 | Risiko Kegagalan Impor Gula/Raw Sugar Risk of Failure In Sugar/Raw Sugar Import | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 4 | 5 | 20 | Tinggi High |
| 8 | Risiko Kinerja Pabrik Belum Optimal Risk of Suboptimal Factory Performance | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 4 | 5 | 20 | Tinggi High |
| 9 | Risiko Kredit Petani Macet Risk of Farmer Credit Defaults | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High |
| 10 | Risiko Pemenuhan Kapasitas dan Kapabilitas SDM Tidak Sesuai Standar Formasi Risk of Unfulfilled HR Capacity and Capability According to Formation Standards | 5 | 5 | 25 | Tinggi High | 4 | 4 | 16 | Menengah Tinggi Medium High |

Risiko 1. Kesulitan Pemenuhan Modal Kerja

Pemenuhan kebutuhan modal kerja tahun 2023 telah dikelola dan dapat dipenuhi melalui:

1. Penjualan gula & tetes ex produksi 2023 ex TS dan TR
2. Penjualan tetes kurasan & bilasan
3. Penjualan polutan
4. Penjualan abu ketel *boiler*
5. Pemanfaatan ampas untuk mengurangi BBA (transfer antar pg sesaudara)
6. Penjualan gula retail melalui pasar murah, UPS, kontrak A
7. Optimalisasi aset melalui sewa rumdin, gudang, gedung BP dll

Risiko 2. Pasokan Tebu Tidak Tercapai

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan pasokan tebu tahun 2023, Divisi Tanaman telah melaksanakan kegiatan mitigasi sebagai berikut:

1. Melaksanakan kerja sama pengembangan areal tebu melalui *agroforestry* tebu mandiri Perhutani dengan Skema Pembelian Tebu (SPT) dan Sistem Bagi Hasil (SBH) realisasi luas 816,7 ha dengan jumlah tebu 39.392 ton memberikan pelayanan tebang muat yang dilakukan oleh Pabrik Gula (TRPG);
2. Realisasi pasokan tebu sebesar 10.233.790,890 ton atau 77,27% dari sasaran RKAP periode yang sama yaitu sebesar 13.231.341,622 ton. Meskipun ada peningkatan perolehan tebu dari periode sebelumnya, capaian ini menunjukkan risiko pasokan tebu tidak tercapai masih cukup tinggi.

Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor yaitu:

- a. Penurunan produktivitas lahan.
- b. Persaingan perolehan tebu dengan PG Swasta.

Risiko 3. Keterlambatan Penyelesaian Persiapan Giling

Untuk memenuhi target penyelesaian persiapan penyelesaian giling, Divisi Pengadaan telah menambahkan tim *AdHoc* untuk membantu proses pengadaan sehingga sebagian besar ajuan pengadaan telah diproses. Proses penyelesaian persiapan giling telah disesuaikan urgensinya sesuai dengan jadwal.

Risk 1: Difficulty in fulfilling working capital

The fulfillment of working capital needs for 2023 has been managed and can be met through:

1. Sale of sugar & molasses from ex-2023 production, ex-TS and TR
2. Sale of residual molasses & bagasse
3. Sale of pollutants
4. Sale of boiler ash
5. Utilization of bagasse to reduce BBA (inter-factory transfer among affiliated sugar factories)
6. Sale of retail sugar through cheap markets, UPS, contract A
7. Asset optimization through rental of official residences, warehouses, BP buildings, etc.

Risk 2: Insufficient Sugarcane Supply

To meet the sugarcane supply needs for 2023, the Plantation Division has implemented the following mitigation activities:

1. Cooperation in the development of independent sugarcane agroforestry areas with Perhutani through the Sugarcane Purchase Scheme (SPT) and Profit Sharing System (SBH). Realization of an area of 816.7 hectares with a sugarcane quantity of 39,392 tons, providing harvest and loading services performed by the Sugar Factory (TRPG);
2. Realization of sugarcane supply amounted to 10,233,790,890 tons or 77.27% of the Company's Work Plan and Budget target for the same period, which was 13,231,341,622 tons. Although there is an increase in sugarcane acquisition from the previous period, this achievement shows that the risk of insufficient sugarcane supply is still relatively high.

This decrease is caused by several factors:

- a. Decline in land productivity.
- b. Competition for sugarcane acquisition with private sugar factories.

Risk 3: Delay in Completion of Milling Preparation

To meet the target for the completion of milling preparations, the Procurement Division has added an AdHoc team to assist with the procurement process, so most procurement requests have been processed. The urgency of completing milling preparations has been adjusted according to the schedule.

Risiko 4. Rendemen Tidak Tercapai

Tahun 2023, capaian rendemen rata-rata secara korporat meningkat sebesar 7,19%, atau 97% dari sasaran RKAP s.d September 2023 yaitu sebesar 7,4%. Capaian ini didukung kondisi cuaca panas yang membantu tanaman dalam pembentukan rendemen.

Risiko 5. Mutu bahan baku Tebu tidak MBS

Kualitas bahan baku 2023 menunjukkan data sebagai berikut:

Kualitas Bahan Baku Tahun 2023
Raw Materials Quality for 2023

| Uraian Description | Mutu A Grade A | Mutu B Grade B | Mutu C Grade C | Mutu D Grade D | Mutu E Grade E |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Percentase Percentage | 1,78% | 25,57% | 51,45% | 17,08% | 4,12% |

Data di atas menunjukkan bahwa mutu bahan baku didominasi tebu dengan kualitas B dan C, sehingga berpengaruh terhadap capaian rendemen. Mengingat persaingan perolehan tebu semakin ketat dan jumlah tebu semakin berkurang, mutu bahan baku tebu dapat semakin turun di periode mendekati akhir giling.

Risk 4: Failure in Achieving Yields

In 2023, the average yield achievement increased by 7.19%, reaching 97% of the Company's Work Plan and Budget target of 7.4% up to September 2023. This achievement is supported by hot weather conditions that help the plants in yield formation.

Risk 5: Risk of non-MBS regarding the quality of sugarcane raw materials

The quality of raw materials in 2023 shows the following data:

Risiko 6. Losses pabrik di atas normal

| Uraian Decscription | 2023 | | | 2022 | Perb. (%) Comparison (%) | | |
|------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1:2 | 1:3 | 1:4 |
| Total Losses (%) | 2,22 | 2,20 | 2,19 | 2,14 | 100,87 | 100,98 | 103,58 |

Berdasarkan data di atas, *losses* pabrik 2023 mengalami peningkatan dari periode sebelumnya. Tingkat *losses* dalam pabrik telah melampaui target RKAP dan mengalami peningkatan dari realisasi tahun sebelumnya.

Risk 6: Above-normal factory losses

Based on the data above, factory losses in 2023 have increased compared to the previous period. The level of losses in the factory has exceeded the Company's Work Plan and Budget target and has increased from the previous year's realization.

Risiko 7. Kegagalan impor gula/raw sugar

Sampai dengan akhir 2023, SGN telah mendapat kuota impor gula GKP sebesar 27.740 ton dari 400.000 ton yang telah direncanakan. Gula impor ini akan dijual melalui KPBN. Dari penjualan tersebut diperkirakan mendapat keuntungan sebesar Rp1,6 miliar dari 200 miliar yang direncanakan. Namun demikian, kuota gula GKP tersebut belum memenuhi sasaran yang direncanakan dalam RKAP 2023 yaitu sebesar 400.000 ton.

Risk 7: Failure in Sugar/Raw Sugar Import

As of the end of 2023, SGN has received a sugar import quota of 27,740 tons of White Crystal Sugar (GKP) out of the 400,000 tons planned. This imported sugar will be sold through KPBN. The sales were estimated to generate a profit of IDR1.6 billion out of the IDR200 billion planned. However, the GKP sugar quota has not met the target set in the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget of 400,000 tons.

Risiko 8. Kinerja pabrik belum optimal
Risk 8: Suboptimal Factory Performance
Data realisasi kinerja pabrik 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

The realized factory performance data for 2023 is as follows:

| Uraian Description | 2023 | | 2022 | Perb. Comparison (%) | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------|
| | Realisasi Realization | RKAP The Company's Work Plan and Budget | Realisasi Realization | 1:2 | 1:3 |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | |
| Total losses (%) | 2,22 | 2,19 | 2,19 | 101,36 | 101,36 |
| KIS (TCD) | 91.052 | 114.665 | 91.064 | 79,79 | 100,48 |
| Pol Tebu (%) | 9,40 | 8,49 | 8,64 | 99,05 | 108,79 |
| ME (%) | 93,45 | 93,83 | 93,19 | 99,59 | 100,28 |
| BHR (%) | 81,79 | 81,93 | 80,07 | 99,83 | 102,15 |
| OR (%) | 76,44 | 76,88 | 74,62 | 99,42 | 102,44 |

Data realisasi kinerja di atas menunjukkan bahwa kinerja pabrik masih belum optimal sebagaimana terlihat dalam capaian Kapasitas Inklusif Stop (KIS), Mill Extraction (ME), Boiling House Recovery (BHR) dan Overall Recovery (OR). Meskipun capaiannya relatif lebih tinggi daripada capaian di tahun 2022, namun masih di bawah sasaran RKAP 2023 terutama pada capaian KIS yang dipengaruhi oleh jumlah pasokan tebu. KIS tercapai sebesar 91.052 TCD, atau 79% di bawah sasaran RKAP 2023 (114.665 TCD). Penurunan ini disebabkan oleh penurunan produktivitas lahan akibat pemanasan global.

Risiko 9. Kredit Petani Macet

Kredit petani yang telah disalurkan Desember 2023 pada giling SGN tahun 2023 tercatat sebesar Rp792,1 miliar kepada 7.678 petani. Sumber pendanaan kredit tersebut berasal dari KUR BNI, KUR BRI, Bank Bukopin, Bank Jatim dan pendanaan lainnya. Progres pelunasan Desember 2023 adalah sebesar Rp705,40 miliar atau 89,1% dari kredit yang telah disalurkan. Sisa kredit yang belum lunas sebesar Rp86,71 miliar atau 10,9% dari total kredit yang disalurkan.

Risiko 10. Pemenuhan Kapasitas dan Kapabilitas Sesuai Standar Formasi

Untuk pemenuhan kebutuhan standar formasi SDM di Kantor Pusat dan unit, Divisi SDM telah melaksanakan rekrutmen internal dan pelatihan untuk meningkatkan kapabilitas SDM. Realisasi pemenuhan standar formasi sampai dengan Desember 2023 terinci sebagai berikut:

Pemenuhan Standar Formasi
 Fulfillment of HR Formation Standards

| Uraian Description | Jumlah Amount |
|---|------------------|
| Kebutuhan Standar Formasi Formation Standards Requirements | 185 |
| Pengunduran diri Resign | - |

Pemenuhan Standar Formasi
Fulfillment of HR Formation Standards

| Uraian Description | Jumlah Amount |
|---|------------------|
| Jumlah sampai dengan Desember 2023 Total until December 2023 | 123 |
| Jumlah standar formasi yang belum terpenuhi Total unfulfilled HR formation standards | 62 |

Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan standar formasi, SGN telah melakukan rekrutmen internal dan di lingkungan PTPN Group.

KEBIJAKAN PENGENDALIAN GRATIFIKASI [GRI 2-23, 2-24]

Kebijakan gratifikasi di SGN diatur pada *Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)* No:SOP-SGN.02.C01 dengan prinsip dasar yaitu Insan Perusahaan beserta keluarga inti tidak diperbolehkan menerima gratifikasi dari pihak ketiga baik atas inisiatif sendiri maupun karena pengaruh orang lain. Untuk mengukuhkan komitmen dan kebijakan anti gratifikasi, Perseroan melakukan sosialisasi secara berkala melalui berbagai media dan kesempatan, termasuk mengadopsi ISO 37001:2016 *Anti Bribery Management System*.

Adapun hal-hal yang tidak diperbolehkan antara lain :

1. Menerima pemberian dari pihak ketiga dalam bentuk apapun yang menyimpang dari ketentuan peraturan perundangan dan peraturan perusahaan yang berlaku;
2. Memberikan izin kepada pihak ketiga baik secara langsung maupun tidak langsung, untuk memberikan sesuatu kepada insan Perseroan secara perorangan maupun kelompok;
3. Bersikap tidak adil dan diskriminatif untuk memenangkan penyedia barang/jasa, rekanan, mitra kerja dengan tujuan untuk menerima imbalan jasa dari pihak dimaksud.

PELIBATAN PEMANGKU KEPENTINGAN

Keberhasilan SGN membukukan kinerja terbaik pada tahun 2023 merupakan cerminan atas dukungan yang kuat dari para pemangku kepentingan, baik pemangku kepentingan internal maupun eksternal. Perseroan meyakini dukungan tersebut diperoleh sebagai apresiasi dan hubungan timbal balik atas terpenuhinya hak-hak para pemangku kepentingan selama tahun pelaporan.

SGN mendefinisikan pemangku kepentingan sebagai entitas atau individu yang terpengaruh oleh kegiatan, produk, dan jasa Perseroan. Di sisi lain, keberadaan mereka juga memengaruhi Perseroan dalam mewujudkan keberhasilan penerapan strategi dan pencapaian tujuan. Pelibatan pemangku kepentingan diarahkan pada kepentingan usaha Perseroan dengan memperhatikan tanggung jawab sosial Perseroan, kepedulian terhadap masalah-masalah lingkungan, serta memperhatikan skala prioritas dalam membangun komunikasi dengan berbagai mitra strategis.

To meet HR formation standards, SGN has conducted internal recruitment and recruitment within the PTPN Group.

GRATIFICATION CONTROL POLICY [GRI 2-23, 2-24]

SGN's gratification policy is outlined in *Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)* No: SOP-SGN.02.C01, with the basic principle that employees and their immediate families are prohibited from receiving gratification from third parties, whether on their own initiative or due to the influence of others. In reinforcing commitment and anti-gratification policy, the Company conducts regular socialization through various media and opportunities, including adopting ISO 37001:2016 Anti-Bribery Management System.

Prohibited actions include:

1. Receiving gifts from third parties in any form that deviates from legal regulations and applicable rules of the Company.
2. Allowing third parties, either directly or indirectly, to give something to employees individually or in groups.
3. Acting unfairly or discriminatively to favor suppliers/providers of goods/services, vendors, business partners, with the purpose of receiving rewards or benefits from them.

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGEMENT

SGN's accomplishment in achieving the best performance in 2023 reflects the strong support of stakeholders, both internal and external. The Company believes that such support is received as an expression of gratitude and a reciprocal relationship for the fulfillment of stakeholders' rights during the reporting year.

SGN defines stakeholders as entities or individuals who are affected by the Company's activities, products and services. On the other hand, their presence also influences the Company in realizing the successful implementation of strategies and achievement of objectives. Stakeholder engagement is directed towards the Company's business interests by considering the Company's social responsibility, concern for environmental issues, and paying attention to the priority scale in building communication with various strategic partners.

Perseroan melakukan identifikasi pemangku kepentingan dengan merujuk pada AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard (SES) 2015 yang dikeluarkan oleh konsultan Global AccountAbility yang membagi ke dalam 5 atribut sebagai berikut:

1. **Dependency (D)**
Jika Perseroan memiliki ketergantungan pada individu atau kelompok, atau sebaliknya.
2. **Responsibility (R)**
Jika Perseroan memiliki tanggung jawab legal, komersial atau etika terhadap individu atau kelompok.
3. **Tension (T)**
Jika individu atau kelompok membutuhkan perhatian segera dari Perseroan terkait isu ekonomi, sosial atau lingkungan.
4. **Influence (I)**
Jika individu atau kelompok memiliki pengaruh terhadap Perseroan atau strategi atau kebijakan pemangku kepentingan lain.
5. **Diverse Perspective (DP)**
Jika individu atau kelompok memiliki pandangan yang berbeda yang dapat mempengaruhi situasi dan mendorong adanya aksi yang tidak ada sebelumnya.

Berdasarkan rujukan dan pemetaan tersebut, pemangku kepentingan SGN adalah sebagai berikut: [GRI 2-29]

The Company identifies stakeholders by referring to the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard (SES) 2015 issued by the global consultant AccountAbility, which divides it into 5 attributes as follows:

1. **Dependency (D)**
If the Company has a dependency on an individual or group, or vice versa.
2. **Responsibility (R)**
If the Company has legal, commercial or ethical responsibilities towards individuals or groups.
3. **Tension (T)**
If an individual or group requires immediate attention from the Company regarding economic, social or environmental issues.
4. **Influence (I)**
If an individual or group has influence over the Company or strategies or policies of other stakeholders.
5. **Diverse Perspective (DP)**
If individuals or groups have different views that can affect the situation and encourage new action.

Based on these references and mapping, the Company's stakeholders are as follows: [GRI 2-29]

| Pemangku Kepentingan Stakeholders | Basis Penetapan Basis for Determining | Topik dan Isu Utama Key Topics and Concerns | Pendekatan Approach | Frekuensi Pelibatan Engagement Frequency |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| Pemegang Saham Shareholders | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency • Responsibility • Influence • Diverse Perspective | Peningkatan Kinerja Perseroan The Company's Performance Improvement | RUPS GMS | Minimal 2 kali setahun At least twice a year |
| | | Dukungan pada kepentingan pemegang saham Support to the shareholders' interests | Laporan Kinerja Performance Report | 5 kali setahun 5 times a year |
| Pemerintah Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency • Responsibility • Tension • Influence • Diverse Perspective | Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan Compliance with the regulations | Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan Compliance with the regulations | Setiap saat At anytime |
| | | Fundamental Perseroan The Company's Fundamental | Fundamental Perseroan The Company's Fundamental | Setiap saat At anytime |
| | | Kontribusi ekonomi pada Pemerintah (pajak dan dividen) Economic contribution to the Government (taxes and dividends) | Kontribusi Ekonomi Terhadap Pemerintah (Pajak dan Dividen) Economic Contribution to The Government (Taxes and Dividends) | Sesuai Dengan Ketentuan & Peraturan yang Berlaku In Accordance with Applicable Rules & Regulations |

| Pemangku Kepentingan Stakeholders | Basis Penetapan Basis for Determining | Topik dan Isu Utama Key Topics and Concerns | Pendekatan Approach | Frekuensi Pelibatan Engagement Frequency |
|---|---|---|--|---|
| Karyawan Employee | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency • Responsibility • Tension • Influence • Diverse Perspective | <p>Terjamin kesejahteraan pekerja beserta keluarganya Guarantee of welfare for employees and their families</p> <p>Peningkatan kompetensi/kapabilitas karyawan Employee competency/capability development</p> <p>Suasana kerja yang kondusif, sehat dan aman Conducive, healthy, and safe work atmosphere</p> <p>Jenjang karier dan penilaian kinerja yang jelas, setara dan tidak ada praktik diskriminasi Clear, equal, and non-discriminatory career path and performance assessment</p> | <p>Serikat pekerja dan Perjanjian Kerja Bersama Workers union and Collective Labor Agreement</p> <p>Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Training and Education</p> <p>Forum tatap muka Face-to-face forum</p> <p>SMK3</p> <p>Sharing terkait Penetapan KPI/SKI Sharing on the Determination of KPI/SKI Survei kepuasan pegawai Employee satisfaction survey</p> | <p>PKB diperbarui setiap 2 tahun sekali CLA is updated every 2 years</p> <p>Sesuai kebutuhan As required</p> <p>Minimal 4 kali setahun At least 4 times a year</p> <p>Dilakukan evaluasi secara berkala sesuai ketentuan Evaluation is conducted periodically according to the regulation</p> <p>Minimal 1 kali setahun/unit kerja At least once a year/work unit</p> <p>1 kali setahun Once a year</p> |
| Konsumen/Pelanggan Consumer/Customer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency • Responsibility • Tension • Influence • Diverse Perspective | <p>Pelayanan Service</p> <p>Harga jasa yang bersaing Competitive service fee</p> | <p>Survei Kepuasan Pelanggan, Product Knowledge Customer Satisfaction Survey, Product Knowledge</p> <p>Komunikasi melalui media yang tersedia Communication via available media</p> | <p>Sesuai kebutuhan As required</p> <p>Sesuai kebutuhan As required</p> |
| Mitra kerja/Rekan/Pemasok Business Partners/Suppliers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency • Responsibility • Influence • Diverse Perspective | <p>Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan Compliance with the regulations</p> <p>Pembayaran tepat waktu Timely payment</p> <p>Proses evaluasi yang obyektif Objective evaluation process</p> <p>Hubungan yang harmonis Harmonious relationship</p> <p>Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan Compliance with the regulations</p> <p>Memperoleh akses informasi yang luas dan menjaga keharmonisan hubungan Obtain wide access to information and maintain harmonious relationships</p> <p>Fasilitator peningkatan kompetensi Competency development facilitator</p> | <p>Kontrak dan perjanjian kerja sama Cooperation contract and agreement</p> <p>Supplier gathering</p> <p>Penilaian kinerja pemasok Supplier performance assessment</p> <p>Kuesioner dan survei Questionnaire and survey</p> <p>Kepatuhan terhadap peraturan Compliance with the regulations</p> <p>Forum Temu Kemitraan (FTK) dengan petani Partnership Meeting Forum (FTK) with farmers</p> <p>Pelatihan petani tebu Sugarcane farmers training</p> | <p>Sesuai kebutuhan As required</p> <p>1 kali setahun Once a year</p> <p>Minimal 1 kali per proyek At least one time per project</p> <p>1 kali setahun Once a year</p> <p>Setiap saat At anytime</p> <p>Setiap saat At anytime</p> <p>Sesuai kebutuhan As required</p> |

| Pemangku Kepentingan Stakeholders | Basis Penetapan Basis for Determining | Topik dan Isu Utama Key Topics and Concerns | Pendekatan Approach | Frekuensi Pelibatan Engagment Frequency |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Masyarakat Community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependency • Responsibility • Tension • Influence • Diverse Perspective | Keharmonisan hubungan dengan masyarakat sekitar wilayah kerja Harmonious relationship with the surrounding communities of the Company's areas of operations | Kegiatan Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (TJSN BUMN) Social and Environmental of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs TJSN) Activities | Sesuai kebutuhan/ mengikuti aturan yang berlaku As required/ according the applicable rules |
| | | Meminimalisir dampak negatif pada lingkungan Minimize negative impact on the environment | Kegiatan Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Badan Usaha Milik Negara (TJSN BUMN) Social and Environmental of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs TJSN) Activities | Sesuai ketersediaan dana dan mengikuti aturan yang berlaku untuk pemberdayaan masyarakat In line with funds availability and comply with the applicable rules on community empowerment |
| | | Hubungan yang harmonis Harmonious relationship | Kegiatan Bantuan dan/atau Kegiatan Lainnya dalam wadah TJSN BUMN Assistance Activities and/or Other Activities through SOEs TJSN | Sesuai kebutuhan As required |
| | | Memperoleh informasi yang luas Obtain wide access to information | Forum tatap muka Face-to-face forum | Sesuai kebutuhan As required |
| Media Massa Mass Media | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responsibility • Influence • Diverse Perspective | Hubungan yang harmonis Harmonious relationship | Konferensi pers/ Siaran Pers Press conference/ press release Media Gathering | Sesuai kebutuhan As required 1 kali setahun Once a year |
| | | Memperoleh dan menyebarkan informasi yang luas Obtain and disseminate extensive information | Keterbukaan Informasi Information Transparency | Setiap saat At anytime |







KINERJA EKONOMI KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Economic Performance

SEKILAS PEREKONOMIAN NASIONAL

Overview of the National Economy

Keberhasilan pemerintah menangani pandemi COVID-19 pada akhir tahun 2022 merupakan basis yang sangat kuat untuk terciptanya stabilitas sosial dan ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2023. Terlebih lagi, pada 30 Desember 2022, pemerintah secara resmi mencabut kebijakan Pemberlakuan Pembatasan Kegiatan Masyarakat (PPKM) terkait pandemi COVID-19. Dengan pencabutan tersebut, maka masyarakat lebih leluasa menjalankan aktivitas, termasuk menjalankan profesi atau pekerjaan yang sebelumnya sempat berhenti atau tidak optimal saat pandemi.

Perpaduan antara keberhasilan penanganan pandemi dan keleluasaan masyarakat beraktivitas bermuara dengan bertumbuhnya perekonomian Indonesia, melanjutkan pencapaian tahun sebelumnya. Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) mencatat pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2023 sebesar 5,05% year-on-year (yoY). Pencapaian itu diraih Indonesia di tengah melambatnya perekonomian global dan menurunnya harga komoditas unggulan. Pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia tersebut di atas prediksi sejumlah lembaga ekonomi global. Bank Dunia (*World Bank*), Dana Moneter Internasional (IMF), dan *Asian Development Bank* (ADB), ketiganya memperkirakan pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia mencapai 5%.

The government's success in managing the COVID-19 pandemic at the end of 2022 provided a solid foundation for Indonesia's social and economic stability in 2023. Moreover, on December 30, 2022, the government officially revoked the Community Activities Restriction Enforcement (PPKM) policy related to the COVID-19 pandemic. With the lifting of these restrictions, the public had more freedom to carry out activities, including resuming professions or jobs that had previously been halted or were not fully optimized during the pandemic.

The combination of successful pandemic management and increased public freedom to engage in activities resulted in the growth of the Indonesian economy, continuing the achievements of the previous year. BPS-Statistics Indonesia recorded Indonesia's economic growth in 2023 at 5.05% year-on-year (yoY). This achievement was made despite the global economic slowdown and declining prices of major commodities. Indonesia's economic growth exceeded the predictions of several global economic institutions. The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) all forecasted Indonesia's economic growth to reach 5%.

