

The Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at PT. Golden Energy Mines Tbk.

Della Widayarsi^{1*}, Ida Bagus Ketut Bayangkara²

^{1,2}Department of Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, University of 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

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ABSTRACTS

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global development agenda that encourages the involvement of all sectors, including mining companies, in achieving sustainable development. This study aims to analyze the SDGs implementation strategy at PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (GEMS), a coal mining company in Indonesia. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach with literature study techniques and company policy analysis. The results of the analysis show that PT GEMS has integrated the principles of SDGs into its operational activities and business strategies, especially in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. The company has implemented corporate social responsibility (CSR), energy efficiency, post-mining reclamation, and community engagement programs as part of its commitment to the SDGs. However, challenges in the form of policy harmonization, sustainability reporting, and strengthening cross-stakeholder collaboration still need to be addressed to ensure more effective implementation of the SDGs and long-term impact.

Keywords: Sustainable Development Goals, Sustainability Strategy, Mining, Social Responsibility, PT Golden Energy Mines

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi implementasi SDGs di PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (GEMS), sebuah perusahaan tambang batu bara di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan teknik studi literatur dan analisis kebijakan perusahaan. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa PT GEMS telah mengintegrasikan prinsip-prinsip SDGs ke dalam kegiatan operasional dan strategi bisnisnya, khususnya dalam aspek lingkungan, sosial, dan tata kelola (ESG). Perusahaan telah menjalankan program tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan (CSR), efisiensi energi, reklamasi pascatambang, serta keterlibatan masyarakat sekitar sebagai bagian dari komitmen terhadap SDGs. Namun, tantangan dalam bentuk harmonisasi kebijakan, pelaporan keberlanjutan, dan penguatan kolaborasi lintas pemangku kepentingan masih perlu diatasi untuk memastikan implementasi SDGs yang lebih efektif dan berdampak jangka panjang.

Kata Kunci: Sustainable Development Goals, Strategi Keberlanjutan, Pertambangan, Tanggung Jawab Sosial, PT Golden Energy Mines

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*Corresponding Author:

Email: dellawidiasari5@untag-sby.ac.id



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INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a global initiative established by the United Nations in 2015 as a long-term development framework that includes 17 main goals and 169 interrelated targets (Salvia et al., 2019). These goals reflect a concerted effort to end poverty, reduce inequality, protect the environment, and ensure prosperity for all people around the world (Anggina & Zaki, 2023). In Indonesia, the implementation of the SDGs is a national urgency, given the complexity of development challenges such as social inequality, structural poverty, environmental degradation, and the threat of climate change. The Indonesian government has adopted the SDGs in various national development policies, but their implementation requires cross-sector collaboration, including active contributions from the private sector. In this context, companies such as PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk play a strategic role as agents of change through the implementation of sustainability strategies and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs that are aligned with the SDGs agenda (Setyawan et al., 2023).

PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk (GEMS) is one of the leading coal mining companies in Indonesia that has demonstrated its commitment to sustainable development. Operating amidst global challenges related to energy transition, climate change, and social pressure to implement responsible mining practices, GEMS is faced with the need to align its business strategy with the principles of the SDGs. The implementation of a sustainability strategy at GEMS is not only important to meet stakeholder expectations, but also to ensure the company's competitiveness in a future that increasingly demands environmental and social responsibility.

As a business entity operating in the mining sector, a sector that has great potential for environmental and social impacts, PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk has a moral and ethical responsibility to carry out sustainable business practices. This includes a commitment to minimize negative impacts on the environment, empower local communities, and ensure that the economic growth created also provides benefits for various stakeholders (Sumiyati et al., 2023). Good Corporate Governance (GCG) practices are an important foundation in ensuring transparency, accountability and responsibility in every aspect of company operations (Religia, 2019). By consistently applying GCG principles, companies not only increase public trust, but also strengthen their ability to face long-term sustainability challenges.

