

# Implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility of Mining Companies in Palu City

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to discuss the implementation of Social and Environmental Responsibility (TJSL) with a case study at PT. Citra Palu Mineral. This study uses an empirical juridical method. The results show that TJSL in Indonesia has developed from a voluntary concept to a legal obligation regulated in various regulations. PT. CPM has basically prepared a TJSL master plan that refers to the provincial and city RPJMD, but implementation in the field is still perceived by the community as limited and not commensurate with the company's profits. The company claims to have implemented broader programs, both in the social and environmental fields according to the principles of good mining practice, including land reclamation and changes in mining methods. The main obstacles faced by the company include the diversity of urban community needs that are difficult to map and the public perception that still equates TJSL with cash assistance. This study concludes that there is a gap between regulations, company practices, and community expectations. Therefore, it is recommended that PT. CPM improves coordination with local governments and local stakeholders, expands the scope of community empowerment programs, and conducts outreach regarding the TJSL concept to create a harmonious understanding between the company and the community.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Human rights constitute a paramount element that must be instilled within Indonesian society, as these rights represent an inherent gift bestowed by God Almighty and are deeply embedded in human nature (Ashri & Triyana, 2024). These rights are universal and immutable, intrinsically bound to human honor and dignity. By virtue of human rights, human beings shall be respected without distinction as to physical traits, gender, nationality, religion, age, status, or regional origin. The Indonesian nation posits that a clean and healthy environment constitutes a fundamental right of every citizen, and this right is firmly guaranteed by the Constitution. The management of the environment and natural resources, rather than merely focusing on economic value, must obligatorily integrate ecological and sustainability aspects.

During the New Order era, a paradigm prioritizing investment for the sake of economic recovery began to emerge, and regrettably, this perspective persists to this day, thereby creating a stark disparity wherein the interests of economic exploitation frequently disregard long-term environmental sustainability (Riyanto, 2023).

Human rights (HR) represent the fundamental rights possessed by every human being from birth; these rights must be respected by all societal elements, including the government and the business sector. Although corporations inherently focus on profit-seeking, they are currently required to become an integral part of promoting human rights (Onica, 2025). Considering that the covenant concerning economic, social, and cultural rights permits progressive realization, other parties may fulfill the responsibility to advance economic, social, and cultural rights without the state having to intervene directly. In order to realize these rights, companies are required to execute Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) (Purnaningsih & others, 2018).

Corporations possess the primary objective of acquiring maximum profits, a fiduciary duty entrusted by the shareholders, in their capacity as corporate owners, to the company's management. In the execution of corporate activities to maximize the generated profits, significant impacts are frequently inflicted upon the society and the environment surrounding the corporation; this very reality underscores the genesis of the concept of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER).

Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) constitutes a mechanism for integrating social and environmental concerns into corporate operations and communicating them to the relevant stakeholders. CSER emphasizes the development and improvement of community quality so as to maximize the potential of the population within the corporation's surrounding area, aiming to serve as social capital for the company's continuous progress and growth; furthermore, CSER can serve as an instrument to enhance the corporate image as an environmentally friendly and socially conscious entity (Huang & Mirza, 2023).

According to The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) represents a call to the business community to participate in sustainable economic development by collaborating with corporate employees, their families, local communities, and society at large (Kennedy et al., 2023). Corporations do not merely aim to seek profits alone, but are also committed to playing an active role in the advancement and welfare of the surrounding community, thereby enhancing the quality of life and rendering a positive contribution toward sustainable development (Syakur, 2022).

In addition to aiming for sustainable development, Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) also seeks to harmonize economic growth, environmental preservation, and societal welfare (Yullio Iglesias Bithoven Kapoh, Lendy Siar, 2023). By virtue of this mechanism, corporations must bear responsibility for the impacts arising from their operational activities, thereby mitigating environmental degradation and other social repercussions previously neglected by the enterprise.

Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) under Indonesian law is regulated under Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies. As elucidated in Article 1 Paragraph (3) of the Company Law, social and environmental responsibility represents a commitment not merely to generate profits for the corporation itself, but to be directly engaged in sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life, environmental conditions, local communities, and society at large. The Company Law regulates social and environmental responsibility to ensure corporate participation in sustainable economic development, thereby enhancing the quality of life and the environment for the benefit of the local community, society as a whole, and even the corporation itself; this fosters harmony, balance, and alignment with the environment, norms, values, and culture of the community residing within the corporate environment. (ibu anti isu HAM) Article 74 of the Company Law further clarifies that any company running business activities by managing and utilizing natural resources, or any company whose operations do not manage and utilize natural resources but whose activities have an impact on natural resources, must implement social and environmental responsibility; should a

corporation fail to implement it, sanctions shall be imposed pursuant to the relevant legislative provisions (Arifin, 2021).

Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSEER) is also addressed in Article 15 of Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment, establishing the legal baseline that every investment activity undertaken by both domestic and foreign investors must implement CSEER, given the critical importance of existing social and environmental aspects. This provision aims to ensure that capital inflows into Indonesia do not strictly focus on profit-seeking alone, but can also deliver a positive impact on the local environment and community.

Pursuant to Palu City Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2016 concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility, Article 10 stipulates that “the implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility is directed toward: the local community within the corporate activity area, the local community outside the corporate activity area, and the local community within the regional territory.” The effectiveness of CSEER execution depends upon the integrity of planning and its synchronization with the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD). Corporations cannot operate in isolation; coordination with urban village (*kelurahan*) and sub-district (*kecamatan*) governments is imperative. Proper planning must be based on accurate social mapping to identify priority issues, ranging from unemployment and sanitation to educational access for underprivileged communities around the mining area.

In its execution, mining companies are expected to establish harmonious and balanced relationships with the communities surrounding their operational territories. A concrete manifestation of implementing this obligation is through programs that directly address community needs across various sectors, such as education, healthcare, environment, and economy. The focal point of this implementation is to ensure that the existence of the mining industry yields positive contributions aligned with the government's objective of achieving equitable social welfare (Mushthafa, Ro, & Faoziyah, 2025).

Nevertheless, a critical concern rests on the extent to which the implementation of these programs conforms to the drafted plans and applicable regulations. Clarity regarding the mechanisms of aid distribution, community involvement in the programs, and the sustainability of the conducted activities constitute the primary matters requiring analysis. Accordingly, this research is conducted to examine more profoundly the process of implementing Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility undertaken by mining enterprises in fulfilling their legal obligations.

## 2. METHODS

This study utilizes an empirical juridical research method. Empirical juridical research is a type of sociological legal research—also referred to as field research—which examines applicable legal provisions alongside actual occurrences within societal life; in other words, it is research conducted on the actual state of affairs transpiring within society with the intent to ascertain and discover the required facts and data (Muhaimin, 2020).

## 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility in Indonesia is regulated across several legislative and regulatory frameworks, ranging from Statutes to Government Regulations. There are at least 7 Statutes, 2 Government Regulations, and 1 Ministerial Regulation governing CSEER. Among the various laws and regulations governing CSEER in Indonesia is Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (the Company Law). Corporate social responsibility is statutory under Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (the Company Law), promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 106 of 2007 and Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4756 of 2007 (Cristian Genhart Sirait dan Mohammad Reza As Syafi, 2024). The definition of CSEER is set forth in Article 1 Paragraph (3), which states: “Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility means the commitment of the Company to participate in

sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and the environment that is beneficial, both for the Company itself, the local community, and society at large.”

Furthermore, there are four paragraphs stipulated within Article 74 of Law Number 40 of 2007, which dictates that companies executing business activities connected with and/or in the field of Natural Resources are mandatorily obliged to implement corporate social responsibility. Article 74 is the sole provision in the Limited Liability Company Law regulating CSER (Republik Indonesia, 2007). Pursuant to this article, the obligation to execute CSER is exclusively imposed upon companies conducting business operations in sectors directly related to natural resources and/or utilizing natural resources. The Elucidation of Article 74 Paragraph (1) of the Company Law asserts that companies conducting business activities in the field of natural resources are those engaging in the management and utilization of natural resources. Meanwhile, companies conducting business activities related to natural resources refer to entities that do not directly manage or utilize natural resources, yet their operational activities possess the potential to cause impacts on the function and capacity of natural resources (Adfiyanti Fadjar dan Armansyah Armansyah, 2025).