KINERJA SEKTOR PERTANIAN DAN PERKEBUNAN DAN PENGOLAHAN TAHUN 2023

Performance of the Agriculture, Plantation, and Processing Sectors in 2023

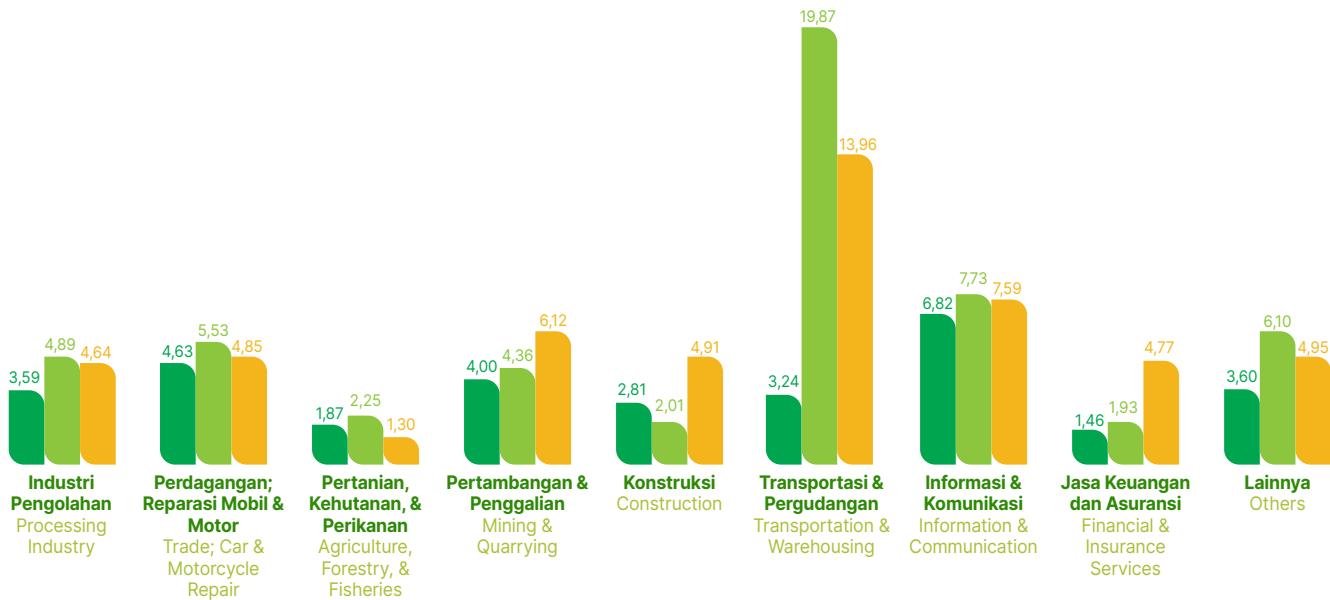
Ekonomi Indonesia tahun 2023 tumbuh sebesar 5,05% dan pertumbuhan terjadi pada seluruh lapangan usaha. Adapun lapangan usaha yang mengalami pertumbuhan tertinggi adalah Transportasi dan Pergudangan sebesar 13,96%; diikuti Jasa Lainnya sebesar 10,52%; dan Penyediaan Akomodasi dan Makan Minum sebesar 10,01%. Selanjutnya, Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan, dan Perikanan serta Perdagangan Besar dan Eceran; Reparasi Mobil dan Sepeda Motor masing-masing tumbuh sebesar 1,30% dan 4,85%.

Pertumbuhan Lapangan Usaha Pertanian, Kehutanan dan Perikanan –termasuk di dalamnya Perkebunan—meneruskan pertumbuhan tahun sebelumnya, meski terjadi perlambatan karena tahun 2022 pertumbuhan lapangan usaha ini mencapai 2,25%. Trend serupa terjadi dengan Lapangan Usaha Pengolahan di mana pada tahun 2023 tumbuh sebesar 4,64%, sedangkan tahun 2022 bertumbuh 4,89%.

Indonesia's economy grew by 5.05% in 2023, with growth occurring across all business sectors. The sectors that experienced the highest growth were Transportation and Warehousing at 13.96%, followed by Other Services at 10.52%, and Accommodation and Food and Beverage Provision at 10.01%. Additionally, the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector, along with Wholesale and Retail Trade; Car and Motorcycle Repair, grew by 1.30% and 4.85%, respectively.

The growth in the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries sector—including Plantations—continued from the previous year, although there was a slowdown since this sector grew by 2.25% in 2022. A similar trend was observed in the Processing sector, which grew by 4.64% in 2023 compared to 4.89% in 2022.

Gambar Pertumbuhan PDB Beberapa Lapangan Usaha Tahun 2023
Figure of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Growth in Several Business Sectors in 2023



Sumber: Berita Resmi Statistik BPS, 5 Februari 2024
Source: Official News of BPS-Statistics Indonesia, February 5, 2024

Berkaitan dengan kontribusi terhadap PDB Indonesia Tahun 2023, perkebunan sebagai bagian dari lapangan usaha Pertanian tercatat berkontribusi sebesar 12,53%, sedangkan Industri Pengolahan sebesar 18,67%. Bagi PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN), pertumbuhan lapangan usaha Pertanian dan Industri Pengolahan yang berkelanjutan pada tahun 2023, sekaligus memberikan kontribusi yang signifikan terhadap PDB Indonesia, merupakan kabar yang sangat bernilai. Hal tersebut menjadi fondasi yang kuat untuk mewujudkan swasembada gula sebagaimana spirit awal pembentukan Perseroan.

Regarding the contribution to Indonesia's GDP in 2023, the plantation sector, as part of the Agriculture business sector, contributed 12.53%, while the Processing Industry contributed 18.67%. For PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN), the sustainable growth of the Agriculture and Processing Industry sectors in 2023, along with their significant contribution to Indonesia's GDP, is highly valuable news. This serves as a solid foundation for realizing the self-sufficiency in sugar production, which was the original spirit behind the establishment of the Company.

KEBIJAKAN STRATEGIS SGN TAHUN 2023 [GRI 3-3, 13.22.1, 13.2.1]

SGN's 2023 Strategic Policy [GRI 3-3, 13.22.1, 13.2.1]

Industri gula merupakan salah satu sektor strategis bagi Indonesia. Sebab, komoditas gula berperan penting untuk memenuhi kebutuhan masyarakat dan sebagai bahan baku bagi sejumlah sektor industri penggunaanya. Hal ini membuat industri gula mempunyai nilai strategis bagi ketahanan pangan nasional dan peningkatan pertumbuhan ekonomi masyarakat. Untuk itu, Kementerian Perindustrian terus mendorong peningkatan produktivitas industri gula melalui pola intensifikasi dan ekstensifikasi hingga pemanfaatan digitalisasi guna mengakselerasi pemenuhan kebutuhan gula yang kian meningkat, terutama di pasar domestik .

Saat ini, menurut data Kementerian Pertanian, masih terdapat gap yang cukup tinggi antara jumlah produksi dengan tingkat kebutuhan gula nasional. Pada 2022, kementerian memproyeksi konsumsi domestik gula pada 2026 mencapai 6,86 juta ton, sementara produksi dalam negeri 2,83 juta ton atau terjadi gap sebesar 4,03 juta ton.

Gap terjadi sejalan dengan pertumbuhan penduduk dan industri makanan dan minuman di Tanah Air. Menurut BPS, setiap tahun penduduk Indonesia tumbuh sekitar 1,25% sedangkan pertumbuhan industri makanan dan minuman diproyeksi sekitar 5-7% per tahun. Dengan pertumbuhan tersebut, lembaga ini memperkirakan kebutuhan gula nasional pada 2030 mencapai 9,8 juta ton.

Dalam konteks untuk mengurangi gap antara produksi dan kebutuhan gula, sekaligus mewujudkan swasembada gula nasional, keberadaan SGN memiliki peran penting. Untuk memenuhi harapan pemegang saham tersebut, Perseroan telah menetapkan kebijakan strategis tahun 2023 di antaranya melaksanakan regionalisasi dan mengembalikan pola kemitraan dari transaksional pembelian tebu menjadi sistem bagi hasil yang lebih menguntungkan kedua pihak.

Dengan sistem regionalisasi, Perseroan membagi 36 pabrik ke dalam 7 region. Masing-masing region mengatur awal giling sehingga setiap pabrik yang mulai giling mendapatkan kepastian pemenuhan bahan baku. Pabrik dengan efisiensi lebih tinggi dan harga pokok produksi rendah mendapatkan kesempatan memulai awal giling lebih awal. Dengan strategi ini pabrik-pabrik gula dapat beroperasi pada kapasitas optimal dengan meminimalkan kompetisi antar pabrik gula sesaudara.

Di sisi lain, hakikat kemitraan antara petani tebu dengan pabrik gula adalah melalui sistem bagi hasil yang menguntungkan masing-masing pihak. Petani akan termotivasi meningkatkan kualitas budidaya tebu karena akan berbanding lurus dengan apresiasi dari pabrik gula dan berdampak pada tingkat kesejahteraan mereka. Sedangkan pabrik gula sangat terbantu dengan bahan baku tebu yang berkualitas yang tidak hanya berpengaruh pada kuantitas dan kualitas produksi gula melainkan juga pada performa pabrik.

One of Indonesia's strategic industries is the sugar industry. This is because the sugar commodity is crucial for meeting the community's needs and serving as a raw material for numerous industrial user sectors. As a result, the sugar industry has strategic value for national food security and increasing economic growth. Therefore, the Ministry of Industry continues to encourage increased productivity in the sugar industry through intensification and extensification schemes, as well as the utilization of digitalization, to accelerate the fulfillment of the growing demand for sugar, especially in the domestic market.

Currently, according to data from the Ministry of Industry, there is still a fairly high gap between total production and the level of national sugar demand. In 2022, the Ministry projected that domestic sugar consumption in 2026 would reach 6.86 million tons, while domestic production would be 2.83 million tons, resulting in a gap of 4.03 million tons.

This gap aligns with the growth of the population and the food and beverage industry in the country. According to BPS-Statistics Indonesia, Indonesia's population grows by approximately 1.25% annually, while the food and beverage industry is projected to grow by around 5-7% per year. With this growth, this institution estimates that national sugar demand will reach 9.8 million tons by 2030.

In reducing the gap between sugar production and demand, and realizing national sugar self-sufficiency, SGN performs a crucial role. To meet the expectations of its shareholders, the Company has established strategic policies for 2023, including implementing regionalization and reverting the partnership model from transactional sugarcane purchases to a profit-sharing system that benefits both parties.

Through the regionalization system, the Company has divided 36 factories into 7 regions. Each region schedules the start of the milling season to ensure that every factory beginning to mill has a guaranteed supply of raw materials. Factories with higher efficiency and lower production costs are given the opportunity to start milling earlier. This strategy allows sugar factories to operate at optimal capacity while minimizing competition among sister factories.

Moreover, the essence of the partnership between sugarcane farmers and sugar factories lies in a profit-sharing system that benefits both parties. Farmers will be motivated to improve the quality of sugarcane cultivation because it correlates directly with the appreciation from the sugar factories, impacting their welfare. On the other hand, sugar factories greatly benefit from high-quality sugarcane, which not only affects the quantity and quality of sugar production but also the overall performance of the factory.

KINERJA EKONOMI SGN TAHUN 2023

SGN's 2023 Economic Performance

SGN menyadari bahwa keberhasilan pelaksanaan kebijakan strategis yang telah ditetapkan Perseroan sangat dipengaruhi oleh dukungan dari para pemangku kepentingan, baik internal maupun eksternal. Oleh karena itu, Perseroan secara berkala melakukan sosialisasi berbagai kebijakan strategis tersebut. Kepada pemangku kepentingan internal, Perseroan memanfaatkan berbagai media dan kesempatan, termasuk saat manajemen melakukan rapat yang terjadwal maupun pertemuan-pertemuan lain yang bersifat insidental. Sementara itu, sosialisasi kepada pemangku kepentingan eksternal, seperti pemerintah, regulator, kreditur, dan pemasok, antara lain dilakukan melalui paparan publik, *press release*, informasi pada website, dan lain-lain.

Selaras dengan sosialisasi yang dilakukan di atas, manajemen dengan dukungan karyawan Perseroan menerapkan kebijakan strategis tersebut secara konsisten. Pelaksanaannya terus dipantau dan dievaluasi, sehingga SGN bisa menentukan solusi terbaik apabila ditemukan deviasi atau hambatan di lapangan. Komitmen dan kesungguhan tersebut bermuara dengan pencapaian kinerja positif SGN pada tahun 2023 sebagai berikut: [GRI 3-3, 13.22.1, 13.2.1]

SGN realizes that the successful implementation of the Company's business and sustainability strategies is strongly influenced by the support of stakeholders, both internal and external. Therefore, the Company regularly socializes the various strategic policies. To internal stakeholders, the Company utilizes various media and opportunities, including when management conducts scheduled meetings and other incidental meetings. Meanwhile, socialization to external stakeholders, such as the government, regulators, creditors, and suppliers, among others, is carried out through public exposures, press releases, information on the website, etc.

In line with the socialization, the management, with the support of the Company's employees, consistently implements these strategic initiatives and policies. For SGN to determine the best solution if deviations or difficulties are discovered in the field, the implementation is continuously monitored and assessed. This commitment and seriousness led to the achievement of SGN's positive performance in 2023 as follows: [GRI 3-3, 13.22.1, 13.2.1]

Tabel Pemasaran Gula Audited Tahun 2021 – 2023

Table of Sugar Marketing (Audited) 2021 – 2023

| Uraian Description | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | Perbandingan Comparison | |
|---|--------------------------|--|--------------------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|-----|
| | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAP The Company's Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAPP The Company's Revised Work Plan and Budget Target | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1:2 | 1:3 | | |
| Volume Penjualan (Ton) Sales Volume (Ton) | | | | | | | |
| Gula Sugar | 212.194 | 582.803 | 219.568 | 23.831 | 85.470 | 36 | 97 |
| Tetes Molasses | 375.508 | 383.700 | 459.569 | 22.431 | 170.875 | 98 | 82 |
| Nilai Penjualan (Rp Juta) Sales Value (IDR Million) | | | | | | | |
| Gula Sugar | 2.687.509 | 6.702.235 | 2.507.577 | 285.580 | 905.177 | 40 | 107 |
| Tetes Molasses | 818.719 | 894.575 | 1.077.343 | 38.132 | 388.888 | 92 | 76 |
| Total Penjualan Total Sales | 3.506.228 | 7.596.810 | 3.584.920 | 323.712 | 1.294.066 | 46 | 98 |

Tabel Pemasaran Gula Audited Tahun 2021 – 2023

Table of Sugar Marketing (Audited) 2021 – 2023

| Uraian Description | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | Perbandingan Comparison | |
|--|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAP The Company's Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAPP The Company's Revised Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi Realization | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1:2 | 1:3 |
| Harga Rata-rata (Rp/kg) Average Price (IDR/kg) | | | | | | | |
| Gula Sugar | 12.665 | 11.500 | 11.421 | 11.984 | 10.591 | 110 | 111 |
| Tetes Molasses | 2.180 | 2.331 | 2.344 | 1.700 | 2.276 | 94 | 93 |

*) Semua harga tidak termasuk PPN 11%

*) All prices do not include VAT 11%

Sesuai tabel di atas, per 31 Desember 2023, volume penjualan gula tercatat sebesar 212.194 ton dengan nilai penjualan Rp2,69 triliun. Volume penjualan gula tersebut adalah 36% dari RKAP tahun 2023, sedangkan nilai penjualan gula tercatat sebesar 40% dari RKAP tahun 2023. Harga rata-rata penjualan gula sampai dengan Desember 2023 adalah sebesar Rp12.665/kg atau 110% dibanding RKAP 2023 yang sebesar Rp11.500/kg. Di sisi lain, volume penjualan tetes tercatat mencapai 375.508 ton dengan nilai penjualan Rp818,72 miliar. Volume penjualan tetes tersebut adalah 98% dari RKAP tahun 2023, sedangkan nilai penjualan tetes tercatat sebesar 92% dari RKAP tahun 2023. Adapun harga rata-rata penjualan tetes sampai dengan Desember 2023 adalah sebesar Rp2.180/kg atau 94% dibanding RKAP 2023 yaitu sebesar Rp2.331/kg.

Sementara itu, dari sisi keuangan, per 31 Desember 2023, Perseroan membukukan laba tahun berjalan sebesar Rp57,15 miliar. Bila dibandingkan dengan RKAP 2023, maka realisasi laba tahun berjalan meningkat 114%.

As per the table above, as of 31 December 2023, sugar sales volume was recorded at 212,194 tons with a sales value of IDR2.69 trillion. The sugar sales volume achieved 36% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, while the sales value was recorded at 40% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. The average sales price of sugar until December 2023 was IDR12,665/kg or 110% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget of IDR11,500/kg. On the other hand, molasses sales volume was recorded at 375,508 tons with a sales value of IDR818.72 billion. The molasses sales volume achieved 98% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, while molasses sales value was recorded at 92% of the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. The average sales price of molasses until December 2023 was IDR2,180/kg or 94% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget of IDR2,331/kg.

Meanwhile, in terms of financial aspect, as of December 31, 2023, the Company recorded profit for the year of IDR57,15 billion. Compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, the realization for the year increased by 114%.

Tabel Laporan Laba Rugi Tahun 2021 – 2023 (Rp Juta)

Table of Statement of Profit Loss 2021 – 2023 (IDR Million)

| Uraian Description | 2023 | | 2022 | | 2021 | Perbandingan Comparison | |
|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAP The Company's Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAPP The Company's Revised Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi Realization | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 1:2 | 1:3 |
| Perhitungan Laba Rugi (Rp juta) Profit Loss Calculation (IDR million) | | | | | | | |
| Pendapatan Revenue | 3.776.277 | 13.514.821 | 3.584.920 | 323.712 | 1.294.059 | 28 | 105 |
| Beban Pokok Penjualan Cost of Goods Sold | 2.986.032 | 12.360.758 | 2.531.437 | 802.674 | 1.288.097 | 24 | 118 |
| Laba Kotor Gross Profit | 790.244 | 1.154.063 | 1.053.483 | (478.962) | 5.962 | 68 | 75 |
| Beban Administrasi & Penjualan Administrative & Selling Expenses | | | | | | | |
| Beban Umum dan Administrasi General & Administrative Expenses | 298.977 | 472.110 | 226.218* | 183.961 | 162.702 | 63 | 132 |
| Beban Pemasaran dan Penjualan Marketing and Selling Expenses | 4.846 | 14.570 | 1.791 | 1.000 | 1.758 | 33 | 271 |
| Jumlah Total | 303.823 | 486.680 | 228.008* | 184.961 | 164.460 | 62 | 133 |
| Laba (Rugi) Usaha Operating Profit (Loss) | 486.421 | 667.383 | 825.474* | (663.923) | (158.498) | 73 | 59 |
| Pendapatan (Beban) Bukan Usaha Non-Operating Income (Expenses) | | | | | | | |
| Pendapatan Lain-lain Other Income | 37.749 | 22.271 | 33.441 | 6.905 | 30.217 | 169 | 113 |
| Beban lain-lain Other Expenses | 13.640 | 48.512 | 17.524* | 21.654 | 10.794 | 28 | 78 |
| Jumlah Pendapatan (Beban) Bukan Usaha | 24.109 | (26.241) | 15.917* | (14.749) | 19.423 | 209 | 151 |
| Total Non-Operating Income (Expenses) | | | | | | | |
| Laba sebelum Pajak & Bunga Profit before Tax & Interest | 510.530 | 641.142 | 841.391 | (678.673) | (139.075) | 80 | 61 |
| Beban Bunga pinjaman Loan interest expense | 460.280 | 575.350 | 236.984 | 99.560 | 83.479 | 80 | 194 |
| Pendapatan Keuangan Finance Income | 5.938 | 887 | 137* | 199 | 25 | 669 | 4,334 |
| Laba Sebelum Pajak Profit Before Tax | 56.188 | 66.679 | 604.545 | (778.034) | (222.532) | 84 | 9 |
| Manfaat (Beban) Pajak Tax Benefit (Expense) | 959 | 16.670 | 6.888 | 52.768 | - | 6 | 14 |
| Laba Tahun Berjalan Profit for the Year | 57.146 | 50.009 | 597.657 | (830.802) | (222.532) | 114 | 10 |

*) Disajikan kembali

*) Restated

DISTRIBUSI NILAI EKONOMI

Distribution of Economic Value

Berdasarkan kinerja seperti tersebut di atas, maka bisa disampaikan mengenai nilai ekonomi langsung yang dihasilkan, nilai ekonomi yang didistribusikan, dan nilai ekonomi yang ditahan oleh Perseroan selama tahun 2023. Nilai ekonomi yang dihasilkan adalah manfaat ekonomi yang diperoleh selama menjalankan usaha, misalnya pendapatan, pendapatan operasi, dan pendapatan keuangan. Sedangkan nilai ekonomi yang didistribusikan adalah manfaat ekonomi yang diberikan Perseroan kepada para pemangku kepentingan, seperti pembayaran pajak, dividen, pembayaran untuk pemasok, dan lain-lain. Adapun nilai ekonomi yang ditahan adalah manfaat ekonomi yang disimpan Perseroan yang diperoleh dari pengurangan nilai ekonomi yang dihasilkan dikurangi nilai ekonomi yang didistribusikan. Distribusi nilai ekonomi selengkapnya disajikan dalam tabel berikut: [GRI 201-1, 13.22.2]

Based on the above performance, the Company's direct economic value generated, economic value distributed, and economic value retained in 2023, can be presented. The economic value generated refers to the economic benefits obtained by the Company during its operations, such as revenue, operating income, and finance income. While the economic value distributed refers to the economic benefits provided by the Company to stakeholders, such as payment of taxes, dividends, payments to suppliers, etc. The economic value retained refers to the economic benefit retained by the Company resulting from the difference between the economic value generated deducted by the economic value distributed. The complete distribution of economic value is presented in the following table: [GRI 201-1, 13.22.2]

Tabel Distribusi Nilai Ekonomi Tahun 2021-2023 (Rp Juta)

Table of Distribution of Economic Value 2021-2023 (IDR Million)

| Uraian Description | 2023 | 2022* | 2021* |
|--|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Nilai Ekonomi yang dihasilkan Economic Value Generated | | | |
| Pendapatan Revenue | 3.776.277 | 3.584.920 | 1.294.060 |
| Pendapatan operasi lainnya Other operating income | 37.749 | 33.441 | 30.217 |
| Pendapatan keuangan Finance income | 5.938 | 137 | 25 |
| (Beban) Manfaat pajak penghasilan Income tax Benefit (Expense) | 959 | (6.888) | - |
| Nilai ekonomi yang dihasilkan (1) Total Economic Value Generated (1) | 3.820.923 | 3.611.610 | 1.324.302 |
| Nilai Ekonomi yang Didistribusikan Economic Value Distributed | | | |
| Beban pokok penjualan Cost of Goods Sold | (2.986.032) | (2.531.437) | (1.288.097) |
| Beban pemasaran dan penjualan Marketing & Selling Expenses | (4.846) | (1.791) | (1.758) |
| Beban umum dan administrasi General & Administrative Expenses | (298.977) | (226.218) | (162.702) |
| Beban operasi lainnya Other Operating Expenses | (13.640) | (17.524) | (10.794) |
| Beban keuangan Finance Expenses | (460.280) | (236.984) | (83.479) |
| Nilai Ekonomi yang Didistribusikan (2) Economic Value Distributed (2) | (3.763.775) | (3.012.954) | (1.546.830) |
| Nilai Ekonomi yang Ditahan (1-2) Economic Value Retained (1-2) | 57.148 | 598.656 | (222.528) |

*) Disajikan kembali
*) Restated



IMPLIKASI FINANSIAL SERTA RISIKO DAN PELUANG LAIN AKIBAT DARI PERUBAHAN IKLIM

Financial Implications, Risks, and Other Opportunities Resulting from Climate Change

Perubahan iklim yang dipicu oleh pemanasan global menjadi tantangan bagi seluruh sektor usaha di Indonesia, termasuk bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri. Beberapa fenomena yang terjadi akibat perubahan iklim dan perlu diantisipasi antara lain anomali cuaca, peningkatan/penurunan curah hujan, banjir, tanah longsor, cuaca ekstrem, kekeringan, peningkatan volume dan suhu lautan, peningkatan tinggi muka laut dan sebagainya. Bagi SGN, fenomena tersebut turut berpengaruh terhadap operasional usaha yang dijalankan di bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri yang berpotensi menurunkan protas tebu sehingga tebu mengalami stagnasi pertumbuhan dan tekanan, lingkungan yang memicu pembuangan. Untuk itu, Perseroan telah menetapkan mitigasi berupa *update* info cuaca dari BMKG, *monitoring* dan evaluasi budidaya yang sesuai dengan SOP dan pemenuhan Saprodi tanaman tepat waktu. [GRI 3-3, 13.22.1, 13.2.1]

Seiring dengan itu, berdasarkan penilaian Perseroan, belum ada implikasi finansial akibat perubahan iklim pada tahun pelaporan. Di sisi lain, perubahan iklim juga menciptakan peluang bagi SGN, terkhusus dalam pengembangan bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri, berupa diversifikasi produk, optimalisasi penggunaan pupuk organik dari blotong dan abu serta pemanfaatan teknologi digital/satelit untuk *monitoring* pertumbuhan tanaman. [GRI 201-2, 13.2.2]