The integration of SDGs into business strategy is not only a symbol of commitment to sustainable development, but also part of modern business model innovation that emphasizes the triple bottom line approach (economic, social, and environmental) (Handoko & Santoso, 2023). PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk through its CSR programs has demonstrated efforts to create Creating Shared Value (CSV), which is creating economic value while creating social value for the surrounding community (Abdullah & Hasni, 2022). These programs include community empowerment initiatives, improving the quality of education and health, as well as environmental preservation through partnerships with local governments, NGOs, and local communities. This strategy not only strengthens the company's position as a responsible business actor, but

also builds harmonious relationships with local stakeholders and increases the company's social legitimacy (Rahmawati et al., 2023).

In a study conducted by Kanuna., the main focus is still limited to a few specific SDGs goals, such as poverty alleviation, good health, gender equality, and protection of terrestrial ecosystems (Kanuna, 2024). This shows a gap in the scope of analysis of other equally important SDGs goals, such as clean and affordable energy, infrastructure and innovation, and addressing climate change. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct a more thorough follow-up research to comprehensively evaluate the involvement of companies in the dimensions of the SDGs.

The novelty of this research lies in the actual case study-based strategic analysis of SDGs integration in the mining sector in Indonesia, an area that remains relatively under-explored in national and international academic literature. This study contributes to the development of new thinking on how mining companies can transform into agents of sustainable development, while offering an implementation model that can be replicated in similar sectors.

Therefore, it is important to conduct an in-depth analysis of PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk's SDGs implementation strategy to identify the effectiveness of its sustainability policies and practices. This study can provide an overview of the extent to which the company has aligned its business activities with the goals of the SDGs, the challenges faced in its implementation, and potential improvements that can be made. Focusing on synergies between economic, social and environmental aspects will be key in creating business models that are not only adaptive to global demands, but also competitive in domestic and international markets. Thus, the successful implementation of SDGs in this company can serve as an example of good practice for other industrial sectors in the collective effort to achieve sustainable development in Indonesia (Sudirman & Disemadi, 2021).

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Approach

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) implementation strategy carried out by PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to describe, interpret and understand the company's sustainability practices based on available documentary data, without manipulating variables or experimenting.

Data Source

The main data source in this study is the sustainability report for the period 2024 published by PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk. The sustainability report was analyzed to identify the company's programs, policies and achievements in supporting the SDGs goals, as well as how the company integrates economic, social and environmental aspects in its business strategy. In addition, this report is used to evaluate the consistency of the implementation of Good Corporate Governance (GCG) principles as well as the contribution of CSR to the achievement of sustainable development goals.

Data Collection Methods

Data collection techniques were carried out through documentation studies, namely by accessing and reviewing the company's latest sustainability report which can be obtained from the company's official website or other official publications. The data collected was then analyzed using content analysis techniques, which allow researchers to categorize information according to SDGs indicators and relevant sustainability principles.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theory is an important framework for analyzing environmental practices and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Stakeholder theory helps to understand how various stakeholders, including governments, companies and communities, interact with each other in achieving sustainable goals. This theory is used to analyze how environmental practices (such as SDGs, ISO 14001, and CSR) can affect a company's financial performance through stakeholder responses.

Sustainability Concept

This concept refers to the triple bottom line (economic, social, environmental), this concept emphasizes the importance of companies not only pursuing profit, but also paying attention to social and environmental impacts in order to make business sustainable. This framework includes three main dimensions: economic (profit), social (people), and environmental (planet) that interact and influence each other, thus creating a more sustainable development model.

Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy theory is a concept that helps to understand how organizations seek to gain and maintain legitimacy from various stakeholders. In environmental practice and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), this theory becomes particularly relevant as companies and institutions often face pressure from society and governments to act in an environmentally responsible manner.

Research from (Jao & Holly, 2022) show that companies use sustainability reporting as a way to gain legitimacy. Companies seek to gain legitimacy from society through social and environmental responsibility practices, including sustainability reporting and certifications such as ISO 14001, to maintain their existence and financial performance.


ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) Concept

ESG serves as an underlying framework for corporate social responsibility (CSR) and stakeholder-oriented sustainability, as well as a performance indicator that reflects the sustainability of an entity. This analysis will begin by examining how the disclosure and application of ESG principles affect companies and their contribution to the SDGs.

These theories are used in analyzing the discussion of the effect of environmental performance, environmental cost, ISO 14001, and SDGs support on financial performance at PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk. The implementation of SDGs by PT Golden Energy Mines is an ongoing initiative designed to support the company's growth

strategically, with the need for a structured model to ensure the achievement of results that are aligned with the plans that have been set.

Table 1. Implementation of the SDGs Pillars

The SDGs Pillars	Implemented	Not Implemented	The SDGs Pillars	Implemented	Not Implemented
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V			V	
	V				

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

PT Golden Energy Mines Tbk implements various SDGs Pillars through various programs, especially in the post-mining area. Evidence of implementation is as follows:

Joint Cooperative

Joint Cooperative is a BIB-assisted institution covering 20 villages in Ring-1, playing a role in the distribution of agricultural, livestock and fishery products to various business partners. With the support of administrative training, legality, and mentoring from BIB, the cooperative is now independent and records a monthly turnover of IDR 471 million. This program supports the economic independence of post-mining communities and contributes to SDGs Pillars 1 (No Poverty), 2 (No Hunger), and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).



Figure 1. Joint Cooperative

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

UMKM Center

The UMKM Center is a creative economic platform for communities that can survive even after mine closure. This program has been established since 2020 and to date has benefited 189 households. MSMEs are managed directly by the community to develop the creative economy market, especially in the downstreaming of local products such as cafes, food and beverages, and various other processed products. Through this program, the company contributes to the achievement of SDGs Pillar 1 (No Poverty), Pillar 2 (No Hunger), and Pillar 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) by encouraging economic independence, food security, and job creation at the local level.

Poultry Farming (Chicken, Quail, and Duck)

The quail farming program in Sidorejo Village is a community economic empowerment initiative involving 9 beneficiary families. Through initial support in the form of 5,000 quail seedlings, feed, and cages, as well as intensive mentoring, the program succeeded in increasing the quail population to 6,800 heads. Each group member earns an additional income of approximately Rp1,419,000 per month from the egg harvest. In the future, this program will be developed into a poultry hatchery center to support the local market. This initiative contributes to the achievement of SDGs Pillar 1 (No Poverty), Pillar 2 (No Hunger), and Pillar 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth) through the creation of independent businesses, increased income, and food security.



Figure 2. Poultry Farming

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

The layer chicken farming program in Mangkalapi and Sumber Arum villages is an economic empowerment initiative involving 23 beneficiary families. With initial support of 1,500 chickens in Mangkalapi and 1,000 chickens in Sumber Arum, the chicken population was successfully expanded to 5,000 chickens. Eggs are marketed in the Ring 1 area, meeting local food needs while creating new economic opportunities. The program promotes income generation, business independence, and village food security. This initiative also contributes to SDGs Pillar 1 (No Poverty), Pillar 2 (No Hunger), and Pillar 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).



Figure 3. Chicken and Quail

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

The duck farming program in Sebamban Baru, Sebamban Lama, and Sumber Baru villages has had a positive impact on 35 beneficiary families. With initial support of 2,000 ducks, the population has grown to 8,000. The program increased egg and meat production, encouraged farmers' independence through good farming management, and strengthened food security and the local economy. Products have been marketed locally and regionally, creating a stable source of income. This initiative contributes to SDGs Pillar 1 (No Poverty), Pillar 2 (No Hunger), and Pillar 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth).



Figure 4. Duck

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

Stunting and Impoverished Communities

The program is a strategic initiative to improve nutrition, maternal and child health, and community awareness through local food interventions, health education, and family empowerment. Through collaboration between companies, government, and communities, the stunting rate will decrease by 39.88% by 2023-2025. This program directly contributes to SDGs Pillar 3, namely, Healthy and Prosperous Life by improving the quality of life of families in a sustainable manner.