Companies falling within both categories are required to allocate budgets for CSER needs and financing within their corporate expenditure. The implementation of such CSER activities must be predicated upon the principles of propriety and reasonableness. However, the phrase “propriety and reasonableness” as embedded in Article 74 Paragraph (2) is not explicitly elaborated within the article’s elucidation, which merely states “sufficiently clear”. Furthermore, Article 74 Paragraph (3) of the Company Law regulates sanctions against companies failing to fulfill their CSER obligations. In the elucidation section, the phrase “subject to sanctions in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations” is interpreted as the enforcement of various forms of sanctions prescribed under relevant positive law (Erna Amalia, 2019). Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Capital Investment, in Article 15 letter b, stipulates that every investor is obligated to implement corporate social responsibility. Should this obligation be unfulfilled, sanctions shall be imposed as prescribed under statutory provisions, which may entail written warnings, business activity restrictions, and/or revocation of business licenses. Moreover, Article 16 letter e of the Capital Investment Law asserts that investors are also responsible for preserving environmental sustainability. Consequently, every business entity investing capital in Indonesia is legally bound to design and execute CSER programs as part of corporate strategy (Hari Sutra Disemadi dan Paramita Prananingtyas, 2020). To regulate corporate activities operating within its jurisdiction, the Palu City Government has enacted regulations in the form of Regional Regulations (*Perda*). These rules aim to optimize corporate contributions toward elevating community welfare around mining concessions. The regulation in question is Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2016 concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility. Palu City Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2016 concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility, specifically Article 4 Paragraph (1) letter b, reinforces that the implementation of CSER must constitute an inseparable part of management policies and corporate development programs. Every enterprise conducting its business activities is mandatorily required to compile a Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) program and coordinate with the facilitation team tasked with the implementation of said program.

Based on the aforementioned regulations, the author posits that Indonesia structurally possesses extensive provisions governing Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER). The government, through a multitude of legal instruments, emphasizes that commercial operations must not strictly focus on profit-seeking, but must also account for social and environmental impacts. This principle is codified into various regulations, spanning the Limited Liability Company Law, the Capital Investment Law, to sectoral rules within energy, mining, and environmental fields.

Nonetheless, the presence of a robust legal foundation does not automatically ensure the successful execution of CSER. In reality, a gap persists between statutory law and practical field implementation. Numerous corporations undertake CSER merely to fulfill administrative compliance rather than embedding it as part of a long-term, sustainable strategy. This indicates that CSER

implementation in Indonesia still requires refinement and fortification, in terms of regulation, corporate conscience, and civic participation (Farikh Idham Khalik, Reny Okprianti, 2023). The execution of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSEER) in Indonesia is anchored upon an extensive and multi-layered legal matrix. Restated legally, these norms emphasize that CSEER has transitioned into a mandatory obligation for every corporation. Pursuant to several statutes, such as Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies and Government Regulation Number 47 of 2012, every company is mandatorily obliged to implement social and environmental responsibility. In other words, companies bear accountability not only toward their shareholders but also toward other stakeholders affected by their business operations, specifically the local community and surrounding environment.

The author is of the opinion that existing regulations have provided a solid foundation to integrate social and environmental values into business operations. However, owing to the proliferation of scattered regulations across disparate sectors such as energy, mining, capital investment, and State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), statutory overlaps frequently occur. Consequently, enterprises occasionally encounter difficulties in determining the exact form, direction, and priorities of CSEER implementation that align best with the type and character of their respective business. Despite these impediments, all current regulations fundamentally share an identical objective, namely to incentivize an equilibrium between economic interests and ecological preservation. This demonstrates the Indonesian government's endeavor to integrate CSEER into a fair and environmentally-oriented national economic legal framework.