Climate change, driven by global warming, presents challenges for all business sectors in Indonesia, including the agribusiness and agro-industry sectors. Various phenomena resulting from climate change that need to be anticipated include weather anomalies, changes in rainfall patterns, floods, landslides, extreme weather, droughts, increases in ocean volume and temperature, and rising sea levels. For SGN, these phenomena impacted the operational activities in the agribusiness and agro-industry sectors, potentially reducing sugarcane yield, causing stagnation in growth, and environmental stress that triggers disposal. To address this, the Company has implemented mitigation measures such as update of weather information from the Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG), monitoring and evaluation of cultivation practices in line with SOPs, and guarantee of timely provision of plant production facilities. [GRI 3-3, 13.22.1, 13.2.1]

Concurrently, based on the Company's assessment, there have been no financial implications due to climate change during the reporting year. On the other hand, climate change also creates opportunities for SGN, particularly in developing the agribusiness and agro-industry sectors, such as product diversification, optimizing the use of organic fertilizers from blotong and ash, and utilizing digital/satellite technology for monitoring plant growth. [GRI 201-2, 13.2.2]

PROGRAM PENSIUN KARYAWAN

Employee Retirement Program

SGN memberikan apresiasi kepada karyawan yang memasuki pensiun/purna tugas dengan memberikan imbalan pascakerja sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku. Merujuk PSAK 24, imbalan pascakerja adalah imbalan kerja yang terhutang setelah pekerja menyelesaikan masa kerjanya. Dengan demikian, imbalan ini harus diberikan Perseroan kepada karyawan ketika karyawan sudah berhenti bekerja. Imbalan pascakerja terdiri dari dua jenis yaitu Program Pensiun Iuran Pasti (PPIP) dan Program Pensiun Manfaat Pasti (PPMP). PPMP adalah program pensiun yang manfaatnya ditetapkan dalam peraturan Dana Pensiun atau program pensiun lain yang bukan merupakan PPIP, sedangkan PPIP adalah pensiun yang iurannya ditetapkan dalam peraturan Dana Pensiun dan seluruh iuran serta hasil pengembangannya dibukukan pada rekening masing-masing peserta sebagai manfaat pensiun. [GRI 3-3]

Berkaitan dengan imbalan pascakerja, SGN menerapkan Program Pensiun Iuran Pasti (PPIP). Untuk menyelenggarakan program tersebut, Perseroan memberikan kontribusi sebesar minimal 10% dari gaji karyawan, sedangkan karyawan berkontribusi sebesar minimal 6% dari gaji. Adapun manfaat program akan diterima pada saat karyawan pensiun berupa uang pensiun. Untuk manfaat PPIP dihitung dengan akumulasi iuran dan hasil pengembangan investasi iuran pensiun berdasarkan jenis investasi yang dipilih oleh peserta, sedangkan manfaat PPMP dihitung dengan rumus yang ditetapkan besarnya dipengaruhi oleh masa kerja, faktor penghargaan tahunan, dan penghasilan tahun dasar. [GRI 201-3]

SGN appreciates its employees' entering retirement by providing post-employment benefits in compliance with applicable regulations. Referring to PSAK 24, post-employment benefits are work benefits owed after an employee has completed his/her service. Therefore, these benefits must be provided by the Company to the employee when the employee is no longer working. Post-employment benefits consist of two types: the Defined Contribution Pension Program (PPIP) and the Defined Benefit Pension Program (PPMP). PPMP is a pension program where the benefits are specified in the pension fund regulations or another program that is not a PPIP, while PPIP is a pension where the contributions are defined in the pension fund regulations and all contributions, and their development results are recorded in each participant's account as pension benefits. [GRI 3-3]

Regarding post-employment benefits, SGN implements the Defined Contribution Pension Program (PPIP). To administer this program, the Company contributes at least 10% of the employee's salary, while the employee contributes at least 6% of his/her salary. The program's benefits will be received upon the employee's retirement in the form of a pension. The benefits of PPIP are calculated based on the accumulation of contributions and the development of pension investment results based on the type of investment chosen by the participant, while the benefits of PPMP are calculated using a formula whose amount is influenced by years of service, annual reward factor, and base year earnings. [GRI 201-3]

BANTUAN FINANSIAL YANG DITERIMA DARI PEMERINTAH

Financial Assistance Received from the Government

Pada tahun 2023, SGN tidak menerima bantuan finansial dari pemerintah dalam bentuk pembebasan pajak dan kredit pajak, subsidi, hibah investasi, pembebasan royalti sementara, insentif finansial maupun bentuk lainnya. [GRI 201-4]

In 2023, SGN did not receive any financial assistance from the government in the form of tax exemptions and credits, subsidies, investment grants, temporary royalty relief, financial incentives, or any other forms. [GRI 201-4]

KEBIJAKAN ANTIKORUPSI

Anti-Corruption Policy

SGN meyakini bahwa korupsi merupakan musuh bersama, sekaligus menjadi penghambat bagi lajunya pembangunan yang saat ini sedang dilakukan secara sungguh-sungguh dan berkelanjutan. Sikap dan komitmen Perseroan tersebut merupakan dukungan dan implementasi Undang-Undang No. 20 Tahun 2001 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang No. 31 Tahun 1999 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Korupsi. Selaras dengan itu, Perseroan mendukung komitmen pemerintah untuk memberantas korupsi melalui berbagai instansi, seperti kejaksaan, kepolisian dan Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi (KPK). [GRI 3-3, 13.26.1]

SGN believes that corruption is a common enemy and a hindrance to the ongoing and sustainable development efforts. The Company's stance and commitment are in support of and an implementation of Law No. 20 of 2001 concerning Amendments to Law No. 31 of 1999 concerning the Eradication of Corruption. In line with this, the Company supports the government's commitment to eradicate corruption through various agencies, such as the prosecutor's office, the police and the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). [GRI 3-3, 13.26.1]

Untuk mengukuhkan komitmen antikorupsi dan mengantisipasi secara tepat, Perseroan telah melakukan pemetaan dan mitigasi terhadap proses bisnis yang berisiko besar terjadi korupsi/penyuapan antara lain dalam pengadaan barang dan jasa, pemasaran produk gula dan tetes, rekrutmen karyawan dan pengelolaan keuangan. Adapun mitigasi atas risiko terjadinya korupsi yang diambil Perseroan di antaranya adalah menerbitkan dan mengimplementasikan Pakta Integritas, Kode Etik, serta ISO 37001:2016 tentang Sistem Manajemen Anti Penyuapan yang penerapannya mengikat bagi seluruh manajemen dan karyawan Perseroan. [GRI 205-1, 13.26.2]

In solidifying its anti-corruption commitment and appropriately anticipating risks, the Company has mapped and mitigated business processes with a high risk of corruption/bribery, including the procurement of goods and services, marketing of sugar and molasses products, employee recruitment, and financial management. The Company's mitigation measures for corruption risks include issuing and implementing the Integrity Pact, Code of Ethics, and ISO 37001:2016 on Anti-Bribery Management Systems, which are binding on all Company management and employees. [GRI 205-1, 13.26.2]

Lebih lanjut, komitmen terhadap antikorupsi diwujudkan Perseroan dengan mengomunikasikan atau mensosialisasikan kebijakan antikorupsi serta memberikan atau menyelenggarakan pelatihan antikorupsi kepada karyawan, manajemen, badan tata kelola tertinggi (Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi), serta mitra/vendor. Merujuk kegiatan yang telah dilakukan selama tahun 2023, per 31 Desember 2023, seluruh anggota Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi (100%), seluruh karyawan (100%) dan seluruh vendor (100%) telah mendapatkan sosialisasi terkait kebijakan di SGN. [GRI 205-2, 13.26.3]

Furthermore, the Company demonstrates its commitment to anti-corruption by communicating and socializing anti-corruption policies and providing or organizing anti-corruption training for employees, management, the highest governance bodies (Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors), as well as partners/vendors. Referring to activities conducted throughout 2023, as of December 31, 2023, all members of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors (100%), all employees (100%), and all vendors (100%) have received socialization regarding SGN policies. [GRI 205-2, 13.26.3]

Komitmen dan kesungguhan SGN menegakkan kebijakan antikorupsi membawa hasil positif dengan tidak terdapat insiden korupsi pada tahun pelaporan. Dengan demikian, tidak ada laporan tentang karyawan atau manajemen SGN yang diberhentikan atau dihukum karena tersangkut kasus korupsi. Sejalan dengan itu, juga tidak terdapat laporan mengenai mitra atau vendor yang kontraknya dihentikan atau tidak diperbarui lagi karena tersangkut kasus korupsi. [\[GRI 205-3, 13.26.4\]](#)

SGN's commitment and dedication to enforcing anti-corruption policies have yielded positive results, with no incidents of corruption reported during the reporting year. As such, there were no reports of SGN employees or management being fired, dismissed or convicted in corruption cases. Correspondingly, there were also no reports of partners or vendors whose contracts were terminated or not renewed due to corruption. [\[GRI 205-3, 13.26.4\]](#)









KINERJA LINGKUNGAN KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Environmental Performance

KINERJA LINGKUNGAN KEBERLANJUTAN

SUSTAINABILITY ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

Kerusakan lingkungan merupakan salah satu masalah besar yang dihadapi Indonesia saat ini. Selain terjadi karena faktor alam, kerusakan lingkungan yang ditandai dengan turunnya kualitas lingkungan juga dipicu oleh berbagai aktivitas/kegiatan manusia yang tidak ramah lingkungan, seperti penggunaan lahan tidak sesuai peruntukan, penebangan hutan/pepohonan ilegal, pemanfaatan sumber daya alam tanpa memperhatikan analisis mengenai dampak lingkungan, membuang limbah/sampah sembarangan, dan sebagainya. Akibat kerusakan lingkungan, sejumlah dampak negatif terjadi, seperti pencemaran tanah, udara maupun air, memicu berbagai bencana alam seperti banjir, tanah longsor, dan sebagainya.

Untuk mencegah atau mengurangi dampak negatif kerusakan lingkungan, Indonesia sudah memiliki berbagai perangkat dan regulasi terkait lingkungan. Regulasi itu, antara lain, Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup, beserta aturan-aturan turunannya. Terdapat setidaknya sepuluh tujuan yang hendak dicapai undang-undang ini di antaranya menjamin kelangsungan kehidupan makhluk hidup dan kelestarian ekosistem, menjaga kelestarian fungsi lingkungan hidup, dan mengantisipasi isu lingkungan global.

Upaya memperbaiki lingkungan serta meningkatkan daya dukung lingkungan merupakan tanggung jawab bersama. Tak hanya menjadi tanggung jawab pemerintah dan masyarakat, upaya tersebut juga menjadi tanggung jawab para pelaku usaha atau korporasi. Dalam hal ini, sinergi merupakan kata kunci untuk meraih hasil yang optimal.

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) atau SugarCo sebagai bagian dari korporasi di Indonesia berkomitmen untuk bersinergi dengan pemangku kepentingan lainnya guna mewujudkan kelestarian lingkungan dan meningkatkan daya dukung lingkungan. Terlebih lagi, bidang usaha Perseroan di bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri berdampak langsung terhadap lingkungan karena mengubah bentang alam. Perseroan memegang teguh komitmen tersebut karena meyakini bahwa lingkungan yang baik merupakan hak bagi setiap orang, sebagaimana ditegaskan dalam Pasal 28H Ayat 1, UUD 1945, "Setiap orang berhak hidup sejahtera lahir dan batin, bertempat tinggal, mendapatkan lingkungan hidup yang baik dan sehat, serta berhak memperoleh pelayanan kesehatan". [GRI 3-3]

LANDASAN KEBIJAKAN PENGELOLAAN LINGKUNGAN [GRI 3-3]

Kepedulian SGN terhadap lingkungan yang lebih baik dilakukan dengan merujuk pada regulasi yang berlaku di Indonesia, baik undang-undang, peraturan pemerintah, peraturan menteri, beserta peraturan-peraturan turunannya. Regulasi tersebut di antaranya:

Environmental damage is one of the major issues currently faced by Indonesia. In addition to natural factors, environmental degradation, indicated by a decline in environmental quality, is also triggered by various non-environmentally friendly human activities, such as inappropriate land use, illegal logging, exploitation of natural resources without considering environmental impact assessments, indiscriminate waste disposal, etc. As a result of environmental damage, several negative impacts occur, such as soil, air, and water pollution, leading to various natural disasters such as floods, landslides, etc.

In preventing or reducing the negative impacts of environmental damage, Indonesia has established various tools and regulations related to the environment. These include, among others, Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, along with its derivative regulations. There are at least ten objectives that this law aims to achieve, including ensuring the continuity of life for living beings and the sustainability of ecosystems, preserving the environmental functions, and anticipating global environmental issues.

Efforts to improve the environment and increase its carrying capacity are a shared responsibility. These efforts are not only the responsibility of the government and the community but also of business actors or corporations. Hence, synergy is the key to achieving optimal results.

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) or SugarCo, as part of the corporate sector in Indonesia, is committed to synergizing with other stakeholders to achieve environmental sustainability and increase the carrying capacity of the environment. Moreover, the Company's business in agribusiness and agro-industry directly impacts the environment by altering the landscape. SGN holds firmly to this commitment since the Company believes that a good environment is a right for everyone, as affirmed in Article 28H Paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, to have a good and healthy environment, and to obtain health services." [GRI 3-3]

BASIS OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT POLICY [GRI 3-3]

The Company's concern for a better environment is carried out by referring to applicable regulations in Indonesia, including laws, government regulations, ministerial regulations, and their derivative regulations. These regulations include:

1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 30 Tahun 2007 tentang Energi.
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 18 Tahun 2008 tentang Pengelolaan Sampah
3. Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
4. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 3 Tahun 2014 tentang Perindustrian
5. Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2023 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja menjadi Undang-Undang
6. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 74 Tahun 2001 tentang Pengelolaan Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun
7. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 27 Tahun 2012 tentang Izin Lingkungan
8. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 20 Tahun 1990 tentang Pengendalian Pencemaran Air.
9. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 101 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun
10. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 22 Tahun 2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup
11. Peraturan Pemerintah No. 33 Tahun 2023 tentang Konservasi Energi
12. Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2011 tentang Penghematan Energi dan Air.
13. Keputusan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup Nomor 111 Tahun 2003 Tentang Pedoman Mengenai Syarat dan Tata Cara Perizinan Serta Pedoman Kajian Pembuangan Air Limbah ke Air atau Sumber Air.
14. Peraturan Menteri Negara Lingkungan Hidup Nomor 01 Tahun 2010 tentang Tata Laksana Pengendalian Pencemaran Air.
1. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 30 of 2007 concerning Energy
2. Law No. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management
3. Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 3 of 2014 concerning Industry
5. Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law
6. Government Regulation No. 74 of 2001 concerning the Management of Hazardous and Toxic Materials
7. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits
8. Government Regulation No. 20 of 1990 concerning Water Pollution Control;
9. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 101 of 2014 concerning Management of Hazardous and Toxic Waste
10. Government Regulation No. 22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management
11. Government Regulation No. 33 of 2023 concerning Energy Conservation
12. Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia No. 13 of 2011 concerning Energy and Water Saving.
13. Decree of the State Minister of the Environment No. 111 of 2003 concerning Guidelines for Terms and Procedures for Licensing and Guidelines for the Study of Disposal of Wastewater into Water or Water Sources
14. Regulation of the State Minister of the Environment No. 01 of 2010 concerning Water Pollution Control Management.

Berdasarkan regulasi di atas, selanjutnya SGN menerbitkan berbagai regulasi internal terkait bidang lingkungan, termasuk regulasi tentang pentingnya menerapkan kebijakan operasional kantor yang ramah lingkungan. Kebijakan direalisasikan dengan mengelola material/bahan baku, energi, emisi, air, air limbah, dan berbagai jenis limbah dengan sebaik-baiknya sesuai dengan prinsip 3R (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle). Untuk mengukur keberhasilan dalam memenuhi komitmen terhadap lingkungan, Perseroan merujuk pada hasil PROPER (Program Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup) yaitu program pengawasan terhadap industri yang dilakukan oleh Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia dengan tujuan mendorong ketataan industri terhadap peraturan lingkungan hidup.

BAHAN BAKU/MATERIAL

Berdasarkan anggaran dasar, SGN memiliki lini usaha di industri gula dengan hasil produk gula kristal putih (GKP), tetes dan produk turunan lainnya. Selain bergerak di industri gula, Perseroan juga memiliki izin untuk berusaha di bidang perkebunan tebu dan perdagangan besar gula, coklat, dan kembang gula. Dalam laporan ini, bahan baku/material merujuk pada usaha utama yaitu industri gula. Dengan demikian, bahan

Based on the above regulations, SGN subsequently issued various internal regulations related to the environmental sector, including regulations on the importance of implementing environmentally friendly office operational policies. These policies are realized by managing materials/raw materials, energy, emissions, water, wastewater, and various types of waste optimally in accordance with the 3R principle (Reduce, Reuse & Recycle). To measure the Company's success in fulfilling its commitment to the environment, the Company refers to the results of PROPER (Company Performance Rating Assessment Program in Environmental Management), which is an industrial monitoring program conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia with the purpose of encouraging industrial compliance with environmental regulations.

RAW MATERIALS/MATERIALS

In accordance with its articles of association, SGN has a line of business in the sugar industry with products of white crystal sugar (GKP), molasses and other derivative products. In addition to engaging in the sugar industry, the Company also has a license to engage in sugarcane plantation and wholesale trading of sugar, chocolate, and confectionery. In this report, raw materials refer to the main business, namely the sugar

baku/material yang diperlukan adalah tebu, yang termasuk material terbarukan. SGN menjalankan usaha dengan mengelola 36 pabrik gula yang berlokasi di berbagai kawasan di Tanah Air (32 beroperasi, 3 beku operasi, 1 standby), yaitu Sumatera Utara, Sumatera Selatan, Lampung, Jawa Tengah, Jawa Timur dan Sulawesi Selatan.

Selama tahun 2023, 32 dari 36 pabrik gula yang berada di bawah naungan SGN telah melaksanakan giling dengan tebu yang digiling sebanyak 10.448.086 ton dari areal seluas 179.294 hektare. Produktivitas kebun tercatat sebesar 58,3 ton/ha dan rendemen rata-rata 7,19% serta menghasilkan gula sebanyak 752.971 ton dimana 215.834 ton merupakan gula milik SGN. Sedangkan tetes yang dihasilkan sebanyak 505.317 ton, di mana sebanyak 192.726 ton merupakan tetes milik SGN.

industry. As such, the raw material required is sugarcane, which is a renewable material. SGN conducts business by managing 36 sugar factories located in various regions in the country (32 operating, 3 frozen operating, 1 standby), namely North Sumatra, South Sumatra, Lampung, Central Java, East Java and South Sulawesi.

During 2023, 32 out of 36 sugar factories under SGN's management conducted milling operations, processing 10,448,086 tons of sugarcane from an area of 179,294 hectares. The plantation's productivity was recorded at 58.3 tons/ha, with an average yield of 7.19%, producing 752,971 tons of sugar, of which 215,834 tons were owned by SGN. Additionally, 505,317 tons of molasses were produced, with 192,726 tons being owned by SGN.

Tabel Kinerja Produksi Tebu 2022-2023
 Table of Sugarcane Production Performance in 2022-2023

| No. | Uraian Description | Satuan Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAP The Company's Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi (Post Spin-Off) Realization (post spin-off) | Target RKAPP The Company's Revised Work Plan and Budget Target |
| 1 | Luas Kebun Digiling Milled Plantation Area | | | | | |
| A. TS | Ha | 59.623 | 65.161 | 8.031 | 9.451 | |
| B. TR | Ha | 119.670 | 125.506 | - | 2.568 | |
| C. TR Bagi Hasil TR Profit Sharing | Ha | - | - | 9.538 | 3.596 | |
| Jumlah Total | Ha | 179.294 | 190.668 | 17.569 | 15.615 | |
| 2 | Jumlah Tebu Digiling Total Milled Sugarcane | | | | | |
| A. TS | Ton | 2.982.777 | 4.732.442 | 439.097 | 512.711 | |
| B. TR | Ton | 7.465.309 | 8.973.688 | - | 180.838 | |
| C. TR Bagi Hasil TR Profit Sharing | Ton | - | - | 816.897 | 215.051 | |
| Jumlah Total | Ton | 10.448.086 | 13.706.130 | 1.255.995 | 908.600 | |
| 3 | Produktivitas Kebun Digiling Milled Plantation Productivity | | | | | |
| A. TS | Ton/Ha | 50,0 | 72,6 | 54,67 | 54,25 | |
| B. TR | Ton/Ha | 62,4 | 71,5 | - | 70,41 | |
| C. TR Bagi Hasil TR Profit Sharing | Ton/Ha | - | - | 85,65 | 59,80 | |
| Jumlah Total | Ton/Ha | 58,3 | 71,9 | 71,49 | 58,19 | |

Tabel Kinerja Produksi Tebu 2022-2023
Table of Sugarcane Production Performance in 2022-2023

| No. | Uraian Description | Satuan Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|-----|---|----------------|--------------------------|--|--|---|
| | | | Realisasi Realization | Target RKAP The Company's Work Plan and Budget Target | Realisasi (Post Spin-Off) Realization (post spin-off) | Target RKAPP The Company's Revised Work Plan and Budget Target |
| 4 | Rendemen Yield | | | | | |
| | A. TS | % | 6,61 | 7,37 | 4,24 | 5,60 |
| | B. TR | % | 7,42 | 7,26 | - | 6,33 |
| | C. TR Bagi Hasil TR Profit Sharing | % | - | - | 6,21 | 6,24 |
| | Rata-rata Average | % | 7,19 | 7,30 | 5,52 | 5,90 |
| 5 | Produksi GKP Eks Tebu Ex-Sugarcane White Crystal Sugar (GKP) Production | | | | | |
| | - Milik PG/SGN Owned by PG/SGN | Ton | 215.834 | 625.120 | 17.321 | 23.831 |
| | GKP (terimbang) GKP (weighted) | Ton | 213.481 | 625.120 | - | - |
| | GS setara GKP GS equivalent to GKP | Ton | 2.353 | - | - | - |
| | - Milik PTPN Owned by PTPN | Ton | 136.811 | 232.723 | 38.420 | 20.290 |
| | - Milik Petani Owned by Farmers | Ton | 400.326 | 143.587 | 16.239 | 15.207 |
| | Jumlah Total | Ton | 752.971 | 1.001.431 | 71.980 | 59.328 |
| 6 | Produksi Tetes Molasses Production | | | | | |
| | - Milik PG/SGN Owned by PG/SGN | Ton | 192.726 | 383.699 | 30.573 | 22.431 |
| | - Milik PTPN Owned by PTPN | Ton | 89.464 | 141.795 | 29.104 | 15.602 |
| | - Milik Petani Owned by Farmers | Ton | 223.127 | 91.282 | 8.795 | 6.451 |
| | Jumlah Total | Ton | 505.317 | 616.776 | 68.472 | 44.484 |

Berdasarkan tabel di atas, realisasi tebu digiling selama 2023 tercapai 76% dibanding dengan RKAP 2023. Hal tersebut terjadi karena menurunnya jumlah tebu tergiling di Regional Sumatera I dibandingkan RKAP, serta mayoritas pabrik gula di Jawa memulai giling tidak sesuai dengan rencana awal dengan pertimbangan:

1. Menyesuaikan kemasakan tebu berdasarkan hasil analisa pendahuluan;
2. Strategi penataan giling di masing-masing regional sehingga memengaruhi jadwal giling pabrik gula dan;
3. Jam berhenti giling pada Hari Raya Idul Adha.

Adapun realisasi rendemen 2023 baru tercapai 98% jika dibandingkan dengan RKAP 2023. Namun demikian, rendemen pada tahun pelaporan mengalami peningkatan sebanyak 12% bila dibandingkan dengan rendemen PTPN Group tahun lalu

Based on the above table, the realization of milled sugarcane in 2023 reached 76% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. This occurred due to a decrease in the amount of sugarcane milled in Sumatra I Region compared to the Company's Work Plan and Budget, as well as most sugar factories in Java starting milling operations later than initially planned due to the following considerations:

1. Adjusting sugarcane maturity based on preliminary analysis results;
2. Milling strategy adjustments in each region, affecting the sugar factories' milling schedule; and
3. Down time during Eid al-Adha.

The realization of yield in 2023 reached 98% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. However, the yield in the reporting year increased by 12% compared to the previous year's yield under PTPN Group (as until October 9, 2022, the

(karena sampai dengan 9 Oktober 2022, Pabrik Gula masih berada di bawah naungan PTPN Group). Beberapa hal yang menyebabkan belum tercapainya rendemen sesuai RKAP 2023 di antaranya kualitas Bahan Baku Tebu (BBT) masih belum maksimal sehingga capaian % brix dan pol NPP (Nira Perahan Pertama) nira masih rendah. Selain itu, belum maksimalnya FIFO (*First In First Out*) di *caneyard* (tempat penampung tebu) juga menjadi faktor tidak tercapainya rendemen karena tebu wayu.

Sementara itu, realisasi produktivitas 2023 tercapai 81% dibandingkan dengan RKAP 2023. Penurunan rerata produktivitas terjadi akibat beberapa faktor di antaranya masa tanam belum optimal, heterogenitas tinggi tanaman, gulma belum terkendali dengan baik, dan *losses* pemupukan yang tinggi. Selain beberapa kendala teknis, faktor iklim dan fenomena El Nino menjadi penyebab turunnya produktivitas tebu di tahun ini.

Di sisi lain, realisasi produksi gula hanya tercapai 75% jika dibandingkan dengan RKAP 2023 dan turun 11% bila dibandingkan produksi tahun lalu. Hal ini dikarenakan tebu digiling tidak tercapai sesuai RKAP yang berdampak terhadap tidak tercapainya produksi gula.