Figure 5. Stunting and Impoverished Communities

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

Andaru Mamulih Angsana

The *Andaru Mamulih Angsana* program is an initiative to utilize the *Andaru* void (BIB's ex-mining pond) which holds 8.1 million m³ of water, treated through a Water Treatment Plant installation and distributed through a 24,460meter pipeline network to surrounding villages. The program addresses the clean water crisis, reduces environmental impacts (CO₂ emissions, acid rain, and water footprint), and boosts the local economy through BUMDes managing drinking water. This initiative contributes to SDGs Pillar 3 (Health and Wellbeing), Pillar 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), Pillar 7 (Clean and Affordable Energy), and Pillar 10 (Reducing Inequality).



Figure 6. *Andaru Mamulih Angsana*

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

Rumah Jahit Angsana Benang Berseni

The *Rumah Jahit Benang Berseni* program is an initiative to empower women in BIB's Ring 1 area through intensive sewing training for 3 months. A total of 114 participants have gained sewing skills that support independent businesses and increased income, especially through orders from PT BIB and partners. This program forms a network of women entrepreneurs and encourages economic independence. In the future, *Rumah Jahit* will be developed into a convection industry. This initiative supports the implementation of SDGs Pillar 5 (Gender Equality) by increasing the role of women in the family and community economy.



Figure 7. *Rumah Jahit Angsana Benang Berseni*

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

Community Learning Center

The Community Learning Center (CLC) is an education program focusing on fisheries, animal husbandry, and home industry, which has been implemented since 2018. Through the establishment of the CLC, the company implements Pillar 4 of the SDGs (Quality of Education) with the aim of creating an independent and sustainable post-mining community. The program is run in 20 Partner Villages in collaboration with IPB, to encourage economic independence based on local potential.



Figure 8. Community Learning Center

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

Evidence of Implementation of Other Pillars

The Company has developed SMKPIH manual document as a guideline for mining safety and environmental management, based on PDCA (Plan-Do-Check-Act) management cycle to achieve goals and continuous performance improvement. The Company also utilizes the Internet of Things (IoT), real-time sensors, and wearable devices to monitor the work environment and identify potential hazards early. Data analytics and OHS software support enable analysis of accident trends and more effective prevention strategies. This initiative supports improved safety, productivity, and compliance with OHS standards, and contributes to the 3rd (good health and well-being) and 12th (responsible consumption and production) pillars of the SDGs.

PT BIB utilizes digital technologies such as Fleet Management System, Sicantik, iSafe, and iPermit to improve work safety monitoring, hazard reporting, and high-risk work permit management. This initiative encourages employee participation in OHS and improves Safety Maturity Level, while contributing to SDGs pillar 3 (health and well-being), pillar 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), and pillar 15 (life on land).

The company demonstrates its commitment to gender equality by involving women in various important roles, such as cooperative management, CSR management team, internal audit team, and PMI management of the company unit. This indicates that women have equal opportunities to be involved in strategic decision-making, which directly contributes to the achievement of the 5th pillar of the SDGs, namely gender equality.

Secara Sosial, the Company develops various post-mining centers and business units as an effort to create new competitive and sustainable livelihoods. This initiative includes the establishment of Agriculture Village, Fishery Village, Livestock Village, and Home Industry Village, with a total of 1,097 households as beneficiaries spread across the PPM program area.

This community development is carried out on post-mining land as a form of commitment to sustainability. The effort was proven by the award for sustainable village development, reflecting the successful integration of sustainability values and culture in the company's operations.

This activity directly contributes to SDGs Pillar 1 (No Poverty) through the creation of inclusive livelihoods, SDGs Pillar 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDGs Pillar 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through the development of resilient and independent post-mining villages.