This multi-tiered legal framework reinforces that the state no longer delegates social responsibility strictly to corporate discretion, but elevates it as an element of public policy. Thus, the implementation of CSEER manifests as a tangible joint responsibility between the government, the business world, and society in achieving sustainable development goals. In practice, however, CSEER execution in Indonesia still encounters highly complex challenges. Even though corporations are statutorily required to carry out CSEER, compliance levels and overall efficacy remain disparate across different sectors and regions (Rosdian, Sulbadana, Agus Lanini, Suardi, 2025). Certain large-scale enterprises, particularly those operating in the natural resources sector such as mining, energy, and plantations, generally possess more structured and measurable CSEER programs. These programs typically encompass community development initiatives, environmental conservation, as well as health and education quality improvements around the company's operating zones. Nevertheless, a considerable number of corporations execute non-sustainable CSEER. Many activities remain ephemeral, such as short-term aid distribution without long-term planning or community inclusion in the conceptualization process. Consequently, CSEER programs have fallen short of generating significant impacts on elevating public quality of life or environmental preservation.

The author assesses that a primary catalyst for the suboptimal implementation of CSEER is that many corporations have failed to comprehend the true essence of social responsibility. Within certain companies, CSEER is still perceived as an ancillary financial burden to be expensed, rather than a form of social investment capable of fortifying their corporate sustainability. Furthermore, regulatory oversight from the government has not operated effectively, causing many enterprises to execute CSEER merely as a nominal fulfillment of legal obligations without a forward-looking vision.

Beyond internal corporate factors, the author observes that the role of civil society and local governments in monitoring CSEER execution remains suboptimal. Yet, community involvement is paramount to ensure that CSEER programs precisely align with localized needs and conditions. In many instances, CSEER programs are deployed in the absence of sound coordination between the enterprise, local government, and beneficiary communities, rendering the achieved outcomes ineffective and non-sustainable. Consequently, despite Indonesia's robust legal infrastructure, CSEER implementation necessitates structural enhancements in commitment, governance, and inter-party synergy to effectively bolster sustainable development (Fahrial, Andrew Shandy Utama, 2019).

The author concludes that these various impediments demonstrate that CSER implementation in Indonesia has not progressed in a balanced manner across legal, economic, and social dimensions. Therefore, collaboration among the government, corporations, and civil society is urgently required so that CSER execution can operate more equitably and sustainably. Additionally, a central issue in CSER implementation is the persistent lack of harmony among regulations. Rules on CSER are fragmented across numerous statutes, including the Environmental Protection Law, the Limited Liability Company Law, the Capital Investment Law, as well as various regulations within mining, energy, and SOE sectors.

While the proliferation of these rules is intended to broaden the scope of corporate accountability, it conversely triggers regulatory redundancies and structural ambiguity. Certain frameworks treat CSER as purely voluntary, whereas others declare it mandatory. As a consequence, CSER execution across diverse sectors lacks uniformity and defies standardized national measurement. Furthermore, reporting and evaluation frameworks for CSER lack a uniform benchmark. Each sector employs unique methodologies and metrics, rendering comparative analysis of outcomes difficult. Therefore, the government must formulate an overarching regulation to serve as a national guideline on how CSER is implemented, reported, and evaluated (Moody Rizqy Syailendra P dan Cindy Laurencia, 2023). Additional issues manifest from the fact that numerous local governments enact autonomous regional regulations on CSER utilizing divergent approaches. Although this reflects regional regulatory creativity, such discordant approaches frequently induce corporate confusion and amplify regulatory burdens owing to the multiplicity of rules. Consequently, the synchronization of central and regional policies is crucial to ensure a more uniform and efficient CSER execution. If these legal conflicts can be harmonized, CSER will transform into an effective instrument to reinforce development rather than existing as a mere legal formality. Harmonized regulations will facilitate corporations to easily integrate social and environmental values into their commercial ventures, thereby enabling enterprises to become more ethical, competitive, and sustainable.