Lebih lanjut, Perseroan telah melakukan evaluasi terhadap kinerja produksi tebu 2023 sebagai berikut:

1. Skema Bagi Hasil (SBH) yang dilaksanakan di tahun 2023 diharapkan dapat mendidik petani tebu dalam memperbaiki proses budidaya sehingga petani benar-benar mendapat hasil yang baik dari proses perbaikan tersebut. Selain itu, SBH yang ditunjang kinerja PG yang bagus dan transparan diharapkan dapat mendorong petani guna lebih memperhatikan untuk perawatan kebun tebu miliknya.
2. Kerja sama dengan Perhutani dalam mengolah tebu diharapkan mampu meningkatkan produksi tebu digiling di Pabrik Gula dan menambah perolehan Gula Milik. Dari KPH Ngawi, Jombang, Bojonegoro adalah sebanyak 13.086 ton yang dipasok ke Pabrik Gula (PG) Soedhono, Redjosarie, Pesantren Baru, Ngadiredjo, Meritjan, Tjoekir dan untuk KPH Bojonegoro dipasok ke PG Gempolkrep. Pelaksanaan TMA terselesaikan dengan baik sesuai dengan luas areal yang dikerja samakan dengan Pabrik Gula PT SGN.
3. Tebang Angkut oleh Pabrik Gula, dilakukan untuk meningkatkan kepastian kapasitas tebang harian di Pabrik Gula sehingga meminimalkan kekurangan pasok harian ataupun kelebihan sisa pagi sehingga menekan potensi jam berhenti dan potensi penurunan rendemen. Pelaksanaan Tebang Angkut oleh PG masih terkendala keterbatasan sarana dan prasarana TMA dimana beberapa alat seperti ancak, bordes, dan jalur masih memakai aset milik PTPN sehingga dalam penggunaannya harus melalui perizinan pihak PTPN. Hal tersebut disikapi dengan koordinasi yang intens oleh bagian tanaman masing-masing PG dengan pihak kebun PTPN.
4. Kerja sama Program Makmur dalam penyediaan sarana produksi bagi petani khususnya pupuk non-subsidi dengan harga yang lebih kompetitif dan kepastian ketersediaan

Sugar Factories were still under PTPN Group). Several factors contributed to the failure to achieve the yield target as stated in the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget, including the suboptimal quality of sugarcane raw materials (BBT), resulting in low percentage of brix and pol in the FirstExpressed Juice (NPP). Additionally, the suboptimal implementation of FIFO (First In, First Out) in the cane yard also contributed to the lower yield due to overripe sugarcane.

Meanwhile, the productivity realization in 2023 reached 81% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget. The decline in average productivity was due to several factors, including suboptimal planting periods, high plant heterogeneity, insufficient weed control, and significant fertilization losses. In addition to these technical challenges, climate factors and the El Niño phenomenon contributed to the decline in sugarcane productivity this year.

On the other side, sugar production realization only reached 75% compared to the Company's 2023 Work Plan and Budget and decreased by 11% compared to last year's production. This was due to the fact that milled sugarcane failed to meet the Company's Work Plan and Budget target, resulting in the shortfall in sugar production.

Furthermore, the Company has conducted an evaluation of the 2023 sugarcane production performance as follows:

1. The Profit Sharing Scheme (SBH) implemented in 2023 is expected to educate sugarcane farmers in improving their cultivation processes, ensuring that farmers receive optimal benefits from these improvements. Additionally, SBH, supported by excellent and transparent performance from the sugar factories, is expected to encourage farmers to pay more attention to the maintenance of their sugarcane plantations.
2. The collaboration with Perhutani in processing sugarcane is expected to increase the amount of milled sugarcane in the Sugar Factories and increase the acquisition of Own-Sugar. From KPH Ngawi, Jombang, and Bojonegoro, a total of 13,086 tons were supplied to Soedhono, Redjosarie, Pesantren Baru, Ngadiredjo, Meritjan, and Tjoekir Sugar Factories, while from KPH Bojonegoro was supplied to Gempolkrep Sugar Factory. The implementation of TMA was completed successfully according to the area collaborated on with PT SGN's Sugar Factories.
3. Harvest and Transport by Sugar Factories were carried out to increase the certainty of daily harvesting capacity at the Sugar Factories, thereby minimizing daily supply shortages or morning surpluses, reducing potential down time and decline in yield. However, the implementation of Harvest and Transport by the Sugar Factories is still hampered by the limited availability of TMA facilities and infrastructure, as some equipment, such as ancak (traditional cutting tools), platforms, and tracks, still belong to PTPN and require permission for use. This issue is being addressed through intensive coordination between the plantation departments of each Sugar Factory and PTPN's plantation department.
4. The Makmur Program partnership in providing production facilities for farmers, especially non-subsidized fertilizers, at more competitive prices and ensuring fertilizer

pupuk. Dengan adanya Program Makmur, kebutuhan pupuk petani lebih terjamin ketersediaannya dan hasil produksi yang maksimal. Penyediaan pupuk dengan Program Makmur masih terkendala pembiayaan karena pupuk dapat disalurkan setelah dibayarkan lunas, sedangkan petani masih membutuhkan biaya untuk keperluan budidaya tebu sampai dengan panen. Akibat dari kendala pendanaan tersebut, ada kecenderungan petani menurunkan dosis pemupukan sehingga berpengaruh pada produktivitas tanaman. Kendala pembiayaan tersebut telah disikapi PT SGN melalui kerja sama dengan beberapa perbankan atau penyedia kredit membuat skema tertentu agar petani dapat memperoleh biaya untuk mendapatkan sapan di dan melakukan budidaya tebunya dengan baik.

Selaras dengan itu, Perseroan telah melakukan evaluasi hubungan kemitraan dengan petani sebagai berikut:

1. Pelaksanaan SBH dengan ditunjang kinerja PG yang baik dan transparan dapat mengubah *mindset* petani yang semula transaksional hanya berdasarkan bobot tebu yang dipasok ke PG (skema SPT) menjadi lebih memerhatikan kualitas tebu yang dipasok ke Pabrik Gula (skema SBH) sehingga diharapkan petani dapat lebih memperhatikan perawatan tebunya. Adapun upaya yang telah dilakukan agar pasok sesuai dengan kapasitas giling adalah sebagai berikut:
 - a. Melaksanakan koordinasi pasok secara rutin dengan kebun TS PTPN;
 - b. Membantu tenaga tebangan kebun TS PTPN;
 - c. Membantu pelaksanaan tebangan tebu rakyat melalui TMA TR-PG;
 - d. Melaksanakan koordinasi dengan petani melalui Forum Temu Kemitraan (FTK-PG/ FTK-W);
 - e. Memberikan bantuan pembiayaan tebang kebun TS PTPN.

availability. The Makmur Program ensures that farmers' fertilizer demands are addressed, leading to maximum production results. However, the Makmur Program's provision of fertilizers remains hampered by financing issues, as fertilizers can only be delivered after full payment, while farmers still require funds for sugarcane cultivation until harvest. Due to these financial challenges, farmers tend to reduce fertilization doses, which impacts crop productivity. PT SGN has addressed these financing issues by collaborating with several banks or credit providers to create specific schemes to enable farmers to obtain funds for purchasing production inputs and properly cultivating their sugarcane.

In line with this, the Company has conducted an evaluation of its partnership relationship with farmers as follows:

1. The implementation of Profit Sharing Scheme (SBH), supported by good and transparent performance from the sugar factories, can shift the farmers' mindset from a purely transactional approach based solely on the weight of sugarcane supplied to the sugar factories (SPT scheme) to a focus on the quality of the sugarcane supplied to the Sugar Factories (SBH scheme). This is expected to encourage farmers to pay more attention to the care of their sugarcane. The efforts made to ensure supply matches milling capacity are as follows:
 - a. Conducting regular coordination of supply with PTPN's TS plantations;
 - b. Assisting with labor for harvesting in PTPN's TS plantations;
 - c. Supporting the implementation of sugarcane harvesting for smallholder farmers through TMA TR-PG;
 - d. Coordinating with farmers through the Partnership Meeting Forum (FTK-PG/FTK-W);
 - e. Providing financial assistance for harvesting in PTPN's TS plantations.

Tabel Kemajuan Pekerjaan Tanam dan Pupuk per Regional per 31 Desember 2023
Table of Planting Progress and Fertilizer Works by Region as of December 31, 2023

| REGIONAL REGION | REAL TS TS REALIZATION | | | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| | LSO | Buka Lahan Land Clearing | Tanam/Kepras Plant/Ratoon | PUPUK I FERTILIZER I | PUPUK II FERTILIZER II | |
| | PC+RT | PC | PC+RT | PC+RT | PC+RT | |
| Sumatera 1 Sumatra 1 | 0,00 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sumatera 2 Sumatra 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jateng Central Java | 2,09 | - | 2,086 | 2,086 | - | - |
| Jatim 1 East Java 1 | 0,00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jatim 2 East Java 2 | 0,00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jatim 3 East Java 3 | 17,81 | 16,75 | 17,81 | 17,81 | 13,09 | |
| Sulawesi | 0,00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| PTPN II | 7.026,95 | 664,68 | 7.026,95 | 7.026,95 | 7.026,95 | |
| PTPN VII | 18.386,25 | 3.931,30 | 18.328,25 | 13.134,70 | 11.598,60 | |
| PTPN IX | 659,42 | 13,00 | 646,42 | 631,78 | 96,85 | |
| PTPN X | 5.235,56 | 1.850,13 | 5.235,56 | 5.104,22 | 4.360,70 | |
| PTPN XI | 8.493,15 | 2.387,44 | 8.493,15 | 8.493,15 | 8.231,24 | |
| PTPN XII | 11.770,68 | 2.741,24 | 11.770,69 | 11.395,58 | 6.945,34 | |
| PTPN XIV | 5.449,63 | 737,34 | 4.465,89 | 5.131,60 | 4.631,66 | |
| TOTAL | 57.041,542 | 12.341,880 | 55.986,812 | 50.937,871 | 42.904,432 | |

Untuk persiapan Bahan Baku Tebu (BBT) musim tanam 2023/2024 s.d. 31 Desember 2023, karena PG di Regional Sumatera I telah memulai tebang giling di bulan Januari 2023, sehingga dapat melaksanakan tanam dan kepras pada TG MT (tebu digiling musim tanam) 2023/2024 lebih awal dibandingkan Regional lain. Total luasan lahan bongkar ratoon TG 2023/2024 di Tebu Rakyat tercapai 5,84% dari total luasan lahan yang telah terlaporkan ke pabrik gula. Pelaksanaan pemupukan perlu dilakukan percepatan segera untuk mengoptimalkan hasil produksi, terdapat 14.836,518 ha luasan tanam/keprasnya belum dilakukan pemupukan.

Kegiatan Pengembangan Lahan selama Tahun 2023

Progres Perluasan Lahan Tebu di Areal Perhutani (KSO)

Progres hingga 31 Desember 2023 telah dilaksanakan Survei Identifikasi dan Pendetailan Areal KSO Perum Perhutani yang dilaksanakan Tim Divre Perhutani, Tim HO SGN, Tim Pabrik Gula dan Tim KPH Perhutani dan didapatkan Areal Layak untuk dijadikan Objek Kerja Sama Operasional (KSO) seluas 553,01 ha yaitu di wilayah Divisi Regional Jawa Tengah seluas 458,26 Ha dan Divisi Regional Jawa Timur seluas 94,75 ha dengan perincian sebagai berikut.

Tabel Kemajuan Pekerjaan Tanam dan Pupuk per Regional per 31 Desember 2023

Table of Planting Progress and Fertilizer Works by Region as of December 31, 2023

| | REAL TR TR REALIZATION | | | | JUMLAH TOTAL | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|
| | LSO | Buka Lahan Land Clearing | Tanam/Kepras Plant/Ratoon | PUPUK I FERTILIZER I | TOTAL TS TR | |
| | PC+RT | PC | PC+RT | PC+RT | LSO | Tanam/Kepras Plant/Ratoon |
| - | - | - | - | - | 0,00 | - |
| 1.430,180 | 77,780 | 1.390,280 | 302,520 | 1.430,180 | 1.390,280 | |
| 25.392,460 | 1.447,354 | 25.392,460 | 19.717,218 | 25.394,546 | 25.394,546 | |
| 33.072,495 | 2.792,074 | 33.072,495 | 32.663,244 | 33.072,50 | 33.072,495 | |
| 34.991,486 | 1.563,518 | 34.991,486 | 34.222,928 | 34.991,49 | 34.991,486 | |
| 23.369,463 | 1.032,037 | 23.369,463 | 21.522,697 | 23.387,27 | 23.387,273 | |
| - | - | - | - | 0,00 | - | |
| - | - | - | - | 7.026,95 | 7.026,95 | |
| - | - | - | - | 18.386,25 | 18.328,25 | |
| - | - | - | - | 659,42 | 646,42 | |
| - | - | - | - | 5.235,56 | 5.235,56 | |
| - | - | - | - | 8.493,15 | 8.493,15 | |
| - | - | - | - | 11.770,68 | 11.770,69 | |
| - | - | - | - | 5.449,63 | 4.465,89 | |
| 118.256,084 | 6.912,763 | 118.216,184 | 108.428,607 | 175.297,626 | 174.202,996 | |

For the preparation of Sugarcane Raw Materials (BBT) for the 2023/2024 planting season up to December 31, 2023, since the sugar factories in Sumatra Region I began harvesting and milling in January 2023, they were able to carry out planting and ratooning for the 2023/2024 milling season (TG MT) earlier than other regions. The total area of land cleared for ratoon in the 2023/2024 milling season in Smallholder Sugarcane Farmers reached 5.84% of the total reported land area to the sugar factories. Fertilization needs to be accelerated immediately to optimize production results, as 14,836.518 hectares of planted/ratooned land have not yet been fertilized.

Land Development Activities during 2023

Progress on Sugarcane Land Expansion in Perhutani Areas (Joint Operation/KSO)

As of December 31, 2023, the Survey for Identification and Detailing of Perum Perhutani Joint Operation (KSO) Area has been conducted by the Perhutani Regional Division Team, SGN Head Office Team, Sugar Factory Team, and Perhutani Forest Management Unit (KPH) Team. They identified a suitable area of 553.01 hectares for the Joint Operation (KSO), consisting of 458.26 hectares in the Central Java Regional Division and 94.75 hectares in the East Java Regional Division, with the following details:

Tabel Progres Perluasan Lahan Tebu di Areal Perhutani (KSO)
 Table of Progress of Sugarcane Land Expansion in Perhutani Area (Joint Operation)

| No. | Divre Perhutani Perhutani Regional Division | KPH Forest Management Unit | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory | Luas Baku Standard Area (Ha) | Layak Suitable (Ha) |
|--|---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | Jawa Tengah Central Java | Pati | Rendeng | 63,20 | - |
| 2 | | Blora | Rendeng | 27,64 | 24,64 |
| 3 | | Purwodadi | Rendeng | 287,63 | 186,78 |
| 4 | | Mantingan | Rendeng | 152,59 | 44,14 |
| 5 | | Balapulang | Sragi | 38,36 | 23,10 |
| 6 | | Pemalang | Sragi | 55,50 | 45,90 |
| 7 | | Gundih | Mojo | 204,42 | 47,40 |
| 8 | | Surakarta | Mojo | 163,52 | 57,20 |
| 9 | | Cepu | Soedhono | 227,21 | 29,10 |
| Jumlah | | | | 1.220,07 | 458,26 |
| Total | | | | | |
| 1 | Jawa Timur East Java | Ngawi | Soedhono | 451,99 | 60,25 |
| 2 | | Saradan | Lestari | 175,60 | 31,90 |
| 3 | | Nganjuk | Pagotan | 23,86 | 2,59 |
| Jumlah | | | | 651,45 | 94,75 |
| Total | | | | | |
| Total Rencana Areal KSO Perhutani | | | | | 553,01 |
| Total Planned Area for Perhutani Joint Operation (KSO) | | | | | |

Selanjutnya telah dilakukan penandatanganan *Heads of Agreement* (HoA) di bulan Desember 2023 dan untuk perjanjian Kerja Sama Operasi penanaman tebu sesuai *time planning* akan ditandatangani pada akhir bulan Februari 2024. Untuk memenuhi target areal pengembangan tebu sesuai *roadmap* swasembada gula seluas 945 ha akan dilakukan survei tambahan potensi areal Perhutani seluas ± 1.000 ha di KPH Jombang.

Progres Perluasan Lahan Tebu di Areal KLHK :

1. Telah dilaksanakan *Feasibility Study* (FS) oleh PT RPN untuk areal Kawasan Hutan Dengan Pengelolaan Khusus (KHDPK) milik Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK) seluas ± 30.365 ha yang terdapat di Jawa Tengah dan Jawa Timur;
2. Sesuai dengan surat PT RPN Nomor. 122106/RPN/XII/2023 tanggal 21 Desember 2023 perihal Laporan Hasil Kajian Kelayakan Pengembangan Areal Komoditi Tebu Pada KHDPK disimpulkan bahwa proyeksi areal layak untuk pengembangan lahan tebu seluas ± 10.979 ha, terdapat di Divre Jateng 4.379 ha, dan di Divre Jatim 6.600 ha;
3. Selanjutnya akan diproses pengajuan izin untuk Persetujuan Penggunaan Kawasan Hutan (PPKH) di areal KHDPK kepada Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan (KLHK).

Next, the Heads of Agreement (HoA) was signed in December 2023, and the Joint Operation Agreement for sugarcane planting, according to the time planning, will be signed at the end of February 2024. In order to meet the sugar self-sufficiency roadmap target of developing 945 hectares of sugarcane area, an additional survey of potential Perhutani land area of ±1,000 hectares will be conducted in KPH Jombang.

Progress of Sugarcane Land Expansion in the KLHK Area:

1. A Feasibility Study (FS) has been carried out by PT RPN for the Special Management Forest Area (KHDPK) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, covering ±30,365 hectares located in Central Java and East Java;
2. Pursuant to PT RPN's letter No. 122106/RPN/XII/2023 dated December 21, 2023, concerning the Feasibility Study Report on the Development of Sugarcane Commodity Area in Special Management Forest Area, it was concluded that the projected feasible area for sugarcane land development is ±10,979 hectares, with 4,379 hectares in the Central Java Regional Division and 6,600 hectares in the East Java Regional Division.
3. Further steps will be taken to process the application for the Forest Area Utilization Approval (PPKH) in the Special Management Forest Area to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

Progres Perluasan Lahan Tebu KSO PTPN I (Supporting Co)

1. Perluasan lahan tebu dilakukan dengan skema KSO antara PT SGN dan PTPN I SupportingCo (eks. PTPN XIV) dengan luas 6.197 ha (sesuai hasil kajian kelayakan PT RPN);
2. Telah dilaksanakan survei pemetaan areal oleh tim PT SGN pada minggu I bulan November 2023 dengan hasil potensi areal pengembangan seluas 5.738 ha;
3. Progres s.d 31 Desember 2023 masih dalam proses pembahasan klausul perjanjian (PKS);
4. Pendanaan dari PT SGN pada pekerjaan pemeliharaan tanaman dilakukan berdasar HoA yang sudah ditandatangani (sambil menunggu proses penyelesaian PKS).

Pengelolaan Air

SGN menyadari bahwa akses terhadap air bersih sangat penting bagi kehidupan dan kesejahteraan manusia, dan diakui oleh Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) sebagai salah satu hak asasi manusia. Selaras dengan itu, tujuan ke-6 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) menyatakan, "Memastikan ketersediaan dan pengelolaan air dan sanitasi yang berkelanjutan untuk semua orang." Berkaitan dengan itu, Perseroan berupaya untuk mengelola penggunaan air semaksimal mungkin agar tidak berdampak negatif terhadap lingkungan dan masyarakat di sekitar perusahaan beroperasi. [GRI 3-3]

Selain untuk memenuhi kebutuhan domestik perkantoran seperti air minum, pembilasan di kamar kecil, mencuci berbagai peralatan dapur dan sebagainya, air bersih atau air tawar ($\leq 1,000 \text{ mg/l Total Padatan Terlarut}$) diperlukan Perseroan untuk mengolah tebu menjadi gula dan tetes. Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan air, Perseroan berkomitmen untuk tidak menggunakan air tanah (*deep well*). Kebijakan ini diambil dengan pertimbangan penggunaan air tanah secara berlebihan akan menyebabkan degradasi kuantitas maupun kualitas air tanah sehingga bisa mengganggu keberlangsungan lingkungan sekitar. Sebagai penggantinya, Perseroan mengambil sumber air dari bawah tanah dan air permukaan. Selain air tawar, dalam menjalankan usaha, Perseroan tidak mengambil air lainnya ($>1,000 \text{ mg/l Total Padatan Terlarut}$). [GRI 303-1, 13.7.2]

Untuk mengurangi pengambilan air bersih, Perseroan melaksanakan program *reduce, reuse, recycle*, dan *recovery* terhadap air yang digunakan dalam proses produksi di pabrik gula. Khusus berkaitan dengan penggunaan air untuk kebutuhan domestik karyawan, seperti penggunaan untuk kamar mandi/kamar kecil, Perseroan melakukan edukasi penghematan antara lain dengan menempel *sign board* hemat air di keran air.

Progress of Sugarcane Land Expansion in PTPN I Joint Operation (Supporting Co).

1. The sugarcane land expansion is being carried out under a Joint Operation scheme between PT SGN and PTPN I SupportingCo (formerly PTPN XIV) with an area of 6,197 hectares (based on the feasibility study by PT RPN);
2. A land mapping survey was conducted by PT SGN team in the first week of November 2023, resulting in a potential development area of 5,738 hectares;
3. As of December 31, 2023, the process is still in the discussion phase of the agreement clauses (Cooperation Agreement/ PKS);
4. Funding from PT SGN for plant maintenance work is being carried out based on the signed Heads of Agreement (HoA) while awaiting the completion of the Cooperation Agreement process.

Water Management

SGN recognizes that access to clean water is vital for human life and well-being and is acknowledged by the United Nations (UN) as a basic human right. In alignment with this, the 6th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) states, "Ensure access to water and sanitation for all." In this context, the Company strives to manage water usage as efficiently as possible to avoid negative impacts on the environment and the communities surrounding its operations. [GRI 3-3]

In addition to meeting domestic office needs such as drinking water, flushing toilets, washing various kitchen utensils, etc. clean or fresh water ($\leq 1,000 \text{ mg/l Total Dissolved Solids}$) is needed by the Company to process sugarcane into sugar and molasses. In meeting water requirements, the Company is committed to not using groundwater (deep wells). This policy is adopted considering that excessive groundwater usage can lead to the degradation of both the quantity and quality of groundwater, potentially disrupting the sustainability of the surrounding environment. Instead, the Company sources water from underground sources and surface water. In addition to fresh water, the Company does not use any other types of water ($>1,000 \text{ mg/l Total Dissolved Solids}$) in running its operations. [GRI 303-1, 13.7.2]

To reduce the intake of clean water, the Company implements the *reduce, reuse, recycle*, and *recovery* program for the water used in the sugar production process. Specifically, regarding water usage for employees' domestic needs, such as in bathrooms and toilets, the Company promotes water-saving practices, including placing water-saving signs on faucets.

Per 31 Desember 2023, total volume penggunaan/pengambilan air tercatat sebesar 62.503.679,39 meter kubik, naik dari tahun sebelumnya sebesar 25.443.941,18 meter kubik. Setelah dikurangi dengan volume air yang dibuang (air limbah) sebesar 14.103.538,98 m³ yang bersumber dari outlet air kondensor, outlet Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL) proses dan outlet air limbah domestik, maka total konsumsi air tahun 2023 adalah sebesar 48.400.140,41 m³. [GRI 303-3, 303-4, 303-5, 13.7.4, 13.7.5, 13.7.6]

Pengelolaan Air Limbah dan Limbah

Operasional usaha SGN dalam mengolah tebu menjadi gula dan tetes, menghasilkan air limbah (efluent) dari pemanfaatan air bersih, serta berbagai limbah, baik cair maupun padat, B3 maupun non-B3. Apabila tidak dikelola dengan baik, maka air limbah maupun limbah merupakan salah satu sumber pencemaran dan kerusakan lingkungan. [GRI 3-3, 13.8.1]

Berkaitan dengan pengelolaan air limbah (efluent) dan limbah, Perseroan berkomitmen untuk mencegah terjadinya pencemaran tanah dan air akibat pembuangan air limbah maupun limbah. Langkah nyata yang dilakukan dalam pengelolaan air limbah, sebagai contoh, sebelum dibuang ke badan air seperti saluran air atau sungai, maka air limbah diolah terlebih dulu di Instalasi Pengolahan Air Limbah (IPAL). Di instalasi ini, pengelolaan air limbah dilakukan dengan metode lumpur aktif yang memanfaatkan mikroorganisme untuk menguraikan zat pencemar dalam air limbah pabrik gula, sekaligus untuk menjaga keseimbangan ekosistem alam di area pabrik gula. [GRI 303-2, 13.7.3]

Selain itu, Perseroan menyadari bahwa kinerja IPAL dipengaruhi oleh besarnya beban pencemar yang masuk. Oleh karena itu, mutu efluen yang masuk ke IPAL dikendalikan sebaik mungkin dengan selalu menjalankan *inhousekeeping* di dalam pabrik. *Inhousekeeping* dilakukan dengan mencegah kebocoran pada pompa dan perpipaan nira, serta meminimalkan adanya cecutan nira yang masuk ke saluran IPAL. Dengan upaya seperti itu, maka kinerja IPAL akan tetap optimal dan pelepasan efluen ke lingkungan dapat memenuhi baku mutu lingkungan dimana pabrik gula di bawah SGN beroperasi.