7 Mei May 2024

Penghargaan CSR dan Pengembangan Desa Berkelanjutan Awards, Kategori Gold, Melalui Program "Integrasi Kluster Pertanian, Peternakan, dan Perikanan sebagai Daya Dukung Program Ketahanan Pangan Nasional di Lingkar Tambang PT Borneo Indobara"



Figure 9. CSR Award

Source: PT Golden Energy Mines Sustainability Report (2024).

The Company conducts training on hazardous and non-hazardous waste management, which is proven to improve waste management through licensed parties and optimize the sorting and utilization of non-hazardous waste. This activity supports the achievement of SDGs pillar 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).

The Company developed a decarbonization strategy towards Net Zero Emission (NZE) 2030 and during 2024 the Company has achieved energy efficiency of 6,533,453.28 GJ and emission reduction of 717.5 ktonCO₂eq through various innovations. This initiative contributes to pillar 3 (Good Health and Wellbeing) and pillar 13 of the SDGs (Addressing Climate Change).

BIB established a coral reef conservation area at Karang Batu Anjir and Karang Bajangan in Bunati Village, Tanah Bumbu Regency. In these areas, BIB conducts transplantation activities and periodic monitoring of coral reefs around BIB Port operational activities. As of the reporting year, BIB has successfully conserved 0.71 Ha of coral reefs cumulatively. This effort directly contributes to Pillar 14 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), namely "Conserve and Sustainably Use Oceans, Seas and Marine Resources for Sustainable Development", specifically in the aspect of protecting marine ecosystems and increasing the resilience of coastal ecosystems to the impacts of human activities.

There is a Compost House and Nursery Center, distribution of compost fertilizer and seedling development in the nursery. BIB also established a 4-hectare Orchid Conservation Park in Tahura Sultan Adam, Aranio sub-district, Banjar district, as part of conservation in the Barito sub-watershed of Martapura. This program, in collaboration with the South Kalimantan Provincial Forestry Service, includes the conservation of 16 orchid species, including the rare and protected orchid *Paraphalaenopsis laycockii* in accordance with Minister of Environment and Forestry Regulation No. 106 of 2018, using the hybrid method. This activity supports Pillar 15 of the SDGs, namely "Protect, Restore and Enhance the Use of Terrestrial Ecosystems", particularly in the conservation of biodiversity and rare plant species.

The implementation of Pillar 16 of the SDGs, which promotes peace, justice and resilient institutions, and Pillar 17 of the SDGs on partnerships to achieve goals, is reflected through BIB's collaboration with various stakeholders, including local governments, conservation organizations and local communities, in the implementation of environmental conservation programs that have been carried out previously.

CONCLUSION

The results of the analysis of the implementation strategy of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by PT Golden Energy Mines, Tbk. (GEMS) show that the company has attempted to integrate the principles of sustainable development into its operational activities and social responsibility programs. Through the published sustainability report, GEMS conveyed various initiatives that support the achievement of several SDGs goals, including in the fields of education, environment, clean energy, clean water and sanitation, and community empowerment.

The implementation is reflected in concrete programs such as providing access to clean water for surrounding communities, skills training and education, biodiversity conservation, and efficient energy and waste management. This shows the company's orientation towards sustainable development, both internally (work and operational environment) and externally (surrounding communities).

The strategy implemented by GEMS shows a synergy between business interests and social responsibility. Sustainability programs are aligned with relevant SDGs indicators, thus not only strengthening the company's image and business sustainability, but also contributing to the global goal of sustainable development. The use of sustainability reports as a public reporting instrument also signals a commitment to transparency and accountability.

Nonetheless, there is room for improvement. Broader stakeholder engagement, including local communities and strategic partners, is important to ensure participatory and sustainable implementation in the long term.

Thus, it can be concluded that the SDGs implementation strategy by PT GEMS has been going in a positive direction, but still needs to be improved in terms of more comprehensive integration, strengthening of achievement indicators, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. This improvement effort is important so that the company's contribution to sustainable development is not only part of corporate obligations, but also part of strategic value in facing future environmental and social challenges.

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