Statutorily, CSER possesses a distinct baseline; yet, legal efficacy is measured not solely by the existence of norms, but by the degree of statutory compliance. At present, numerous enterprises execute CSER merely to comply with legal mandates, rather than out of a profound social conscience. To optimize CSER enforcement, the author assesses that three primary components must be fortified: corporate commitment, statutory clarity, and community engagement. Corporate commitment stands as the paramount element, given that absent managerial conscience, CSER initiatives devolve into transient exercises lacking long-term impact. Furthermore, regulations must provide balanced incentives and punitive sanctions. The government may provide incentives, such as tax relief or reputational recognition, for corporations demonstrating exemplary CSER execution. Conversely, enterprises disregarding their social duties must face rigorous sanctions, both in administrative forms and reputational penalties. Civic engagement is equally indispensable. If the public is actively involved from initial planning stages to program evaluations, CSER implementation will become more targeted and beneficial. Community participation also facilitates the construction of mutual trust between the corporation and adjacent populations (Yullio Iglesias Bithoven Kapoh, Lendy Siar, 2023).

Corporations must likewise shift their paradigm, pivoting from perceiving CSER as a burdensome obligation to integrating it as a collaborative multi-stakeholder venture. Enterprises ought to view CSER as a core component of long-term business strategy, rather than a transient philanthropic gesture. When CSER is operationalized as an embedded facet of business activities, social and environmental programs can endure and become structurally part of the commerce itself (Muhamad Hudory dan Muhammad Taufiq, 2019). Beyond providing societal benefits, corporations consistently executing CSER will reap dividends, both reputationally and economically. The public will cultivate greater trust and offer support to enterprises demonstrating ecological and social care. Thus, CSER yields not only social utility but also elevates corporate competitiveness.

Civil society also plays an essential role both as a partner and an overseer in CSER execution. Absent public involvement, CSER initiatives risk losing their direction and core objective. The

community should transition from being mere recipients of aid to actively engaging in program planning, implementation, and assessment. Through this approach, CSER can genuinely align with grassroots needs and deliver sustainable utility. Cooperation between the government, corporations, and civil society will forge a mutually supportive ecosystem. Consequently, social responsibility will no longer be viewed as an isolated burden, but as a shared accountability to build the nation sustainably.

Ultimately, the fortification of CSER requires not only policy revision but a fundamental paradigm shift from a short-term profit focus to a balanced development endeavor spanning economic, social, and environmental dimensions. The effectiveness of CSER depends not merely on statutory presence, but on the commitment and moral conscience of the corporation in its application. If an enterprise executes CSER with genuine intent and full accountability, the deployed social and environmental initiatives will deliver tangible benefits to society while amplifying corporate trust and market competitiveness.

The author further opines that the trajectory of CSER in Indonesia hinges heavily upon the capability to cultivate sound collaboration between the government, business actors, and civil society. The government must fortify regulatory frameworks and oversight, corporations must substantively implement sustainability principles within their operations, and the public must be actively engaged as vital partners in program execution.

Through these measures, CSER expands beyond a mere statutory mandate to serve as the moral bedrock and anchor of national business ethics. Social and environmental responsibility is not a purely administrative matter, but a manifestation of shared awareness that sustainable economic growth can only be attained if socio-ecological balance is actively preserved. Ultimately, robust CSER execution will steer Indonesia toward an equitable, sustainable, and eco-conscious economic system—an ideal state where development poses no threat to humanity and nature, but transforms into a path for generating greater prosperity for both current and future generations.

The implementation of CSER undertaken by corporations in Palu City is structurally codified within the CSER implementation master plan document; this document is formulated on the basis of urban village (*kelurahan*) surveys assessing community needs, as the compilation of the CSER master plan aligns with the Provincial Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (Provincial RPJMD) and the City Medium-Term Regional Development Plan (City RPJMD) (*Wawancara Rizky Sultan Selaku Officer CSR PT.CPM Pada 12 Agustus, 2025*).