Kegiatan pengolahan air limbah proses pada saat DMG (Dalam Masa Giling) diikuti dengan pengujian/analisa outlet air limbah dengan acuan parameter dan periode pantau sesuai ketentuan dan peraturan yang berlaku. Aktivitas analisa dilakukan menggunakan *Independent Lab* yang telah terakreditasi KAN. Sementara itu, pada saat LMG (Luar Masa Giling), masing-masing Pabrik Gula melakukan perbaikan dan *maintenance* pada peralatan dan mesin-mesin unit IPAL. Hal tersebut berperan untuk memastikan tidak adanya gangguan operasional unit IPAL pada saat digunakan untuk mengolah air limbah pada musim giling selanjutnya.

Upaya yang dilakukan Perseroan dalam pengolahan air limbah membawa hasil positif. Hasil analisis air limbah yang dilakukan pabrik gula pada musim giling tahun 2023 menunjukkan bahwa kualitas air limbah telah memenuhi baku mutu yang dipersyaratkan. Per 31 Desember 2023, total volume air limbah

As of December 31, 2023, the total volume of water usage/intake was recorded at 62,503,679.39 m³, an increase from the previous year's volume of 25,443,941.18 cubic meters. After subtracting the volume of wastewater discharged, totaling 14,103,538.98 m³, which derived from the condenser water outlet, the wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) processing outlet, and the domestic wastewater outlet, the total water consumption for 2023 amounted to 48,400,140.41 m³. [GRI 303-3, 303-4, 303-5, 13.7.4, 13.7.5, 13.7.6]

Wastewater and Waste Management

The Company's business operations in processing sugarcane into sugar and molasses, produce wastewater (effluent) from the utilization of clean water, as well as various wastes, both liquid and solid, toxic, and hazardous (B3) and non-B3 waste. If not managed properly, wastewater and waste are one of the sources of pollution and environmental damage. [GRI 3-3, 13.8.1]

In relation to wastewater (effluent) and waste management, the Company is committed to preventing land and water pollution due to wastewater and waste disposal. Concrete steps taken in wastewater management, for example, before being discharged into water bodies - such as waterways or rivers, wastewater is first treated at the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). In this installation, wastewater management is carried out using the activated sludge method which utilizes microorganisms to decompose polluting substances in sugar factory wastewater, as well as to maintain the balance of the natural ecosystem in the sugar factory area. [GRI 303-2, 13.7.3]

In addition, the Company realizes that WWTP's performance is influenced by the amount of incoming pollutant load. Therefore, the quality of effluent entering WWTP is controlled as well as possible by always carrying out *inhousekeeping* in the factory. *Inhousekeeping* is carried out by preventing leaks in the pump and sap piping, and minimizing the presence of sap spills entering the WWTP channel. With such efforts, WWTP's performance will remain optimal and the release of effluent to the environment can meet the environmental quality standards where the Company's sugar factories operate.

The wastewater treatment activities During Milling Period (DMG) are followed by testing/analysis of the wastewater outlet with reference to the parameters and monitoring period in accordance with applicable regulations and laws. The analysis activities are conducted using an *Independent Lab* that is accredited by KAN. Meanwhile, during Outside Milling Period (LMG), each sugar factory conducts repairs and maintenance on the equipment and machinery of the WWTP unit. This is to ensure that there are no operational disturbances in the IPAL unit when it is used to treat wastewater in the next milling season.

The efforts made by the Company in wastewater treatment have yielded positive results. The results of the wastewater analysis conducted by the sugar factories during the 2023 milling season show that the wastewater quality has met the required standards. As of December 31, 2023, the total

yang dihasilkan Perseroan dari *outlet* IPAL proses tercatat sebesar 1.284.304,53 meter kubik, naik dibandingkan dengan tahun 2022 yang mencapai 305.806 m³. [GRI 303-4, 13.7.5]

Selain air limbah, Perseroan juga menghasilkan limbah padat dari hasil penggilingan tebu, yaitu ampas tebu (*bagasse*). Limbah yang masuk kategori non-B3 (bahan berbahaya atau beracun) ini dimanfaatkan secara penuh untuk bahan bakar *boiler* sebagai bahan bakar biomassa. Volume limbah ampas tebu tahun 2023 tercatat sebanyak 2.848.726,61 ton, naik dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang mencapai 173.705 ton. Sementara itu, limbah padat berupa blotong yang dihasilkan dari tahap pemurnian diolah/dimanfaatkan sebagai pupuk (dengan campuran abu *boiler*) di lahan-lahan tebu Pabrik Gula. Blotong dijadikan sebagai alternatif bahan baku pembuatan pupuk organik melalui metode pengomposan karena mengandung karbon, nitrogen, fosfat, kalium dan mineral lain. Dalam pengelolaannya, selain dimanfaatkan sebagai pupuk, blotong dan abu *boiler* juga dapat menjadi *profit center* lain bagi Pabrik Gula, yakni melalui kerjasama hingga penjualan kepada pihak ketiga. Volume blotong per 31 Desember 2023 tercatat sebanyak 379.369,33 ton, turun dibandingkan tahun 2022 yang mencapai 421.731,80 ton. Dengan pemanfaatan seperti di atas, maka limbah ampas tebu maupun blotong tidak berdampak negatif bagi lingkungan. [GRI 306-1, 306-3, 306-3, 13.8.2, 13.8.3, 13.8.4]

Sementara itu, berkaitan dengan pengelolaan limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun (B3), SGN berkomitmen untuk memenuhi Peraturan Pemerintah No. 101 Tahun 2014 tentang Pengelolaan Limbah Bahan Berbahaya dan Beracun. Oleh karena pengelolaan limbah B3 memiliki risiko dan bahaya tersendiri, maka Perseroan menggandeng pihak ketiga yang bersertifikat dari Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan. Untuk menghindari risiko terjadinya pencemaran lingkungan, pabrik gula di bawah SGN telah memiliki fasilitas TPS B3 yang digunakan sebagai tempat penampungan sementara limbah B3 sebelum diambil pihak ketiga. Timbulan atau volume limbah B3 dan metode pengolahan selengkapnya disampaikan dalam tabel berikut: [GRI 306-3, 306-4, 306-5, 13.8.4, 13.8.5, 13.8.6]

volume of wastewater produced by the Company from the WWTP processing outlet was recorded at 1.284.304,53 m³, an increase compared to 2022, which reached 305,806 m³. [GRI 303-4, 13.7.5]

In addition to wastewater, the Company also produces solid waste from sugarcane milling, namely bagasse. This waste, which is categorized as non-B3 (hazardous or toxic material), is fully utilized as fuel for boilers, serving as biomass fuel. The volume of bagasse waste in 2023 was recorded at 2,848,726.61 tons, an increase compared to 2022, which reached 173,705 tons. Meanwhile, the solid waste known as blotong, produced during the purification stage, is processed/utilized as fertilizer (mixed with boiler ash) on the sugar factories' sugarcane fields. Blotong is used as an alternative raw material for organic fertilizer production through composting methods since it contains carbon, nitrogen, phosphate, potassium, and other minerals. In its management, in addition to being used as fertilizer, blotong and boiler ash can also become another profit center for Sugar Factories, through cooperation or sales to third parties. As of December 31, 2023, the volume of blotong was recorded at 379,369.33 tons, a decrease compared to 2022, which reached 421,731.80 tons. With such utilization, bagasse and blotong waste do not have a negative impact on the environment. [GRI 306-1, 306-3, 306-3, 13.8.2, 13.8.3, 13.8.4]

Meanwhile, with regards to Hazardous and Toxic (B3) waste management, SGN is committed to comply with Government Regulation No. 101 of 2014 concerning Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management. Since hazardous waste management has its own risks and hazards, the Company collaborates with a third party certified by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. To avoid the risk of environmental pollution, the sugar factories under SGN have established Temporary Storage Facilities for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (TPS B3) that are used as temporary holding sites for hazardous and toxic waste (B3) before third parties collect it. Hazardous and toxic (B3) waste generation or volume and the complete processing methods are presented in the following table: [GRI 306-3, 306-4, 306-5, 13.8.4, 13.8.5, 13.8.6]

Tabel Limbah B3 tahun 2022-2023
Table of Hazardous and Toxic (B3) Waste in 2022-2023

| No. | Jenis Limbah Type of Waste | Satuan Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|---|------------------|--|
| | | | Jumlah Amount | Metode Pengolahan Processing Method | Jumlah Amount | Metode Pengolahan Processing Method |
| 1 | Oli Bekas Used Oil | Ton | 25,82 | Penyimpanan sementara item limbah B3 di TPS LB3 Pabrik Gula, dilanjutkan kerja sama dengan Pihak Ketiga, mulai dari pengangkutan, pengumpulan, sampai dengan pengolah akhir limbah B3. The temporary storage of B3 waste items at Temporary Storage Facilities for Hazardous and Toxic Waste (TPS LB3) in the sugar factories is then followed by cooperation with third parties, covering the transportation, collection, and final processing of B3 waste. | 15,376 | Pihak ke-3; Insinerasi (5,6 ton Gempolkrep) Third party; Incineration (5.6 tons Gempolkrep) |
| 2 | Accu Bekas Used Batteries | Ton | 1,36 | | 0,292 | Pihak ke-3; Insinerasi (0,01 ton Gempolkrep) Third party; Incineration (0.01 tons Gempolkrep) |
| 3 | Lampu TL Bekas Used TL Lamps | Ton | 0,18 | | 0,043 | Pihak ke-3 Third party |

Tabel Limbah B3 tahun 2022-2023
 Table of Hazardous and Toxic (B3) Waste in 2022-2023

| No. | Jenis Limbah Type of Waste | Satuan Unit | 2023 | | 2022 | |
|--------------|--|----------------|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| | | | Jumlah Amount | Metode Pengolahan Processing Method | Jumlah Amount | Metode Pengolahan Processing Method |
| 4 | Limbah Elektronik Electronic Waste | Ton | 0,14 | | 4,604 | Pihak ke-3; Insinerasi (0,02 ton Gempolkrep) Third party; Incineration (0.02 tons Gempolkrep) |
| 5 | Filter Oli Bekas Used Oil Filter | - | - | | 2,266 | Pihak ke-3; Insinerasi (0,005 ton Gempolkrep) Third party; Incineration (0.005 tons Gempolkrep) |
| 6 | Cartridge Tinta Bekas / Used Ink Cartridge | Ton | 0,01 | | | |
| 7 | Kain Majun Bekas Used Moss Cloth | Ton | 0,29 | | 0,124 | Pihak ke-3; Insinerasi (0,006 ton Gempolkrep) Third party; Incineration (0.006 tons Gempolkrep) |
| Total | | Ton | 27,78 | | 22,705 | |
| Total | | | | | | |

Pada tahun pelaporan, rata-rata Pabrik Gula di bawah naungan SGN menggunakan metode pengolahan bekerja sama dengan pihak ketiga, mulai dari pengangkutan hingga pengolahannya, terkecuali di PG Gempolkrep. Di pabrik ini, pengolahan limbah B3 dilakukan dengan menggunakan insinerasi, yaitu teknik pengolahan limbah B3 yang dapat memusnahkan komponen berbahaya dan beracun pada limbah dengan cara membakar menggunakan temperatur optimum sebesar 1.400 – 1.800 Fahrenheit. Tujuan dari metode insinerasi limbah B3 yaitu mereduksi volume dan jumlah limbah B3 hingga 90% dan 75%. [GRI 306-2, 13.8.3]

Pengelolaan Energi

SGN menggunakan dua jenis energi dalam menjalankan usaha yaitu listrik dan bahan bakar minyak (BBM). Energi dimanfaatkan Perseroan sebagai *power plan* produksi dan *boiler* guna menghasilkan uap panas penggerak. Sebagian besar energi listrik Perseroan berasal dari pemanfaatan biomassa ampas tebu sebagai sumber energi terbarukan yang ramah lingkungan, dan sebagian lagi dipasok oleh PLN. Bahkan, di SGN, penggunaan energi dari sumber biomassa menghasilkan hampir 100% pasokan energi untuk *power plan* dan *boiler*. Oleh karena itu, listrik dari PLN dan genset hanya digunakan untuk penerangan pabrik dan kebutuhan kantor (penerangan dan peralatan), dan sebagian kecil digunakan sebagai *supporting* saat *start up* proses produksi. [GRI 3-3]

Sesuai dengan salah satu prinsip 3R, yaitu *Reduce*, Perseroan melakukan efisiensi penggunaan energi melalui berbagai kebijakan. Untuk menghemat listrik, selain menggunakan lampu hemat energi, semua piranti elektronik yang tidak dipakai harus dimatikan, semua lampu juga dimatikan begitu jam kantor selesai dan sebagainya. Adapun penghematan BBM dilakukan antara lain dengan mengoptimalkan rapat secara *online* sebagai alternatif pengganti rapat tatap muka (*offline*). [GRI 302-4, 305-5, 13.1.6]

During the reporting year, sugar factories under SGN's management commonly used a waste treatment method involving cooperation with third parties, from transportation to processing, except at Gempolkrep Sugar Factory. At this factory, B3 waste treatment is conducted using incineration, a technique that can destroy the hazardous and toxic components of the waste by burning it at an optimal temperature of 1,400 – 1,800 Fahrenheit. The purpose of the B3 waste incineration method is to reduce the volume and amount of B3 waste by 90% and 75%, respectively. [GRI 306-2, 13.8.3]

Energy Management

SGN uses two types of energy in its operations: electricity and fuel oil (BBM). The Company utilizes energy for production power plants and boilers to generate steam. The majority of SGN's electricity comes from utilizing bagasse biomass as a renewable and environmentally friendly energy source, with the remaining supplied by PLN. In reality, at SGN, nearly 100% of the energy supply for power plants and boilers is generated from biomass sources. Therefore, electricity from PLN and generators is only used for factory lighting, office needs (lighting and equipment), and a small portion is used to as a supporting during the start-up of production process. [GRI 3-3]

In accordance with one of the 3R principles, namely *Reduce*, the Company has made efficient use of energy through various policies. To save electricity, in addition to using energy-efficient lamps, all unused electronic devices must be turned off, and all lights are turned off after office hours, etc. Fuel savings are carried out, among others, by optimizing online meetings as an alternative to face-to-face meetings (offline). [GRI 302-4, 305-5, 13.1.6]

Seiring dengan itu, untuk meningkatkan efisiensi energi dan manajemen bahan bakar, Perseroan melakukan berbagai kebijakan yaitu *rearrangement distribusi power* dalam pabrik dan perbaikan faktor daya, optimalisasi penggunaan *power* dalam pabrik, peningkatan efisiensi *boiler*, serta penyempurnaan *vapour bleeding* dan operasionalnya. Kebijakan lain, SGN menyempurnakan perpipaan dan sistem uap proses, pemenuhan Bahan Bakar Alternatif (BBA) untuk pabrik gula di luar Jawa dan pabrik gula yang berpotensi surplus ampas di wilayah Jawa untuk *steam test* dan awal giling, pemenuhan pemberian ampas untuk pabrik gula nonsurplus ampas untuk *steam test*, serta pemenuhan ampas seluruh pabrik gula non-surplus untuk awal giling berasal dari pabrik gula potensi surplus. Implementasi berbagai kebijakan tersebut membuat Perseroan bisa menghemat pengeluaran energi sebesar Rp 125 miliar jika dibanding tahun 2022. [GRI 302-5, 305-5, 13.1.6]

Selain listrik, SGN juga menggunakan bahan bakar minyak, terkhusus jenis solar, sebagai sumber energi. Selain untuk kendaraan operasional dan kendaraan mesin diesel (*lorry*), solar merupakan sumber energi untuk mengoperasikan genset yang digunakan untuk operasional turbin pada saat awal giling dan/ atau apabila terdapat kendala pada *boiler*.

Sementara itu, untuk konsumsi energi di luar organisasi di antaranya pemakaian energi oleh pemasok yang tergabung dalam rantai pasokan, SGN tidak bisa menyampaikan datanya karena dalam perjanjian kerja sama dengan pemasok tidak terdapat klausul tentang pencatatan volume energi yang dikeluarkan oleh mitra. Namun demikian, sesuai dengan Standar Akuntansi dan Pelaporan Rantai Nilai Korporat (Cakupan 3) Protokol GRK (Gas Rumah Kaca), Perseroan melakukan identifikasi konsumsi energi yang relevan di luar organisasi, yaitu kategori hulu berupa perjalanan bisnis, terkhusus perjalanan dengan menggunakan pesawat terbang. Dalam laporan ini, perjalanan dengan pesawat terbang merujuk pada perjalanan Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi. Volume energi atau bahan bakar yang dikonsumsi dari perjalanan dinas dengan pesawat terbang pada tahun 2023 dihitung dengan kalkulator emisi karbon ICAO (*International Civil Aviation Organization*/ Asosiasi Penerbangan Sipil Internasional). [GRI 302-2]

Along with that, to improve energy efficiency and fuel management, the Company carried out various policies, namely rearrangement of power distribution in the plant and improvement of power factor, optimization of power usage in the plant, improvement of boiler efficiency, and improvement of vapour bleeding and its operation. Another policy is SGN's improvement of piping and process steam systems, the fulfillment of Alternative Fuel (BBA) for sugar factories outside Java and those with surplus bagasse in Java for steam tests and start of milling, financing for bagasse supply for non-surplus sugar factories for steam tests, and bagasse supply for all non-surplus sugar factories during start of milling from surplus-potential sugar factories. The implementation of these various policies enabled the Company to save energy expenses by IDR125 billion compared to 2022. [GRI 302-5, 305-5, 13.1.6]

In addition to electricity, SGN also uses fuel oil, specifically diesel, as an energy source. In addition to being used for operational vehicles and diesel engine vehicles (*lorry*), diesel is also an energy source for operating generators used for turbine operations during the start of milling and/or when there are issues with the boiler.

Meanwhile, for energy consumption outside the organization, including the energy usage by suppliers within the supply chain, SGN cannot provide the data because the cooperation agreements with suppliers do not include clauses regarding the recording of energy volumes used by partners. However, in accordance with the Corporate Value Chain Accounting and Reporting Standard (Scope 3) of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, the Company identifies relevant energy consumption outside the organization, specifically in the upstream category, such as office travel, particularly air travel. In this report, air travel refers to the travel of the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors. The volume of energy or fuel consumed from office travel by air in 2023 was calculated using the ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) carbon emission calculator. [GRI 302-2].

Konsumsi Energi dari Perjalanan Dinas dengan Pesawat oleh Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi Tahun 2022-2023 Energy Consumption of Office Travel by Airplane Travel by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors in 2022-2023

| Tahun Year | Total Perjalanan Total Travel | Total Jarak (KM) Total Distance (KM) | Total BBM (KG) Total Fuel (KG) | Total BBM Total Fuel | | Total Energi Total Energy(GJ) |
|---------------|----------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | | | Liter | Kiloliter | |
| 2023 | 148 | 171.848 | 994.040 | 1.242.550 | 1.243 | 49.966 |
| 2022 | 89 | 94.104 | 558.722 | 698.403 | 698 | 28.058 |

Konversi kilogram ke liter Conversion of kilogram to liter: <https://iataops.com/conversion/>
Konversi liter ke Gigajoules Conversion of liter to Gigajoules: <https://www.unitconverters.net/energy/fuel-oil-equivalent-kiloliter-to-gigajoule.htm>

Berdasarkan uraian di atas, konsumsi energi dan intensitas energi SGN per 31 Desember 2023 adalah sebagai berikut: [GRI 302-1]

Based on the description above, SGN's energy consumption and energy intensity as of December 31, 2023, are as follows: [GRI 302-1]

Tabel Konsumsi Energi Listrik Tahun 2022-2023

Total Electricity Consumption in 2022-2023

| Jenis Energi Type of Energy | Satuan Unit | 2023 | 2022 |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Listrik dari PLN Electricity from PLN | kWh | 88.009.266 | 22.139 .673 |
| | Gigajoule | 316.833 | 79.703 |
| Listrik dari Biomassa Electricity from Biomass | kWh | 334.259.488 | 61.085.590 |
| | Gigajoule | 1.203.334 | 219.908 |
| BBM (Solar) Fuel (Diesel) | Kiloliter | 367 | 563* |
| | Gigajoule | 14.753 | 22.631* |
| Avtur dari Perjalanan Dinas dengan Pesawat Aviation Fuel from Office Travel by Airplane | Kiloliter | 1.243 | 698 |
| | Gigajoule | 49.966 | 28.058 |
| Jumlah Total | Gigajoule | 1.584.886 | 350.300 |
| Jumlah Penjualan Total Sales | Juta Rupiah IDR Million | 3.776.277 | 3.584.920 |
| Intensitas Energi Energy Intensity [GRI 302-3] | GJ/Juta Rupiah GJ/IDR Million | 0,41 | 0,10 |

*disajikan kembali

 Konversi kWh ke Gigajoule : <https://www.convertunits.com/from/kWh/to/gigajoule>
 restated

 Conversion of kWh to Gigajoules : <https://www.convertunits.com/from/kWh/to/gigajoule>

Pengelolaan Emisi

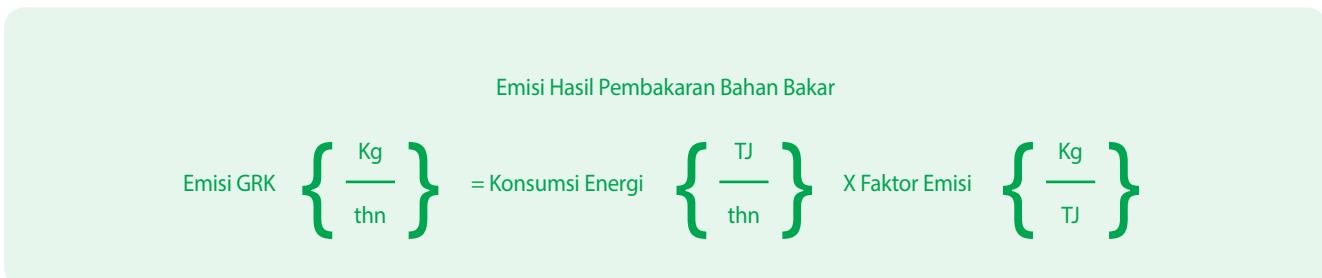
Emisi gas rumah kaca (GRK) merupakan salah satu penyebab terjadinya pemanasan global dan perubahan iklim. Oleh karena dampak negatif pemanasan global dan perubahan iklim sedemikian nyata bagi bumi dan kehidupan di atasnya, maka Perseroan berkomitmen untuk menahan laju fenomena global tersebut dengan melakukan pengelolaan emisi dengan baik. Kebijakan nyata yang dilakukan adalah mengurangi emisi dengan melakukan efisiensi penggunaan energi. Dalam laporan ini, emisi yang dilaporkan adalah emisi GRK langsung (cakupan 1) yang dihasilkan dari penggunaan solar, emisi GRK (Cakupan 2) tidak langsung yang bersumber dari penggunaan listrik dari PLN, dan emisi GRK (Cakupan 3) tidak langsung lainnya dari perjalanan dinas dengan pesawat terbang. Adapun emisi GRK dominan yang dihasilkan, baik cakupan 1, 2 dan 3, adalah karbon dioksida (CO2). [GRI 3-3, 13.1.1]

Perseroan menghitung emisi GRK (Cakupan 1) langsung dengan metode yang lazim dipakai di Indonesia dan negara-negara non-Annex 1 (negara berkembang) yaitu Tier-1. Dengan metode ini, Perseroan menghitung emisi berdasarkan data konsumsi energi dikalikan faktor emisi default IPCC 2019 (*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*/Panel Antarpemerintah tentang Perubahan Iklim).

Emission Management

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are one of the causes of global warming and climate change. Due to the significant negative impacts of global warming and climate change on the Earth and life on it, the Company is committed to mitigating these global phenomena by effectively managing emissions. A concrete policy implemented is reducing emissions by improving energy efficiency. In this report, the emissions reported are direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) resulting from the use of diesel fuel, indirect GHG emissions (Scope 2) sourced from the use of electricity from PLN, and other indirect GHG emissions (Scope 3) from office travel by airplane. The dominant GHG emission produced in Scope 1, 2, and 3 is carbon dioxide (CO2). [GRI 3-3, 13.1.1]

The Company calculates direct GHG emissions (Scope 1) using the method commonly used in Indonesia and non-Annex 1 countries (developing countries), namely Tier-1. With this method, the Company calculates emissions based on energy consumption data multiplied by the IPCC 2019 (*Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change*) default emission factor.



Sesuai rumus di atas, maka selama tahun pelaporan, Perseroan menghasilkan emisi gas rumah kaca langsung [cakupan 1] dari penggunaan solar selama tahun 2023 sebesar 979.009 kgCO₂eq, turun dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang mencapai 1.502.877 kgCO₂eq. [GRI 305-1, 13.1.2]

Selanjutnya, untuk menghitung emisi gas rumah kaca tidak langsung [cakupan 2, yaitu yang bersumber dari energi dari luar berupa listrik] diperoleh dengan mengalikan konsumsi listrik (dalam Kwh per tahun) dengan *average grid emission factor* yang dikeluarkan Kementerian ESDM merujuk RUPTL PLN 2015-2024 yaitu sebesar 0,934 kgCO₂/Kwh (2017). Berdasarkan perhitungan itu, emisi gas rumah kaca tidak langsung [cakupan 2] dari penggunaan energi listrik tahun 2023 tercatat sebesar 82.201 ton CO₂eq, naik dibandingkan tahun sebelumnya yang mencapai 20.678 ton CO₂eq. [GRI 305-2, 13.1.3]

Adapun emisi gas rumah kaca tidak langsung lainnya (Cakupan 3) dihitung dengan kalkulator emisi karbon yang dikeluarkan oleh Organisasi Penerbangan Sipil Internasional (*International Civil Aviation Organization/ICAO*). Emisi dihitung berdasarkan kelas kabin (ekonomi dan premium/bisnis) dan jarak perjalanan antara bandara keberangkatan dan tujuan. Berdasar rekapitulasi perjalanan dinas Dewan Komisaris dan Direksi selama tahun 2023, maka emisi gas rumah kaca tidak langsung lainnya (Cakupan 3) adalah sebagai berikut: [GRI 305-3, 13.1.4]

In accordance with the above formula, during the reporting year, the Company generated direct greenhouse gas emissions [scope 1] from the use of diesel fuel of 979,009 kgCO₂eq, a decline compared to previous year of 1,502,877 tons CO₂eq. [GRI 305-1, 13.1.2]

Furthermore, to calculate indirect greenhouse gas emissions [scope 2, which is sourced from external energy in the form of electricity] is obtained by multiplying electricity consumption (in Kwh per year) with the average grid emission factor issued by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources referring to the 2015-2024 PLN RUPTL, which is 0.934 kgCO₂/Kwh (2017). Based on this calculation, indirect greenhouse gas emissions [scope 2] from electrical energy use in 2023 were recorded at 82.201 tons CO₂eq, an increase compared to previous year of 20,678 tons CO₂eq. [GRI 305-2, 13.1.3]

Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) were calculated using the carbon emission calculator issued by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). The emissions were calculated based on cabin class (economy and premium/business) and the distance traveled between departure and destination airports. Based on the summary of office travels by the Board of Commissioners and Board of Directors throughout 2023, the other indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3) are as follows: [GRI 305-3, 13.1.4]

| 2023 | | 2022 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jumlah Penggunaan Pesawat Terbang Number of Airplane Usage | Emisi Emissions (Kg CO ₂ eq) | Jumlah Penggunaan Pesawat Terbang Number of Airplane Usage | Emisi Emissions (Kg CO ₂ eq) |
| 148 | 14.551 | 89 | 8.887 |

Selanjutnya, intensitas emisi dihitung dengan menggunakan rumus berikut:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|
| Intensitas Emisi | = | Jumlah emisi cakupan 1 + cakupan 2 + cakupan 3 |
| Emission Intensity | = | Jumlah penjualan |
| | | Total emissions (scope 1+ scope 2 + scope 3) |
| | | Total sales |

Subsequently, emission intensity is calculated using the following formula:

Sesuai rumus di atas didapat intensitas emisi GRK tahun 2023 adalah sebesar 0,28 kgCO₂eq/Juta Rupiah, mengalami perbaikan dibandingkan tahun 2022, yaitu 0,43 kgCO₂eq/Juta Rupiah. [GRI 305-4, 13.1.5]

According to the formula above, the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity for 2023 reached 0.28 kgCO₂eq/IDR Million, an improvement compared to 2022, which was 0.43 kgCO₂eq/ IDR Million. [GRI 305-4, 13.1.5]

Pengelolaan emisi yang juga mendapat perhatian Perseroan adalah emisi terkait nitrogen oksida (NOx), sulfur oksida (SOx), dan emisi udara signifikan lainnya. Salah satu indikator utamanya adalah terpenuhinya baku mutu kualitas udara sesuai dengan Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 22 Tahun

The Company also pays attention to the management of emissions related to nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur oxides (SOx), and other significant air emissions. One of the main indicators is compliance with air quality standards as stipulated in the Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No.

2021 tentang Penyelenggaraan Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup. Jenis emisi dan pencemar udara dapat berupa gas atau partikulat, seperti karbon monoksida (CO), nitrogen oksida (NOx), sulfur dioksida (SO₂), dan hidrokarbon (HC). Hasil pengukuran tahun 2023 di sejumlah lokasi antara lain menunjukkan hasil kadar NOx sebesar 73,30 mg/Nm³, SOx sebesar 17,23 mg/Nm³ dan HC sebesar 16,33 mg/Nm³ di mana hasil tersebut di bawah ambang baku mutu yang berlaku. [GRI 305-7, 13.18]

Selain emisi GRK Cakupan 1, 2 dan 3, serta emisi udara, Perseroan mendukung penuh kebijakan pemerintah untuk memperketat penggunaan berbagai bahan yang menghasilkan emisi zat perusak lapisan ozon (*Ozone Depletion Potential/ODP*) atau Bahan Perusak Ozon (BPO). Zat ini biasa terdapat di mesin pendingin ruangan (AC), kulkas, dan tabung pemadam api. BPO adalah senyawa kimia yang berpotensi dapat bereaksi dengan molekul ozon di lapisan stratosfer. Ada 23 senyawa kimia yang dikategorikan sebagai BPO, yakni CC-I4, CH-3, CC-13, CH3BR, CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115, CFC-13, CFC-111, CFC-217, CFC-216, CFC-215, CFC-214, CFC-213, CFC-212, CFC-211, Halon-1211, Halon-1301, Halon-2402, R-500, R-502.

Sebagai korporasi yang bergerak di bidang agrobisnis dan agroindustri, Perseroan tidak memproduksi, mengimpor, dan mengekspor BPO untuk menjalankan operasional usaha. Namun demikian, Perseroan menggunakan senyawa aktif untuk beberapa peralatan kerja, seperti refrigeran atau pendingin untuk AC dan kulkas, maupun zat pemadam api untuk alat pemadam api ringan (APAR). Penggunaan refrigeran atau pemadam api, SGN telah menggunakan senyawa yang ramah lingkungan dan tidak merusak lapisan ozon. Adapun untuk zat pemadam api untuk alat pemadam api ringan), senyawa ramah lingkungan yang digunakan adalah jenis CO₂, Dry Powder, atau Foam [GRI 305-6, 13.17]

Pengelolaan Lingkungan (PROPER & Industri Hijau)

Penilaian PROPER SGN Periode 2022-2023 dilakukan melalui mekanisme pelaporan dan penilaian pada aplikasi SIMPEL KLHK sesuai masing-masing akun pabrik gula. Sesuai dengan Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pengendalian Pencemaran Dan Kerusakan Lingkungan Nomor SK.23/PPKL/SET.6/WAS.3/3/2023 tentang Peserta PROPER periode Juli 2022 - Juni 2023 dinyatakan sebanyak 30 pabrik gula dalam lingkup SGN menjadi peserta penilaian program PROPER periode Juli 2022 s.d. Juni 2023. Arahan bagi unit-unit pabrik gula peserta PROPER 2022-2023 telah disampaikan melalui surat Direktur Utama PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara nomor BD01-KOLE-SBI/20230524.002 tanggal 24 Mei 2023 perihal Peserta PROPER tahun 2022-2023 dan Pemenuhan Kelengkapan Data Akun SIMPEL KLHK. Seluruh Pabrik Gula Peserta PROPER telah melengkapi data - data penilaian PROPER yang mencakup:

1. Perlengkapan data PPA (Pengendalian Pencemaran Air).
2. Perlengkapan data PPU (Pengendalian Pencemaran Udara).
3. Perlengkapan data PLB3 (Pengelolaan Limbah B3).
4. Perlengkapan data Laporan RKL-RPL / UKL-UPL.
5. Perlengkapan Tanda Terima Elektronik SIMPEL.

22 of 2021 concerning the Implementation of Environmental Protection and Management. Types of emissions and air pollutants can include gases or particulates, such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and hydrocarbons (HC). The 2023 measurements at several locations among others showed that NOx level of 73.30 mg/Nm³, SOx level of 17.23 mg/Nm³, and HC level of 16.33 mg/Nm³, all of which were below the applicable quality standards. [GRI 305-7, 13.18]

In addition to Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions, as well as air emissions, the Company fully supports the government's policy to tighten the use of various substances that produce ozone-depleting emissions (Ozone Depletion Potential/ODP) or Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS). These substances are commonly found in air conditioners (AC), refrigerators, and fire extinguishers. ODS are chemical compounds that have the potential to react with ozone molecules in the stratosphere. There are 23 chemical compounds categorized as ODS, including CC-I4, CH-3, CC-13, CH3BR, CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113, CFC-114, CFC-115, CFC-13, CFC-111, CFC-217, CFC-216, CFC-215, CFC-214, CFC-213, CFC-212, CFC-211, Halon-1211, Halon-1301, Halon-2402, R-500, and R-502.

As a corporation engaged in agribusiness and agro-industry, the Company does not produce, import, or export ODS for its business operations. However, the Company uses active compounds in some of its equipment, such as refrigerants for ACs and refrigerators, as well as fire extinguishing agents for portable fire extinguishers (APAR). For the use of refrigerants or fire extinguishers, SGN has adopted environmentally friendly and ozone-safe compounds. The environmentally friendly fire extinguishing agents used in portable fire extinguishers include CO₂, Dry Powder, or Foam [GRI 305-6, 13.17]

Environmental Management (PROPER & Green Industry)

SGN's 2022-2023 PROPER assessment was conducted through reporting and evaluation mechanisms on SIMPEL KLHK application in accordance with the respective sugar factory accounts. According to the Decree of the Director General of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage No. SK.23/PPKL/SET.6/WAS.3/3/2023 concerning PROPER Participants for the July 2022 - June 2023 period, a total of 30 sugar factories within SGN's scope were listed as PROPER program participants for this period. Directions for the 2022-2023 PROPER participating sugar factories was communicated via the letter from the President Director of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara No. BD01-KOLE-SBI/20230524.002 dated May 24, 2023, concerning the 2022-2023 PROPER participants and the completion of SIMPEL KLHK account data. All PROPER participating sugar factories have completed the PROPER assessment data, which includes:

1. Data on PPA (Water Pollution Control).
2. Data on PPU (Air Pollution Control).
3. Data on PLB3 (Hazardous and Toxic Waste Management).
4. Data on RKL-RPL / UKL-UPL Reports.
5. Electronic Receipt of SIMPEL.

Hasil penilaian PROPER SGN Periode 2022 - 2023 sesuai Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.1353/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/12/2023 tanggal 15 Desember 2023 tentang Hasil Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan Dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Tahun 2022 – 2023 adalah sebagai berikut:

The results of the 2022-2023 PROPER assessment for SGN, according to the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. SK.1353/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/12/2023 dated December 15, 2023, concerning the Results of Company Performance Ratings in Environmental Management for 2022 - 2023, are as follows:

Tabel Penilaian Sertifikasi PROPER Pabrik Gula
Table of PROPER Certification Assessment for Sugar Factories

| No | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Evaluator | Peringkat Rating |
|----|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | PG Djombang Baru | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 2 | PG Tjoekir | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 3 | PG Lestari | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 4 | PG Meritjan | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 5 | PG Ngadiredjo | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 6 | PG Modjopangoong | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 7 | PG Soedhono | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 8 | PG Poerwodadie | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 9 | PG Pagottan | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 10 | PG Kedawoeng | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 11 | PG Wonolangan | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 12 | PG Panji | KLHK The Ministry of Environment and Forestry | BIRU BLUE |
| 13 | PG Kwala Madu | Provinsi Province | MERAH RED |
| 14 | PG Bunga Mayang | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 15 | PG Cinta Manis | Provinsi Province | DITANGGUHKAN SUSPENDED |
| 16 | PG Sragi | Provinsi Province | MERAH RED |
| 17 | PG Rendeng | Provinsi Province | MERAH RED |
| 18 | PG Mojo | Provinsi Province | MERAH RED |
| 19 | PG Kremboong | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 20 | PG Gempolkrep | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 21 | PG Pesantren Baru | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 22 | PG Redjosarie | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 23 | PG Gending | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 24 | PG Djatiroto | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |

Tabel Penilaian Sertifikasi PROPER Pabrik Gula
 Table of PROPER Certification Assessment for Sugar Factories

| No | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Evaluator | Peringkat Rating |
|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 25 | PG Semboro | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 26 | PG Pradjekan | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 27 | PG Wringinanom | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 28 | PG Bone | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 29 | PG Camming | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |
| 30 | PG Takalar | Provinsi Province | BIRU BLUE |

Sebelum SK.1353/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/12/2023 tersebut dikeluarkan, 4 (empat) Pabrik Gula di atas (PG Kwala Madu, PG Sragi, PG Rendeng dan PG Mojo) telah ditetapkan menjadi Calon Kandidat Hijau PROPER Periode 2022–2023 sesuai Keputusan Direktur Jenderal Pengendalian Pencemaran Dan Kerusakan Lingkungan selaku Ketua Tim Teknis Proper Nomor: SK.67/PPKL/SET.6/WAS.2/9/2023 tanggal 29 September 2023 tentang Calon Kandidat Hijau PROPER Periode 2022–2023. Pada dasarnya setiap Perusahaan yang telah ditetapkan sebagai Calon Kandidat Hijau PROPER adalah telah memenuhi keseluruhan kriteria ketaatan pada level peringkat biru. Sementara itu, status peringkat ditangguhkan bagi PG Cinta Manis berhubungan dengan adanya sanksi atas kejadian KARHUTLAH (Kebakaran Hutan dan Lahan) pada Musim Giling 2023.

Lebih lanjut, berdasarkan Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Republik Indonesia Nomor 546 Tahun 2024 tentang Perubahan Kedua Atas Keputusan Menteri Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan Nomor SK.1353/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/12/2023 tentang Hasil Penilaian Peringkat Kinerja Perusahaan dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Tahun 2022–2023 dari ke-4 pabrik gula yang mendapat peringkat merah dan PG Cinta Manis yang ditangguhkan terdapat 2 (dua) pabrik yang berubah peringkat menjadi Biru dengan detail sebagai berikut:

Prior to the issuance of SK.1353/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/12/2023, the four sugar factories (PG Kwala Madu, PG Sragi, PG Rendeng, and PG Mojo) were designated as Green PROPER Candidates for the 2022–2023 period, according to the Decree of the Director General of Pollution Control and Environmental Damage as the Head of PROPER Technical Team No. SK.67/PPKL/SET.6/WAS.2/9/2023 dated September 29, 2023, concerning Green PROPER Candidates for the 2022–2023 period. In principle, every company designated as a Green PROPER Candidate has met all compliance criteria at the blue rating level. Meanwhile, the rating status for PG Cinta Manis was suspended due to sanctions related to the occurrence of forest and land fires (KARHUTLAH) during the 2023 milling season.

Furthermore, based on the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 546 of 2024 concerning the Second Amendment to Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry No. SK.1353/MENLHK/SETJEN/KUM.I/12/2023 concerning the Results of Company Performance Ratings in Environmental Management for 2022–2023, among the four sugar factories that received a red rating and PG Cinta Manis whose rating was suspended, two factories had their ratings changed to Blue, with the following details:

Tabel Rincian Peringkat PROPER Pabrik Gula
 Table of Detailed PROPER Rating of Sugar Factories

| No. | Pabrik Gula Sugar Factory (PG) | Peringkat Rating |
|-----|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | PG Kwala Madu | Merah Red |
| 2 | PG Sragi | Merah Red |
| 3 | PG Rendeng | Biru Blue |
| 4 | PG Mojo | Biru Blue |
| 5 | PG Cinta Manis | Ditangguhkan Suspended |

Industri Hijau

Keikutsertaan SGN dalam program Sertifikasi Industri Hijau oleh Kementerian Perindustrian pada tahun 2023 diwakili oleh Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep. Di dalam persiapan pelaksanaan program tersebut, Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep didampingi langsung oleh PT Sucofindo. Rangkaian alur proses yang telah diikuti mencakup Site Visit 1, Konsinyering 1, Site Visit 2 dan Konsinyering 2. Perolehan nilai hasil evaluasi Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep pada tiap-tiap tahapan penilaian sebagai berikut:

1. Nilai hasil evaluasi pada Site Visit 1 sebesar 64%.
2. Nilai hasil evaluasi pada Konsinyering 1 sebesar 84%.
3. Nilai hasil evaluasi pada Site Visit 2 sebesar 91%.
4. Nilai hasil evaluasi pada Konsinyering 2 sebesar 97%.

Dalam perjalannya, terdapat satu aspek penilaian yang belum terpenuhi dalam rangkaian penilaian Sertifikasi Industri Hijau sehingga hasil evaluasi penilaian Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep belum dapat memenuhi 100%. Aspek penilaian tersebut adalah aspek bahan baku dimana sesuai PERMENPERIN No. 9 Tahun 2020 bahwa pada aspek bahan baku dipersyaratkan kriteria Rasio GKP per tebu minimum 8,5%. Sampai dengan periode ini, Pabrik Gula Gempolkrep masih menunggu hasil evaluasi dan rekomendasi dari pihak PT Sucofindo sehubungan dengan kelanjutan proses Sertifikasi Industri Hijau. Adapun pada level penentu kebijakan, selanjutnya akan dilakukan tinjauan ulang terkait regulasi pada PERMENPERIN No. 9 Tahun 2020 aspek bahan baku pada kriteria Rasio GKP per tebu sebesar Minimum 8,5%.

Kepatuhan dan Pengaduan Masalah Lingkungan [GRI 2-25]

Untuk memastikan agar komitmen terhadap kelestarian lingkungan berjalan dengan baik dan sesuai rencana, SGN melibatkan para pemangku kepentingan untuk turut berpartisipasi dalam mengawasi berjalannya kegiatan-kegiatan yang terkait lingkungan hidup. Jika terdapat masalah lingkungan yang disebabkan oleh kegiatan operasional Perseroan, pemangku kepentingan dapat menyampaikannya melalui:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Situs Web | : sinergigula.com |
| Surel | : contact@sinergigula.com |
| Instagram | : @sinergigulanusantara |
| TikTok | : @sinergi.gula |
| YouTube | : @sinergigulanusantara |
| Facebook | : Sinergi Gula Nusantara |

Per 31 Desember 2023, SGN menerima 1 (satu) pengaduan lingkungan terkait polusi udara akibat abu boiler PG Pesantren Baru dan telah ditindaklanjuti melalui:

1. Mediasi dengan warga sekitar.
2. Perbaikan peralatan pengendali cemaran udara pada boiler.
3. Koordinasi dengan DLHKP Kota Kediri.

Green Industry

SGN's participation in the Green Industry Certification program by the Ministry of Industry in 2023 was represented by Gempolkrep Sugar Factory. During the preparation for the program, Gempolkrep Sugar Factory was directly supported by PT Sucofindo. The process flow followed includes Site Visit 1, Workshop 1, Site Visit 2, and Workshop 2. The evaluation scores obtained by Gempolkrep Sugar Factory at each assessment stage are as follows:

1. The evaluation score from Site Visit 1 was 64%.
2. The evaluation score from Workshop 1 was 84%.
3. The evaluation score from Site Visit 2 was 91%.
4. The evaluation score from Workshop 2 was 97%.

Throughout the process, there was one assessment aspect that was not fully met, which prevented Gempolkrep Sugar Factory from achieving a 100% evaluation score in the Green Industry Certification assessment. This aspect was related to raw materials, where according to Regulation of the Ministry of Industry No. 9 of 2020, the raw material aspect requires a minimum GKP (White Crystal Sugar) ratio of 8.5% per sugarcane. As of this period, Gempolkrep Sugar Factory is still awaiting the evaluation results and recommendations from PT Sucofindo regarding the continuation of Green Industry Certification process. At the policy-making level, a review will be conducted on the Regulation of the Ministry of Industry No. 9 of 2020 concerning the raw material aspect with a minimum GKP ratio of 8.5% per sugarcane.

Environmental Compliance and Issue Complaints [GRI 2-25]

To ensure that the commitment to environmental sustainability runs well and according to plan, SGN involves stakeholders to participate in overseeing the running of activities related to the environment. If there is an environmental issue caused by the Company's operational activities, stakeholders may address it through:

| | |
|-----------|--|
| Situs Web | : sinergigula.com |
| Surel | : contact@sinergigula.com |
| Instagram | : @sinergigulanusantara |
| TikTok | : @sinergi.gula |
| YouTube | : @sinergigulanusantara |
| Facebook | : Sinergi Gula Nusantara |

As of December 31, 2023, SGN received 1 (one) environmental complaint related to air pollution caused by boiler ash from Pesantren Baru Sugar Factory. The complaint has been addressed through the following actions:

1. Mediation with local residents.
2. Improvement of air pollution control equipment on the boiler.
3. Coordination with the Environmental and Forestry Service (DLHKP) of Kediri City.





KINERJA SOSIAL KEBERLANJUTAN

Sustainability Environmental Performance

KINERJA SOSIAL KEBERLANJUTAN

SUSTAINABILITY SOCIAL PERFORMANCE

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) secara konsisten mewujudkan keselarasan antara kinerja aspek ekonomi, sosial dan lingkungan dalam menjalankan usaha. Perseroan meyakini, keselarasan antara ketiga aspek merupakan pondasi untuk terus bertumbuhnya kinerja dari tahun ke tahun secara berkesinambungan.

Kinerja aspek sosial merujuk pada berbagai aktivitas Perseroan dalam memenuhi tanggung jawab sosial kepada para pemangku kepentingan, baik pemangku kepentingan internal maupun eksternal, beserta dampak yang ditimbulkannya. Pemangku kepentingan internal SGN adalah pemegang saham, manajemen, serta karyawan lintas divisi dan beragam level jabatan. Adapun pemangku kepentingan eksternal di antaranya pelanggan, pemasok, pemerintah, dan masyarakat di sekitar lokasi Perseroan beroperasi, termasuk penerima manfaat Program Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan (TJSL) / Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (*Corporate Social Responsibility / CSR*).

Merujuk keberagaman pemangku kepentingan di atas, maka aspek sosial SGN dalam memenuhi tanggung jawab kepada para pemangku kepentingan juga beraneka rupa, seperti ketenagakerjaan, Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3), hak asasi manusia, tanggung jawab atas produk/jasa, inovasi produk dan jasa/layanan, pelibatan masyarakat, dampak operasional perusahaan dan sebagainya. Untuk dapat memenuhi tanggung jawab sosial tersebut, Perseroan telah melakukan pemetaan dan merumuskan metode pelibatan dan program yang tepat sesuai dengan harapan masing-masing pemangku kepentingan.

SGN berkomitmen memenuhi tanggung jawab sosial terhadap segenap pemangku kepentingan karena meyakini hal tersebut merupakan sarana terbaik untuk menjalin hubungan dan menciptakan komunikasi positif dengan para pemangku kepentingan. Lebih lanjut, komunikasi yang berkualitas tersebut akan memperkuat posisi dan keberadaan Perseroan sebagai entitas bisnis, sekaligus modal penting untuk terus maju dan berkembang mewujudkan misi dan visi Perseroan.

Landsan Kebijakan [GRI 3-3]

Perseroan memenuhi tanggung jawab terhadap para pemangku kepentingan dengan merujuk berbagai regulasi di antaranya:

1. Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 1970 tentang Keselamatan Kerja.
2. Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen.
3. Undang-Undang No. 13 tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan.
4. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2007 tentang Penanaman Modal.
5. Undang-Undang No. 19 tahun 2003 tentang Badan Usaha Milik Negara (BUMN).
6. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 24 Tahun 2011 tentang Badan Penyelenggara Jaminan Sosial.

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) consistently strives to harmonize the performance of economic, social, and environmental aspects in its business operations. The Company believes that the alignment of these three aspects establishes the foundation for sustainable performance growth year after year.

The social aspect of performance refers to the Company's various activities in fulfilling its social responsibilities to stakeholders, both internal and external, as well as the impacts arising from these activities. SGN's internal stakeholders include shareholders, management, and employees across various divisions and levels of positions. External stakeholders encompass customers, suppliers, government entities, and the communities around the Company's areas of operations, including beneficiaries of the Social and Environmental Responsibility Program (TJSL) / Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Given the diversity of the aforementioned stakeholders, SGN's social aspect in fulfilling its responsibilities to these stakeholders is equally diverse. It includes aspects such as employment, Occupational Health and Safety (OHS), human rights, product/service responsibility, product and service innovation, community engagement, the operational impact of the Company, etc. In fulfilling these social responsibilities, the Company has mapped and formulated the appropriate engagement methods and programs in line with the expectations of each stakeholder.

SGN is committed to fulfilling its social responsibilities to all stakeholders, believing that this is the best means to establish relationships and create positive communication with stakeholders. Furthermore, quality communication will strengthen the Company's position and presence as a business entity, and serve as a crucial asset for continuous advancement and development in realizing the Company's mission and vision.

Basis of Policy [GRI 3-3]

The Company fulfills its responsibilities to stakeholders by adhering to various regulations, including:

1. Law No. 1 of 1970 concerning Occupational Safety.
2. Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection.
3. Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower.
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 25 of 2007 concerning Investment.
5. Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs).
6. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2011 concerning the Social Security Agency on Healt.

7. Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2023 tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2022 tentang Cipta Kerja menjadi Undang-Undang.
8. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2023 tentang Kesehatan.
9. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 36 Tahun 2021 tentang Pengupahan.
10. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 35 Tahun 2021 tentang Perjanjian Kerja Waktu Tertentu, Alih Daya, Waktu Kerja dan Waktu Istirahat dan Pemutusan Hubungan Kerja.
11. Peraturan Pemerintah (PP) Nomor 50 Tahun 2012 tentang Penerapan Sistem Manajemen Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja.
12. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 50 Tahun 2012 tentang Penerapan Sistem Manajemen K3.
13. Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 2019 tentang Penyakit Akibat Kerja.
14. Permenaker RI Nomor PER.04/MEN/1987 tentang Panitia Pembina Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja serta Tata Cara Penunjukan Ahli Keselamatan Kerja.
15. Permenaker RI Nomor PER.02/MEN/1992 tentang Tata Cara Penunjukan Kewajiban dan Wewenang Ahli K3.

Berdasarkan serangkaian regulasi tersebut, selanjutnya SGN menyusun berbagai kebijakan internal sebagai panduan operasional keseharian di lapangan antara lain berkait dengan pengelolaan sumber daya manusia, lingkungan kerja yang sehat dan aman, layanan kepada konsumen dan sebagainya.