Based on interviews with urban village authorities, the corporation only executed 3 programs in 2024, including the Package C equivalency exam for individuals who did not complete senior high school education (SMA), mass circumcision, and waste repository development. These programs were deployed within the company's Ring 1 area and/or adjacent mining zones (*Wawancara Ibu Wati Selaku Staf Kelurahan Tanamodindi Pada 06 Mei, 2025*). Consequently, the urban village administration lamented the minimal number of initiatives executed by the enterprise, pointing out a stark disproportion to the yields acquired by the corporation from its mining extraction. The Head of Lasoani Urban Village further added that requesting assistance from the corporation is exceedingly difficult.

Menurut corporate representatives, more programs than those mentioned were actually realized; however, the corporation did not always involve the urban village administration, opting instead to engage other entities such as the Community Empowerment Institute (LPM), traditional customary leaders (*pemuka adat*), and various mass organizations (*ormas*). In this regard, the author posits that the corporation must maintain structured communication with the urban village administration despite engaging third-party entities. Since the executed activities transpire within the territorial jurisdiction of the urban village, such communication is necessary for the administration to verify whether the programs are effectively targeted, particularly as local authorities possess granular knowledge regarding localized conditions and grassroots requirements.

Apart from social programs, the corporate entity elaborated on its environmental responsibilities, stating that based on the principles of good mining practice, the enterprise has factored in prior land

clearing when drafting its post-mining programs to determine the required scale of reclamation. In fact, prior to undertaking mining operations, the corporation deposited a reclamation guarantee in the form of dedicated funds to the government. Furthermore, the company has modified its extraction methodology by shifting to underground mining methods; this pivot aligns with Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) recommendations suggesting that underground extraction is preferable, provided that corporate facilities remain within the Palu City region and extraction occurs above the Palu-Koro fault line plate. The author constantly questions the propriety of executing underground mining here, considering that Sulawesi serves as the collision locus of 3 major global fault lines and that Palu City is traversed by the Palu-Koro fault, one of the most seismically active faults in Indonesia. This geographical reality profoundly impacts the safety of laborers engaged in underground mining activities and carries severe implications for the environment, as the subterranean cavities generated by mining extraction risk structural collapse at any given time due to tectonic movements.

Corporate representatives further explained the extensive operational constraints the enterprise encounters in executing CSER. The corporation's location right in the urban center complicates the determination of appropriate CSER initiatives, as the community possesses highly diversified occupational backgrounds, rendering the systematic mapping of localized programs across each urban village exceptionally difficult.

Beyond that constraint, the enterprise faces hurdles regarding public perception toward CSER. The community assumes that CSER is a program requiring the company to disburse direct funds from corporate revenues to be distributed among the public. Because this expectation is focused on physical capital (cash hand-outs), the public perceives that if cash has not been distributed, the corporation has failed to implement CSER.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER) by the enterprise has been planned with reference to community need surveys and the RPJMD; however, a divergence of perception exists between the corporation and the community in the field. Urban village authorities evaluate CSER realization as limited, whereas the corporation contends that it has duly executed the initiatives, albeit without consistent coordination with the village administration. Alongside social initiatives, the company carries out environmental responsibilities pursuant to the principles of good mining practice. The primary constraints are the difficulties in mapping urban community needs and the public perception that treats CSER strictly as cash assistance, resulting in an asymmetry between public expectations and corporate execution..

The corporate entity needs to reinforce communication and coordination mechanisms with the urban village government as well as other local stakeholders to ensure that CSER programs become more transparent, integrated, and aligned with priority community needs. The corporation must also undertake more intensive public socialization efforts concerning the concept and objectives of CSER. This education is paramount to rectify the perception that CSER does not solely manifest as cash assistance, but also takes the form of empowerment, education, healthcare, and environmental programs yielding long-term impacts. The local government is expected to play an active role in monitoring and evaluating corporate CSER implementation to remain consistent with regional development planning documents (RPJMD), while ensuring synergy among corporate interests, community welfare, and environmental sustainability.

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