Kesetaraan Kesempatan Bekerja

Prinsip kesetaraan atau nondiskriminasi kepada karyawan diterapkan SGN sejak proses rekrutmen, dalam pengembangan kompetensi dan karier, pemberian remunerasi, dan lain-lain. Berdasarkan prinsip tersebut, Perseroan memberikan kesempatan yang sama kepada karyawan untuk bekerja dan mengisi posisi atau jabatan sesuai dengan kapasitas dan kompetensi karyawan, termasuk di posisi manajemen puncak.

Penghormatan atas kesetaraan kesempatan bekerja merupakan implementasi Pasal 28I ayat (2), Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, yaitu: "Setiap orang berhak bebas dari perlakuan yang bersifat diskriminatif atas dasar apapun dan berhak mendapatkan perlindungan terhadap perlakuan yang bersifat diskriminatif itu." Selain itu, juga sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 7 Tahun 1984 tentang Pengesahan Konvensi Mengenai Penghapusan Segala Bentuk Diskriminasi terhadap Wanita (*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*), Instruksi Presiden Republik Indonesia Nomor 9 Tahun 2000 tentang Pengarusutamaan Gender dalam Pembangunan Nasional, serta Panduan Kesetaraan dan Non Diskriminasi di Tempat Kerja di Indonesia (Kementerian Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi RI).

7. Law No. 6 of 2023 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation into Law.
8. Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2023 concerning Health.
9. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2021 concerning Wages.
10. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 35 of 2021 concerning Fixed-Term Employment Contracts, Outsourcing, Working Hours and Rest Periods, and Termination of Employment.
11. Government Regulation No. 50 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems.
12. Government Regulation No. 50 of 2012 concerning the Implementation of Occupational Health and Safety Management System.
13. Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 2019 concerning Occupational Diseases.
14. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower No. PER.04/MEN/1987 concerning the Occupational Safety and Health Committee and the Procedure for Appointing Occupational Safety Experts.
15. Regulation of the Minister of Manpower No. PER.02/MEN/1992 concerning the Procedure for the Appointment of Obligations and Authorities of Occupational Health and Safety Experts.

Based on this series of regulations, SGN subsequently formulates various internal policies as operational guidelines for daily field activities, which include aspects related to human resource management, a healthy and safe work environment, consumer services, etc.

Equality in Employment Opportunities

SGN applies the principle of equality or non-discrimination to employees from the recruitment process, through competency and career development, to the provision of remuneration, etc. Based on the principle, the Company provides equal opportunities to work and fill posts or positions in accordance with the capacity and competency of employees, including top management positions.

Respect for equality in employment opportunities is the implementation Article 28I paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely: "Everyone has the right to be free from discriminatory treatment on any basis and has the right to protection against such discriminatory treatment." In addition, it is also in accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 7 of 1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, as well as Presidential Instruction of the Republic of Indonesia No. 9 of 2000 concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development, as well as the Guidelines for Equality and Non-Discrimination in the Workplace in Indonesia (Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia).

Konsistensi SGN dalam menerapkan kesetaraan kesempatan bekerja atau nondiskriminasi membawa hasil dengan tidak adanya insiden diskriminasi sehingga tidak terdapat tindakan perbaikan terhadap praktik ketenagakerjaan selama tahun pelaporan. Per 31 Desember 2023, jumlah karyawan Perseroan tercatat sebanyak 7.893 orang dengan komposisi karyawan laki-laki sebanyak 7.525 orang (95,34%) dan perempuan sebanyak 368 orang (4,66%). Dilihat dari komposisinya, karyawan laki-laki jauh lebih banyak dibandingkan dengan perempuan. Hal itu terjadi bukan karena Perseroan melakukan praktik diskriminasi, namun lebih disebabkan karena karakteristik dan jenis pekerjaan yang dijalankan SGN lebih banyak membutuhkan karyawan laki-laki. [GRI 2-27, 406-1; 13.15.4]

Tenaga Kerja Anak dan Kerja Paksa

SGN mendukung penghapusan tenaga kerja anak dan kerja paksa karena keduanya merupakan praktik pelanggaran terhadap hak asasi manusia. Untuk mewujudkan dukungan itu, dalam mengelola karyawan, Perseroan memiliki kebijakan yang jelas tentang usia minimal pekerja maupun jam kerja karyawan. Usia minimal karyawan adalah 18 tahun sesuai dengan Undang-Undang (UU) No. 35 Tahun 2014. Perubahan atas Undang-Undang No. 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak; sedangkan jam kerja yang disepakati adalah 8 (delapan) jam 1 (satu) hari dan 40 (empat puluh) jam 1 (satu) minggu untuk 5 (lima) hari kerja dalam 1 (satu) minggu, sesuai dengan pasal 77 Undang-Undang No. 13 tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan.

Sementara itu, pada unit kerja dan level karyawan tertentu, Perseroan melaksanakan sistem kerja giliran (*shift work*) yang pengaturannya disesuaikan dengan kondisi lapangan pekerjaan. Dengan pengaturan tersebut, apabila terdapat kelebihan waktu kerja akan diperhitungkan sebagai kerja lembur yang besaran kompensasinya sudah ditetapkan dan tidak merugikan karyawan. Tak hanya itu, Perseroan juga memberikan kesempatan untuk beristirahat pada jam-jam tertentu.

Selain merujuk pada Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 13 Tahun 2003 tentang Ketenagakerjaan, komitmen Perseroan untuk tidak mempekerjakan anak sejalan dengan Konvensi ILO No. 138/1973 tentang Batas Usia Minimum untuk Bekerja (*Minimum Age for Admission to Employment*), dan Konvensi ILO No. 182/1999 tentang Penghapusan Bentuk-bentuk Pekerjaan Terburuk untuk Anak (*Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour*). Sedangkan komitmen untuk tidak melakukan kerja paksa selaras dengan Konvensi ILO No. 29/1930 tentang Kerja Paksa atau Kerja Wajib (*Forced or Compulsory Labour*), dan Konvensi ILO No. 105/1957 tentang Penghapusan Kerja Paksa (*Abolition of Forced Labour*).

Sesuai komitmen untuk mematuhi regulasi tentang ketenagakerjaan, maka dalam operasional sehari-hari, SGN tidak mempekerjakan anak, dan semua karyawan bekerja sesuai jam kerja masing-masing tanpa ada paksaan. Dengan demikian, pada tahun pelaporan, tidak ada dampak negatif dan potensial terhadap praktik ketenagakerjaan di Perseroan. [GRI 2-27, 408-1, 409-1; 13.17.2, 13.16.2]

The Company's consistent implementation of equal employment opportunities and non-discriminatory practices has resulted in the absence of discrimination incidents. Therefore, no corrective actions were taken regarding employment practices during the reporting year. As of December 31, 2023, the Company recorded a total of 7,893 employees, comprising 7,525 male employees (95.34%) and 368 female employees (4.66%). In terms of composition, the number of male employees significantly exceeds the number of female employees. This discrepancy is not due to discriminatory practices by the Company but rather due to the nature and type of work undertaken by SGN predominantly require male employees. [GRI 2-27, 406-1; 13.15.4]

Child Labor and Forced Labor

SGN supports the elimination of child labor and forced labor, as both practices constitute violations of human rights. To realize this support, the Company has established clear policies regarding the minimum age of workers and employees' working hours. The minimum age of employees is 18 years old in accordance with Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. In the meantime, in accordance with Article 77 of Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, the agreed working hours are 8 (eight) hours 1 (one) day and 40 (forty) hours 1 (one) week for 5 (five) working days in 1 (one) week.

Meanwhile, in certain work units and employee levels, the Company implements a shift work system, with arrangements adjusted to the conditions of the job site. With this arrangement, any excess working hours are calculated as overtime, with compensation rates already established and ensuring no disadvantage to employees. Additionally, the Company provides opportunities for rest during designated hours.

In addition to referring to the Indonesian Law No. 13 of 2003 concerning Manpower, the Company's commitment to not employing child labor aligns with ILO Convention No. 138/1973 concerning the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and ILO Convention No. 182/1999 concerning the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour. Similarly, the commitment to avoiding forced labor is in line with ILO Convention No. 29/1930 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour and ILO Convention No. 105/1957 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour.

In accordance with the commitment to comply with labor regulations, SGN does not employ child labor in its daily operations, and all employees work their respective hours without coercion. As a result, there were no negative or potential impacts on labor practices within the Company during the reporting year. [GRI 2-27, 408-1, 409-1; 13.17.2, 13.16.2]

Kebebasan Berserikat dan Perundingan Kolektif

Perseroan memberikan kebebasan bagi karyawan untuk berserikat dengan mendirikan Serikat Pekerja Perkebunan Nusantara (SPBUN) PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara, yang dideklarasikan di Surabaya, pada Sabtu, 24 Juni 2023. Seratusan karyawan atau *planters* Perkebunan Nusantara menjadi duta dari seribuan karyawan PT SGN hadir dalam deklarasi tersebut. Deklarasi dan penandatanganan pernyataan dilakukan oleh para Ketua SPBUN Tingkat Basis/Unit Kerja di 36 Pabrik Gula di lingkup PTPN Group. Teks deklarasi yang berisi pernyataan mewakili para karyawan yang beralih tugas ke PT SGN, juga ditandatangani oleh seluruh Ketua Umum SPBUN PTPN yang mengelola komoditas gula. Menyusul deklarasi serikat pekerja tersebut, selanjutnya manajemen Perseroan dan Serikat Pekerja melakukan perundingan untuk menyusun Perjanjian Kerja Bersama (PKB). [GRI 2-30, GRI 3-3, 407-1; 13.18.1, 12.18.2]

Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining

The Company provides employees with the freedom to associate by establishing the Workers Union of Perkebunan Nusantara (SPBUN) of PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara, which was declared in Surabaya on Saturday, June 24, 2023. Around a hundred employees or planters from Perkebunan Nusantara who served as representatives of the thousand employees of PT SGN attended the declaration. The declaration and signing of the statement were carried out by the Head of SPBUN at the Basic/Work Unit Level across 36 Sugar Factories within PTPN Group. The declaration text, representing the employees who transitioned to PT SGN, was also signed by all Heads of SPBUN PTPN who manage the sugar commodity. Following this declaration, the Company's management and the Workers Union began negotiations to draft a Collective Labor Agreement (CLA). [GRI 2-30, GRI 3-3, 407-1; 13.18.1, 12.18.2]

Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Karyawan

SGN meningkatkan kualitas dan kompetensi karyawan melalui berbagai program pendidikan dan pelatihan sesuai dengan keperluan perusahaan. Pada tahun 2023, Perseroan menyelenggarakan 178 kegiatan pendidikan dan pelatihan dengan durasi mencapai 113.709 jam belajar sehingga rata-rata karyawan mendapatkan pelatihan selama 23,59 jam per karyawan dalam satu tahun. Adapun biaya pendidikan dan pelatihan selama tahun pelaporan tercatat sebesar Rp4.815.076.698.

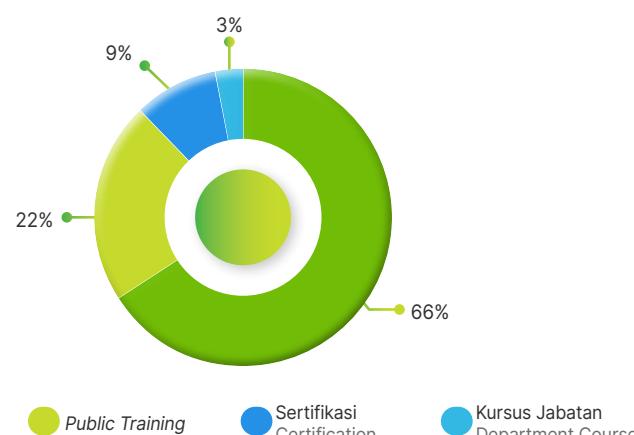
Employee Education and Training

SGN improves the quality and competency of its employees through various education and training programs adjusted to the Company's needs. In 2023, the Company organized 178 educational and training activities with a total duration of 113,709 learning hours, resulting in an average of 23.59 training hours per employee for the year. The total cost for education and training during the reporting year amounted to IDR4,815,076,698.

Tabel Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Berdasarkan Durasi

Table of Education and Training by Duration

| Jenis Pelatihan Type of Training | Target Man Hours Training Man Hours Training Target | | Total | |
|--|--|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| | 96.420 | | | |
| | Pimpinan Managerial | Pelaksana Implementing | | |
| In House Training | 14.824 | 60.448 | 75.272 | |
| Public Training | 11.908 | 13.525 | 25.433 | |
| Sertifikasi Certifications | 3.628 | 5.904 | 9.532 | |
| Kursus Jabatan Job-Specific Courses | 2.112 | 1.360 | 3.472 | |
| Total | 32.472 | 81.237 | 113.709 | |



Tabel Pendidikan dan Pelatihan Berdasarkan Jenis Kegiatan

Table of Education and Training by Type of Activity

| Jenis Pelatihan Type of Training | Jumlah Amount |
|--|------------------|
| In House Training | 42 |
| Public Training | 109 |
| Sertifikasi Certifications | 23 |
| Kursus Jabatan Job-Specific Courses | 4 |
| Total | 178 |

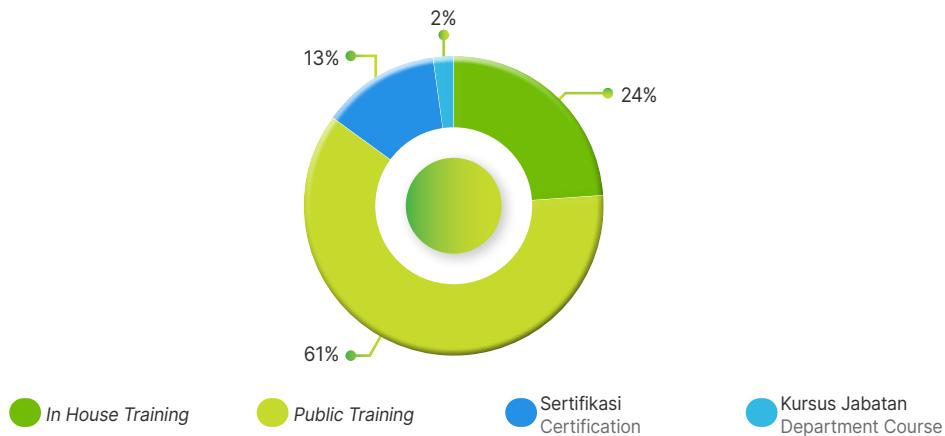

Tabel Sertifikasi dan Pelatihan Karyawan Tahun 2023

Table of Employee Certifications and Training in 2023

| No | Nama Sertifikasi Name of Certification | Jumlah Peserta Number of Participants |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Sertifikasi BNSP Lingkungan (Air) BNSP Certification in Environment (Water) | 19 |
| 2 | Sertifikasi BNSP Lingkungan (Udara) BNSP Certification in Environment (Air) | 16 |
| 3 | Sertifikasi BNSP Lingkungan (B3) BNSP Certification in Environment (Hazardous and Toxic Substances - B3) | 19 |
| 4 | Sertifikasi BNSP Lingkungan (PCUA) BNSP Certification in Environment (PCUA) | 6 |
| 5 | POPU | 1 |
| 6 | PLB3 | 1 |
| 7 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi AK3U Training & Certification in Occupational Health and Safety Expert (AK3U) | 21 |
| 8 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Lingkungan (Air) Tambahan Additional Training & Certification in Environment (Water) | 7 |
| 9 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Lingkungan (B3) Tambahan Additional Training & Certification in Environment (Hazardous and Toxic Substances - B3) | 6 |
| 10 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Lingkungan (Udara) Tambahan Additional Training & Certification in Environment (Air) | 6 |
| 11 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Operator Alat Berat (<i>Wheel Loader</i>) Training & Certification for Heavy Equipment Operator (<i>Wheel Loader</i>) | 26 |
| 12 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Operator Alat Penggerak Mula (Turbin Uap) Training & Certification for Prime Mover Operator (Steam Turbine) | 28 |
| 13 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Operator Boiler Kelas 1 & 2 Training & Certification for Boiler Operator Class 1 & 2 | 25 |
| 14 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Operator Crane Kelas 3 Training & Certification for Crane Operator Class 3 | 21 |

Tabel Sertifikasi dan Pelatihan Karyawan Tahun 2023

Table of Employee Certifications and Training in 2023

| No | Nama Sertifikasi Name of Certification | Jumlah Peserta Number of Participants |
|--------------|---|--|
| 15 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi Operator Genset Training & Certification for Generator Operator | 12 |
| 16 | Pelatihan & Sertifikasi P3K Training & Certification in First Aid (P3K) | 19 |
| 17 | Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi Bidang SDM Training and Certification in Human Resources | 31 |
| 18 | <i>Training of Trainer Level 4</i> | 1 |
| 19 | Sertifikasi K3 Operator Boiler Kelas 1 Bulan November Occupational Health and Safety Certification for Boiler Operator Class 1 in November | 4 |
| 20 | Sertifikasi Manajemen Risiko bagi Organ Pengelola Risiko Korporasi Risk Management Certification for Corporate Risk Management Officers | 1 |
| 21 | Sertifikasi Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi GIS GIS Training and Certification | 1 |
| 22 | Pelatihan dan Sertifikasi K3 (P3K) Bulan Desember Occupational Health and Safety Training and Certification (First Aid - P3K) in December | 4 |
| 23 | Pelatihan Pemadam Kebakaran Kelas D Firefighting Training Class D | 2 |
| Total | | 277 |

Upah Minimum Regional

Upah atau imbalan kerja/remunerasi merupakan hak normatif karyawan yang dijunjung tinggi pemuuhannya oleh SGN. Perseroan memberikan gaji pokok dan remunerasi berdasarkan pengalaman, kompetensi, dan kinerja setiap karyawan tanpa membedakan gender sehingga setiap karyawan laki-laki maupun perempuan berhak memperoleh perlakuan yang sama dalam penerapan sistem pengupahan. Jika terdapat perbedaan jumlah atau rasio upah yang diterima, hal itu lebih disebabkan oleh pencapaian kinerja atau prestasi masing-masing karyawan.

[GRI 405-2; 13.15.3]

Pemberian upah oleh Perseroan diarahkan kepada pencapaian kebutuhan hidup layak bagi karyawan. Sejalan dengan itu, maka besaran upah minimum bagi karyawan tetap level terendah akan menyesuaikan dengan harga kebutuhan pokok, tingkat inflasi, standar kelayakan hidup, dan variabel lainnya, termasuk besaran upah yang berlaku di setiap provinsi.

Sesuai dengan prinsip tersebut, SGN memastikan bahwa remunerasi karyawan tetap level terendah di semua pabrik gula yang dikelola Perseroan minimal sama dengan ketentuan Upah Minimum Provinsi (UMP), yang sebelumnya dikenal dengan istilah Upah Minimum Regional tingkat 1 (UMR Tk.1). Pemberian upah karyawan tetap tersebut telah sesuai dengan Keputusan Menteri Tenaga Kerja dan Transmigrasi Nomor 226 Tahun 2000 tentang Perubahan Pasal 1, Pasal 3, Pasal 4, Pasal 8, Pasal 11, Pasal 20, dan Pasal 21 Peraturan Menteri Tenaga Kerja Nomor PER-01/MEN/1999 tentang Upah Minimum, serta Peraturan Menteri Ketenagakerjaan (Permenaker) Nomor 18 Tahun 2022 tentang Penetapan Upah Minimum Tahun 2023. [GRI 2-27]

Regional Minimum Wage

Wages or remuneration are normative rights of employees that SGN highly upholds. The Company provides basic salary and remuneration based on each employee's experience, competency, and performance without gender discrimination, ensuring that employee, both male and female, is entitled to equal treatment in the application of the wage system. If there is a difference in the amount or ratio of remuneration, it is more due to the performance or achievement of each employee.

[GRI 405-2; 13.15.3]

The provision of wages by the Company is directed towards the achievement of decent living needs for employees. In line with that, the minimum wage for the lowest level permanent employee will adjust to the price of basic needs, inflation rate, standard of living, and other variables, including the applicable wage in each province.

In accordance with this principle, the Company ensures that the remuneration of the lowest level permanent employee in all sugar factories managed by the Company is in accordance with the Provincial Minimum Wage, previously known as the Regional Minimum Wage level 1. The wage policy is in line with the Decree of the Minister of Manpower and Transmigration No. 226 of 2000 concerning Amendments to Article 1, Article 3, Article 4, Article 8, Article 11, Article 20, and Article 21 of the Regulation of the Minister of Manpower No. PER-01/MEN/1999 concerning Minimum Wage, as well as Regulation of the Minister of Manpower (Permenaker) Number 18 of 2022 concerning the Determination of the Minimum Wage for 2023. [GRI 2-27]

Lingkungan Kerja yang Layak dan Aman

Penciptaan lingkungan kerja yang layak dan aman sesuai kaidah Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) akan berbanding lurus dengan tingkat kinerja karyawan. Oleh karena itu, SGN berupaya semaksimal mungkin untuk mewujudkan lingkungan kerja terbaik dengan mematuhi regulasi yang berlaku di bidang K3. Dengan upaya tersebut, Perseroan optimistis bisa mewujudkan tujuan penerapan K3, yaitu tidak ada kecelakaan kerja (*zero accident*) serta tidak terjadi penyakit akibat kerja. [GRI 3-3; 13.19.1]

Untuk meraih tujuan tersebut, Perseroan melakukan serangkaian program, antara lain, menyediakan fasilitas untuk mendukung keamanan dan kenyamanan di tempat kerja, termasuk apabila terjadi kondisi darurat. Fasilitas ini yang disediakan seperti alat deteksi asap, alat pemadam api dengan berbagai tipe, hidran, kotak Pertolongan Pertama pada Kecelakaan (P3K), tempat ibadah, ruang parkir, keamanan 24 jam, dan lain-lain. Selain menyediakan berbagai fasilitas, Perseroan secara kontinu melakukan sosialisasi K3 sebagai tanggung jawab bersama. Pada September 2023, terjadi satu kecelakaan kerja di unit kerja Pabrik Gula Pagottan, Kabupaten Madiun, yang mengakibatkan satu orang meninggal dan dua orang luka-luka. Selain memenuhi hak-hak korban, Perseroan telah melakukan investigasi untuk menemukan penyebab kecelakaan serta memitigasi agar tidak terjadi lagi. [GRI 403-7, 403-9; 13.19.8, 13.19.10]

Seiring dengan itu, Perseroan juga telah mengimplementasikan beberapa inisiatif, salah satunya mengadopsi Sistem Manajemen Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (SMK3). Per 31 Desember 2023, secara umum, SGN telah menerapkan Sistem Manajemen Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (SMK3) di unit-unit pabrik gula. Namun demikian, terdapat beberapa unit pabrik gula yang belum mengikuti sertifikasi SMK3 dari Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan Republik Indonesia. Adapun Pabrik Gula yang telah mengikuti sertifikasi SMK3 sebagaimana tabel berikut:

Tabel Daftar Pabrik Gula yang Mengikuti Sertifikasi SMK3
 Table of Sugar Factories that Have Obtained SMK3 Certifications

| NO | PABRIK GULA SUGAR FACTORY (PG) | HASIL NILAI SCORE | PENCAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENT | FLAG FLAG | MASA BERLAKU SERTIFIKAT VALIDITY PERIOD OF CERTIFICATE |
|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|
| 1 | PG Gempolkrep (GK) | 90.36% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 13 Mei 2025 Until May 13, 2025 |
| 2 | PG Modjopangoong (MP) | 89.16% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 13 Mei 2025 Until May 13, 2025 |
| 3 | PG Soedhono (SD) | 93.37% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 13 Mei 2025 Until May 13, 2025 |
| 4 | PG Kedawoeng (KW) | 92.77% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 13 Mei 2025 Until May 13, 2025 |
| 5 | PG Pandjie (PD) | 92.77% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 13 Mei 2025 Until May 13, 2025 |
| 6 | PG Pagottan (PT) | 93.97% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 9 Juni 2026 Until June 9, 2026 |
| 7 | PG Semboro (SM) | 94.57% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d. 9 Juni 2026 Until June 9, 2026 |
| 8 | PG Lestari (LS) | 93.97% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d.1 Januari 2027 Until January 1, 2027 |

Tabel Daftar Pabrik Gula yang Mengikuti Sertifikasi SMK3

Table of Sugar Factories that Have Obtained SMK3 Certifications

| NO | PABRIK GULA SUGAR FACTORY (PG) | HASIL NILAI SCORE | PENCAPAIAN ACHIEVEMENT | FLAG FLAG | MASA BERLAKU SERTIFIKAT VALIDITY PERIOD OF CERTIFICATE |
|----|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------|---|
| 9 | PG Meritjan (MR) | 94.57% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d.1 Januari 2027 Until January 1, 2027 |
| 10 | PG Pesantren Baru (PB) | 93.98% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d.1 Januari 2027 Until January 1, 2027 |
| 11 | PG Redjosarie (RJ) | 90.96% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d.1 Januari 2027 Until January 1, 2027 |
| 12 | PG Ngadiredjo (NG) | 94.57% | Memuaskan Satisfactory | Emas Gold | s.d.1 Januari 2027 Until January 1, 2027 |

Adapun unit-unit pabrik gula yang belum mengikuti sertifikasi SMK3 dan direncanakan untuk mengikuti sertifikasi SMK3 KEMENAKER RI pada tahun 2024, adalah sebagai berikut: [\[GRI 403-1; 13.19.2\]](#)

The sugar factories that have not yet obtained SMK3 certification and are planned to obtain SMK3 certification from the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia in 2024 are as follows: [\[GRI 403-1; 13.19.2\]](#)

Tabel Rencana Sertifikasi SMK3 KEMENAKER RI

Table of Planned SMK3 Certification by the Ministry of Manpower of the Republic of Indonesia

| NO | Pabrik Gula SUGAR FACTORY (PG) | KETERANGAN REMARKS |
|----|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | PG Kremboong (KB) | TAHAP I PHASE I |
| 2 | PG Djombang Baru (DB) | |
| 3 | PG Tjoekir (TK) | |
| 4 | PG Poerwodadie (PW) | |
| 5 | PG Wonolangan (WL) | |
| 6 | PG Djatiroto (DR) | |
| 7 | PG Assembagoes (AB) | |
| 8 | PG Pradjekan (PJ) | |
| 9 | PG Glenmore (GM) | |
| 10 | PG Kwala Madu (KM) | TAHAP II PHASE II |
| 11 | PG Sei Semayang (SS) | |
| 12 | PG Bunga Mayang (BM) | |
| 13 | PG Cinta Manis (CM) | |
| 14 | PG Rendeng (RD) | |
| 15 | PG Mojo (MJ) | |
| 16 | PG Sragi (SR) | |
| 17 | PG Gending (GD) | |
| 18 | PG Wringinanom (WA) | |
| 19 | PG Bone (BN) | |
| 20 | PG Camming (CG) | |
| 21 | PG Takalar (TL) | |

Selanjutnya, untuk memenuhi ketentuan Undang-Undang No. 24 Tahun 2011 tentang BPJS dan Peraturan Presiden (Perpres) No. 12 Tahun 2013 yang telah diubah melalui Perpres No. 111 Tahun 2013 tentang Perubahan atas Peraturan Presiden Nomor 12 Tahun 2013 tentang Jaminan Kesehatan, Perseroan telah mengikutsertakan karyawan dalam program BPJS Ketenagakerjaan dan BPJS Kesehatan.

Furthermore, to comply with the provisions of Law No. 24 of 2011 concerning BPJS and Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2013, which has been amended through Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 12 of 2013 concerning Health Insurance, the Company has included employees in the BPJS Employment and BPJS Health programs.

Dampak Operasi terhadap Masyarakat Sekitar

SGN berkomitmen menjalankan usaha dengan memenuhi semua regulasi yang berlaku, baik di bidang ekonomi, lingkungan maupun sosial. Komitmen itu dibangun karena Perseroan tidak ingin keberadaannya berdampak negatif terhadap masyarakat. Di sisi lain, Perseroan berharap kehadirannya membawa manfaat sebesar-besarnya bagi masyarakat. [GRI 3-3; 12.12.1]

Sesuai dengan hasil evaluasi yang dilakukan Perseroan, operasional usaha SGN tidak menimbulkan dampak negatif bagi masyarakat. Justru sebaliknya, masyarakat mendapat dampak positif atas keberadaan Perseroan. Selain menyediakan lapangan kerja dan membuka kesempatan sebagai pemasok barang dan jasa, keberadaan Perseroan juga memberikan manfaat terhadap penambahan ketersediaan gula kristal sebagai salah satu kebutuhan penting bagi masyarakat. [GRI 413-2; 13.12.3]

Kegiatan Tanggung Jawab Sosial Lingkungan (TJSI)

Keberlanjutan dan kemajuan SGN turut ditentukan oleh terciptanya hubungan saling menguntungkan antara seluruh pemangku kepentingan, termasuk masyarakat di sekitarnya. Untuk memenuhi tanggung jawab terhadap masyarakat, salah satu sarana yang bisa digunakan adalah penyelenggaraan program Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan (TJSI), yang bisa diperlakukan melalui Program Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (CSR).

Implementasi program TJSI/CSR merupakan salah satu bagian penting dalam pelaksanaan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik dan cukup berperan dalam mewujudkan tujuan pembangunan berkelanjutan, yaitu pembangunan yang menyelaraskan antara aspek ekonomi, lingkungan dan sosial. Pelaksanaan TJSI/CSR sekaligus merupakan dukungan Perseroan terhadap 17 Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (TPB) atau *Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs) yang saat ini sedang dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah Indonesia.

Pada tahun pelaporan, Perseroan melaksanakan berbagai program TJSI dengan total dana sebesar Rp2.089.979.265. Program terbagi dalam dua kelompok besar, yaitu pilar sosial dan pilar lingkungan dengan rincian sebagai berikut: [GRI 413-1; 13.12.2]

1. Pilar Sosial
 - a. Bakti sosial kepada masyarakat sekitar pabrik gula dan anak yatim piatu;
 - b. Bantuan pembangunan rumah ibadah;
 - c. Bantuan kepada Sekolah Sepak Bola (SSB) Pesantren Baru;
 - d. Bantuan kepada Anak Berkebutuhan Khusus Kabupaten Sidoarjo.
2. Pilar Lingkungan
 - a. Pembuatan tanggul kanal di lingkungan PG Ngadiredjo, Kediri;
 - b. Paving jalan desa di lingkungan PG Semboro, Desa Semboro, Jember.

Impact of the Company's Operations on the Surrounding Community

SGN is committed to conducting business by fulfilling all applicable regulations, both in the economic, environmental, and social sectors. This commitment is built because the Company does not want its presence to have a negative impact on the community. On the other hand, the Company hopes that its presence will bring maximum benefits to the community. [GRI 3-3; 12.12.1]

According to the findings of the Company's evaluation, SGN's commercial operations have no negative impact on the community. The community, on the other hand, obtain positive impact from the Company's presence. In addition to providing employment opportunities and creating opportunities for suppliers of goods and services, the Company's presence also contributes to increasing the availability of crystal sugar, which is a vital necessity for the community. [GRI 413-2; 13.12.3]

Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSI) Activities

The Company's sustainability and advancement is also determined by the establishment of a mutually beneficial relationship between all stakeholders, including the surrounding community. To fulfill the responsibility towards the community, one of the means that can be used is the implementation of the Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSI) program, which can be implemented through the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Program.

The implementation of TJSI/CSR programs is an important part of the implementation of good corporate governance and performs a significant role in realizing the goals of sustainable development, namely development that harmonizes economic, environmental, and social aspects. The implementation of TJSI/CSR is also the Company's support for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) currently being promoted by the Indonesian government.

During the reporting year, the Company implemented various TJSI programs with a total fund of IDR2,089,979,265. The programs were divided into two major groups, namely the social pillar and the environmental pillar, with details as follows: [GRI 413-1; 13.12.2]

1. Social Pillar
 - a. Social services to the communities around the sugar factories and to orphans;
 - b. Assistance in the construction of places of worship;
 - c. Support for Football School (SSB) Pesantren Baru;
 - d. Assistance for Special Needs Children in Sidoarjo Regency.
2. Environmental Pillar
 - a. Construction of canal embankments in Ngadiredjo Sugar Factory area, Kediri;
 - b. Paving of village roads in Semboro Sugar Factory area, Semboro Village, Jember.

Tanggung Jawab Produk

SGN berkomitmen untuk memberikan produk dan layanan terbaik agar bisa memenuhi harapan konsumen. Komitmen tersebut dibangun karena konsumen memiliki serangkaian hak sebagaimana diatur dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen. Pada pasal 4 terdapat 9 hak konsumen antara lain hak atas kenyamanan, keamanan dan keselamatan dalam mengkonsumsi barang dan/atau jasa; hak atas informasi yang benar, jelas, dan jujur mengenai kondisi dan jaminan barang dan/atau jasa; hak untuk diperlakukan atau dilayani secara benar dan jujur serta tidak diskriminatif; serta hak untuk mendapatkan kompensasi, ganti rugi dan/atau penggantian, apabila barang dan/atau jasa yang diterima tidak sesuai dengan perjanjian atau tidak sebagaimana mestinya.

[GRI 3-3, 13.10.1]

Untuk memenuhi hak-hak konsumen tersebut, SGN melakukan berbagai program dan kebijakan antara lain mengikuti sertifikasi dan standarisasi produk maupun proses produksi sebagai berikut: [GRI 3-3, 13.10.1]

1. Wajib Standar Nasional Indonesia (SNI) untuk semua gula di seluruh Pabrik Gula Perseroan.
2. Sertifikasi halal untuk produk gula.
3. ISO 9001:2015 tentang Sistem Manajemen Mutu
4. Nomor Izin Edar Produk dan Pendaftaran Barcode untuk Produk Gula kemasan ritel (kemasan plastik ukuran 1 Kg dan stick pack 8 gram)

Wajib SNI dan sertifikasi halal untuk produk gula serta sertifikasi ISO 9001:2015 tentang Sistem Manajemen Mutu telah diterapkan di seluruh pabrik gula yang dioperasikan oleh SGN. Melalui penerapan wajib SNI, sertifikasi halal dan ISO 9001, Perseroan mendorong semua produk yang dihasilkan memiliki kualitas sesuai SNI sehingga menjamin terpenuhinya hak-hak konsumen, terkhusus tentang keamanan dan keselamatan dalam mengkonsumsi barang. Secara spesifik, implementasi ISO 9001:2015 berisi elemen yang memungkinkan Perseroan untuk melakukan perbaikan berkesinambungan (*continual improvement*) pada: [GRI 3-3, 13.10.1]

1. Proses yang terkait dengan pelanggan;
2. Sistem Kepemimpinan/*Leadership*;
3. Manajemen sumber daya;
4. Perbaikan dan peningkatan proses;
5. Sistem manajemen;
6. Sistem perbaikan yang berkesinambungan;
7. Pengambilan keputusan yang faktual;
8. Hubungan saling menguntungkan dengan pemasok.

Selaras dengan upaya memberikan produk dan layanan terbaik kepada konsumen, sekaligus untuk memenuhi keterbukaan informasi, SGN menyertakan spesifikasi dan pelabelan yang jelas di produk-produk yang dihasilkan. Pelabelan tersebut sesuai dengan Peraturan Menteri Perdagangan Republik Indonesia No. 73/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 tentang Kewajiban Pencantuman Label dalam Bahasa Indonesia pada Barang. Di kemasan gula 50 kg misalnya, Perseroan mencantumkan SNI, logo halal, NRP dan ISO 9001:2015. [GRI 417-1]

Product Responsibility

SGN is committed to providing the best products and services to meet consumer expectations. This commitment is built because consumers have a set of rights, as stipulated in Law No. 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. Article 4 outlines 9 consumer rights, including the right to comfort, safety, and security in consuming goods and/or services; the right to correct, clear, and honest information regarding the condition and warranty of goods and/or services; the right to be treated or served properly, honestly, and without discrimination; and the right to compensation, indemnification, and/or replacement if the goods and/or services received are not in accordance with the agreement or are not as expected. [GRI 3-3, 13.10.1]

In meeting these consumer rights, SGN has implemented various programs and policies, including obtaining certifications and standardizations for both products and production processes, as follows: [GRI 3-3, 13.10.1]

1. Mandatory Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for all sugar in all of the Company's Sugar Factories.
2. Halal certification for sugar products.
3. ISO 9001:2015 on Quality Management System
4. Product Marketing License Number and Barcode Registration for retail packaged sugar products (1 Kg plastic packaging and 8-gram stick pack)

Mandatory SNI and halal certification for sugar products as well as ISO 9001:2015 certification on Quality Management System have been implemented in all Sugar Factories operated by the Company. Through the implementation of mandatory SNI, halal certification and ISO 9001, the Company encourages all products to meet SNI quality standards, thereby ensuring the fulfillment of consumer rights, particularly regarding the safety and security of consuming goods. Specifically, the implementation of ISO 9001:2015 contains elements that enable the Company to conduct continual improvement on: [GRI 3-3, 13.10.1]

1. Customer-related processes;
2. Leadership system;
3. Resource management;
4. Process improvement and enhancement;
5. Management system;
6. Continuous improvement system;
7. Factual decision making;
8. Mutually beneficial relationship with suppliers.

Along with efforts to provide the best product and service to consumers, as well as to fulfill information disclosure, SGN includes clear specifications and labeling in the products produced. The labeling is in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Trade of the Republic of Indonesia No. 73/M-DAG/PER/9/2015 concerning the Obligation to Affix Labels in Indonesian Language on Goods. On the 50 kg sugar packaging, for example, the Company includes SNI, halal logo, NRP and ISO 9001:2015. [GRI 417-1]

Dengan adanya informasi yang jelas dalam kemasan tersebut sekaligus menjadi bukti bahwa produk yang dihasilkan Perseroan telah lolos dari proses penilaian keamanan dan kesehatan bagi konsumen. Dengan demikian, SGN menjamin bahwa produk yang dihasilkan tidak menimbulkan dampak negatif bagi kesehatan dan keselamatan konsumen. Konsistensi Perseroan untuk menghadirkan produk yang bermutu dan aman dikonsumsi membawa hasil dengan tidak adanya insiden ketidakpatuhan sehubungan dengan dampak kesehatan dari produk yang dikeluarkan SGN selama tahun pelaporan. Selain itu, juga tidak terdapat insiden ketidakpatuhan terkait informasi dan pelabelan produk. [GRI 416-1, 416-2, 417-2, 13.10.2, 13.10.3]

Berkaitan dengan pemenuhan hak konsumen, yaitu hak atas informasi yang benar, jelas, dan jujur mengenai kondisi dan jaminan barang dan/atau jasa, SGN juga mewujudkannya dengan melakukan komunikasi pemasaran secara *fair*. Dalam hal ini, Perseroan menjunjung tinggi aturan dan kaidah yang berlaku, termasuk mengikuti etika dan aturan main dalam periklanan, promosi, maupun sponsor. Kesungguhan Perseroan mematuhi etika dan regulasi lain dalam memasarkan produk yang dimilikinya berdampak positif dengan tidak adanya insiden atau laporan terkait ketidakpatuhan terhadap komunikasi pemasaran, termasuk periklanan, promosi dan sponsor, yang ditujukan kepada SGN. [GRI 417-3].

Layanan Setara untuk Konsumen [GRI 2-25]

Konsumen merupakan salah satu pemangku utama bagi SGN. Keberadaan mereka sangat menentukan perkembangan dan keberlangsungan Perseroan. Semakin banyak konsumen yang berhasil diraih dan dijaga kepercayaannya, maka keberlangsungan usaha Perseroan akan lebih terjamin. Begitu pula sebaliknya. Bercermin pada pentingnya konsumen, maka Perseroan terus berupaya untuk memberikan produk dan layanan terbaik dan setara kepada mereka. Bagi Perseroan, penghormatan terhadap kesetaraan dalam pelayanan merupakan salah satu wujud nyata penerapan tata kelola perusahaan yang baik, sekaligus ketiaatan terhadap ketentuan yang berlaku di antaranya Undang-Undang No. 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan.

Kesetaraan dalam memberikan layanan direalisasikan Perseroan dengan tidak membeda-bedakan konsumen berdasarkan suku, agama, ras, warna kulit, pandangan politik, dan sebagainya. Implementasi ini sejalan dengan Undang-Undang Perlindungan Konsumen pasal 7, huruf c, "memperlakukan atau melayani konsumen secara benar dan jujur serta tidak diskriminatif." Dalam penjelasan pasal tersebut disebutkan, "Pelaku usaha dilarang membeda-bedakan konsumen dalam memberikan pelayanan. Pelaku usaha dilarang membeda-bedakan mutu pelayanan kepada konsumen."

Pengaduan Masyarakat/Konsumen

Selama menjalankan usaha, SGN senantiasa mematuhi semua regulasi yang berlaku guna meminimalkan dampak negatif bagi masyarakat dan lingkungan. Selaras dengan itu, Perseroan tetap membuka diri terhadap kemungkinan adanya pengaduan dari masyarakat yang terdampak oleh operasional Perseroan dan berkomitmen untuk menyelesaikan pengaduan tersebut secepatnya.

The clear information on the packaging serves as evidence that the Company's products have passed safety and health assessments process for consumers. Consequently, SGN ensures that its products do not have any negative impact on consumer health and safety. The Company's consistency in delivering quality and safe products has resulted in no incidents of non-compliance related to the health impacts of SGN's products during the reporting year. Additionally, there have been no incidents of non-compliance related to product information and labeling. [GRI 416-1, 416-2, 417-2, 13.10.2, 13.10.3]

In relation to fulfilling consumer rights, specifically the right to correct, clear, and honest information regarding the condition and warranty of goods and/or services, SGN also implements fair marketing communications. In this regard, the Company upholds applicable rules and norms, including adhering to ethical standards and regulations in advertising, promotion, and sponsorship. The Company's commitment to complying with ethical standards and other regulations in marketing its products has had a positive impact, with no incidents or reports of non-compliance related to marketing communications, including advertising, promotion, and sponsorship, being directed to SGN. [GRI 417-3]

Equal Service for Consumers [GRI 2-25]

Consumers are one of the primary stakeholders for SGN. Their presence greatly determines the development and sustainability of the Company. The more consumers that are successfully attracted and whose trust are maintained, the more assured the sustainability of the Company's business will be. Conversely, the opposite is also true. Reflecting on the importance of consumers, the Company continually strives to provide the best and equal products and services to them. For the Company, respecting equality in service is a tangible manifestation of good corporate governance and compliance with applicable regulations, including Law No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection.

The Company realizes equality in service by not discriminating against consumers based on ethnicity, religion, race, skin color, political views, etc. This implementation is in line with the Law concerning Consumer Protection Article 7, letter c, "to treat or serve consumers properly and honestly and not discriminatory". Elucidation of the article states, "Business actors are prohibited from discriminating against consumers in providing services. Business actors are prohibited from differentiating the quality of service to consumers."

Public/Consumer Complaints

Throughout its business operations, SGN has always complied with all applicable regulations to minimize negative impacts on the community and the environment. In line with that, the Company remains open to the possibility of complaints from communities affected by the Company's operations and is committed to resolving such complaints as soon as possible.

Pihak-pihak yang hendak menyampaikan pengaduan bisa datang ke Kantor Pusat SGN, di Gedung Graha Nusa Tiga, Jl. Proklamasi No.25, Pegangsaan, Kec. Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat, Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta 10320. Selain itu, pengaduan juga bisa disampaikan melalui:

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Instagram : @sinergigulanusantara
TikTok : @sinergi.gula
YouTube : PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara
Facebook : Sinergi Gula Nusantara

Selain bisa dimanfaatkan oleh masyarakat, saluran yang sama bisa digunakan oleh konsumen yang hendak menyampaikan pengaduan apabila produk dan layanan Perseroan tidak sesuai dengan harapan. Seluruh pengaduan akan diterima dengan oleh Perseroan dan dilanjutkan kepada divisi terkait untuk mendapatkan solusi terbaik sesuai dengan prosedur standar yang berlaku. Namun demikian, per 31 Desember 2023, SGN tidak menerima pengaduan dari masyarakat, konsumen, regulator maupun pemangku kepentingan lainnya terkait produk.

Kepatuhan Sosial Ekonomi

Kepatuhan terhadap semua regulasi, termasuk regulasi di bidang sosial dan ekonomi, merupakan spirit SGN dalam menjalankan usaha. Dalam hubungannya dengan karyawan misalnya, Perseroan telah memenuhi berbagai ketentuan dalam Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan, seperti yang berkaitan dengan jam kerja, usia karyawan, remunerasi dan sebagainya sehingga tidak ada permasalahan hubungan industrial sampai dengan Peradilan Hubungan Industrial pada tahun pelaporan. Sementara itu, berkaitan dengan pelayanan terhadap pelanggan/konsumen, Perseroan berupaya memenuhi hak-hak konsumen, seperti memberikan informasi secara benar dan jelas tentang produk yang dimiliki Perseroan, termasuk jaminan keamanan untuk dikonsumsi, dan sebagainya. Dengan berbagai upaya tersebut, selama tahun 2023, SGN tidak menerima denda atau sanksi sebagai akibat dari ketidakpatuhan terhadap undang-undang atau peraturan di bidang sosial dan ekonomi.

[GRI 2-27]

Parties who wish to submit complaints may come to SGN Head Office, at Graha Nusa Tiga Building, Jl. Proklamasi No. 25, Pegangsaan, Menteng Sub-District, Central Jakarta City, Special Capital Region of Jakarta 10320. In addition, complaints may also be submitted through:

Website : sinergigula.com
Email : contact@sinergigula.com
Social Media :
Instagram : @sinergigulanusantara
TikTok : @sinergi.gula
YouTube : PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara
Facebook : Sinergi Gula Nusantara

The same channel can also be used by the public as well as by customers who want to complain if the Company's goods and services fall short of expectations. In compliance with the prevailing standard operating procedures, the Company will receive all complaints and forward them to the relevant division for the best solution in accordance with the applicable standard procedures. However, as of December 31, 2023, SGN had not received any complaints related to its products from the public, including consumers, regulators, or other stakeholders.

Socio-Economic Compliance

Compliance with all regulations, including those in the social and economic sectors, embodies SGN's spirit in conducting its business. In relation to employees, the Company has complied with various Provisions in Labor Laws, such as those relating to working hours, age of employees, remuneration, etc, resulting in no industrial relations issues reaching the Industrial Relations Court during the reporting year. Meanwhile, regarding services to customers/consumers, the Company strives to fulfill consumer rights, such as providing correct and clear information about the Company's products, including ensuring their safety for consumption, etc. With these various efforts, during the reporting year, SGN did not receive any fines or sanctions caused by non-compliance with laws or regulations in the social and economic sectors. [GRI 2-27]

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LEMBAR UMPAN BALIK

FEEDBACK FORM

Terima kasih telah membaca Laporan Keberlanjutan PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) atau SugarCo Tahun 2023. Untuk mewujudkan kualitas pelaporan yang lebih baik pada tahun mendatang, kami mengharapkan usulan, kritik dan saran dari pembaca dan pengguna laporan ini. Hal itu selaras dengan komitmen Perseroan untuk senantiasa meningkatkan kinerja keberlanjutan dan memberikan yang terbaik bagi segenap pemangku kepentingan.

Thank you for reading PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (SGN) or SugarCo's 2023 Sustainability Report. We anticipate suggestions, criticisms, and advices from readers and users of this report in order to improve reporting quality in the coming year. This is in line with the Company's commitment to continuously improving its sustainability performance and providing the best possible services to all stakeholders.

Profil:

Nama :

Institusi/Perusahaan :

Telp/HP :

Kategori Pemangku Kepentingan (beri tanda ✓ pada jawaban yang sesuai):

- » Pemegang saham
- » Pemerintah
- » Karyawan
- » Konsumen/Pelanggan
- » Mitra kerja/Rekan/Pemasok
- » Masyarakat
- » Media massa
- » Lain-lain, mohon sebutkan : _____

Profile:

Name :

Institution/Company :

Telephone/Mobile :

Category of Stakeholders (mark ✓ in the appropriate answer):

- » Shareholders
- » Government
- » Employee
- » Consumer/Customer
- » Business Partner/Partner/Supplier
- » Public
- » Mass Media
- » Others, please specify: _____

Mohon pilih jawaban yang paling sesuai dengan memberikan tanda ✓ pada kotak jawaban:

Please select the most appropriate answer by ticking ✓ in the answer box:

1. Laporan ini sudah menggambarkan kinerja ekonomi, lingkungan dan sosial Perseroan secara seimbang:

This report has described the Company's economic, environmental and social performance in a balanced manner:

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Tidak Setuju Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Netral Neutral | <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Setuju Strongly Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Setuju Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Setuju Agree |
|---|--|--|---|--|

2. Laporan ini bermanfaat:

This report is useful:

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Tidak Setuju Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Netral Neutral | <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Setuju Strongly Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Setuju Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Setuju Agree |
|---|--|--|---|--|

3. Laporan ini mudah dimengerti:

This report is easy to understand:

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Tidak Setuju Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Netral Neutral | <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Setuju Strongly Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Setuju Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Setuju Agree |
|---|--|--|---|--|

4. Laporan ini menarik:

This report is interesting:

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Tidak Setuju Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Netral Neutral | <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Setuju Strongly Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Setuju Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Setuju Agree |
|---|--|--|---|--|

5. Laporan ini meningkatkan kepercayaan Anda pada keberlanjutan Perseroan:

This report increases your confidence in the sustainability of the Company:

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Tidak Setuju Strongly Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Netral Neutral | <input type="checkbox"/> Sangat Setuju Strongly Agree | <input type="checkbox"/> Tidak Setuju Disagree | <input type="checkbox"/> Setuju Agree |
|---|--|--|---|--|

Mohon menuliskan jawaban sesuai dengan pendapat Anda:

1. Bagian informasi mana yang paling berguna dan menarik?

.....
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2. Bagian informasi mana yang kurang berguna sehingga perlu dilakukan perbaikan?

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3. Apakah data yang disajikan telah transparan, dapat dipercaya, dan berimbang?

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.....

4. Saran/usul/komentar untuk perbaikan laporan ke depan:

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Kami sangat menghargai umpan balik yang Anda berikan. Untuk itu, mohon mengirimkan lembar umpan balik ini ke: [GRI 2-3]

Sekretaris Perusahaan

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (Sugar Co)

Gedung Graha Nusa Tiga, Jl. Proklamasi No. 25,
Pegangsaan, Kecamatan Menteng, Kota Jakarta Pusat,
DKI Jakarta 10320
Situs Web: sinergigula.com
Surel: contact@sinergigula.com

Please write the answer according to your opinion:

1. information is the most useful and interesting?

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.....
.....

2. Which part of the information is less useful and needs to be improved?

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3. the data presented transparent, reliable, and balanced?

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.....

4. Suggestions/advice/comments for the improvement of future reports:

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.....
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.....

We really appreciate your feedback. Thus, please send this feedback form to: [GRI 2-3]

Corporate Secretary

PT Sinergi Gula Nusantara (Sugar Co)

Graha Nusa Tiga Building, Jl. Proklamasi No. 25,
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Perkuat Fondasi dan Kemitraan, Wujudkan Keberlanjutan

Strengthening Foundations and
Partnerships, Realizing Sustainability



Head Office

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