

**ANALYSIS OF CSR IMPLEMENTATION TO  
SUPPORT STAKEHOLDER PROGRAM AT PT.  
SUPREME ENERGY  
CASE STUDY : MUARA LABOH POWER PLAN  
PROJECT 2021-2022**



**THESIS**

Submitted as one of the requirements to complete the Bachelor Program (S1)  
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Arranged by:

Nisya Medina Arinnis

12010118190119

**FACULTY OF ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS  
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY  
SEMARANG  
2022**

## **BACHELOR THESIS APPROVAL**

Author's Name : Nisya Medina Arinnis

Student Number 12010118190119

Faculty/Major : Economics & Business / Management

Title : Analysis of CSR Implementation to  
Support Stakeholder Programs at PT  
Supreme Energy (Case Study Muara  
Laboh Power Plan CSR Project 2021-  
2022)

Thesis Supervisor : Cahyaningratri S.E., M.Bus

Semarang, 13 August 2022  
Thesis Supervisor

Cahyaningratri S.E., M.Bus

## EXAMINATION COMPLETION APPROVAL

Name : Nisya Medina Arinnis

Student ID : 12010118190119

Faculty/Major : Economic and Business / Management

Title : Analysis of CSR Impelementation to  
Support Stakeholder Program at PT  
Supreme Energy (Case Study Muara Laboh  
Power Plan 2021-2022)

Thesis Supervisor : Cahyaningratri S.E.,  
M.Bus

Has passed the examination on .....

Examiners:

1. Cahyaningratri S.E., M.Bus ( )
2. ( )
3. ( )

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Semarang, 13 August 2022

Undersigned,

Nisya Medina Arinnis  
NIM. 12010110190119

## **MOTTO**

“Allah tidak membebani seseorang itu melainkan sesuai dengan kesanggupannya”

(QS. Al – Baqarah: 286)

“Janganlah kamu bersikap lemah dan janganlah pula kamu bersedih hati, padahal kamulah orang-orang yang paling tinggi derajatnya jika kamu beriman.”

(QS. Ali – Imran: 139)

“There will be obstacles. There will be doubters. There will be mistakes. But with hard work, there are no limits.”

(Michael Phelps)

I dedicate this bachelor thesis for  
my family and  
my friends

## **ABSTRACT**

*PT Supreme Energy is a geothermal company that was established in 2008. One of the mining location is in Muara Laboh, Solok Selatan, Sumatra Barat. The purpose of this research is to Identify the nature and form of CSR initiatives conducted by PT Supreme Energy in Muara Laboh, Identify stakeholder contribution to the sustainability of CSR outcomes, analyze the relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy, analyzing the expectation difference between Supreme Energy, stakeholder, and CSR/Stakeholder theory, identifying future agenda/development on the next stakeholder program and giving a reference for the subsequent research regarding a sustainable CSR program.*

*The research method used in this research is a qualitative case study with a semi-structured interview and primary and secondary data. The primary data is from an interview, and the secondary data is from international journals, international books, and websites that had been written in the bibliography. The population of this research is significant stakeholders at PT Supreme Energy, and the sampling method used in this research is purposive sampling.*

*The result showed that PT Supreme Energy has effectively Implementing Corporate Social Responsibility to local communities in Muara Laboh mining area. Moreover, local communities have had a good relationship and felt helped since PT Supreme Energy came to their villages.*

*However, there is some expectation discrepancy between PT Supreme Energy and local people. The distinction happened because the locals wanted material things such as donations and infrastructure. Nevertheless, they need more economic empowerment programs that can support sustainability or programs that can generate long-term benefits, not only materials things that will run out if not used properly.*

*Keyword : Corporate Social Responsibility, Stakeholder, PT Supreme Energy, Stakeholder Engagement*

## ABSTRAK

*PT Supreme Energy merupakan perusahaan panas bumi yang berdiri sejak tahun 2008. Salah satu lokasi penambangannya berada di Muara Laboh, Solok Selatan, Sumatera Barat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk Mengidentifikasi sifat dan bentuk inisiatif CSR yang dilakukan oleh PT Supreme Energy di Muara Laboh, mengidentifikasi kontribusi pemangku kepentingan terhadap keberlanjutan hasil CSR, menganalisis hubungan antara pemangku kepentingan dan PT Supreme Energy, menganalisis perbedaan harapan antara Supreme Energy, pemangku kepentingan, dan teori CSR/Stakeholder, mengidentifikasi agenda/pengembangan ke depan pada program pemangku kepentingan berikutnya dan memberikan referensi untuk penelitian selanjutnya mengenai program CSR berkelanjutan.*

*Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi kasus kualitatif dengan wawancara semi terstruktur dan data primer dan sekunder. Data primer diperoleh dari wawancara, dan data sekunder dari jurnal internasional, buku internasional, dan website yang telah ditulis dalam daftar pustaka. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah signifikan pemangku kepentingan di PT Supreme Energy, dan metode pengambilan sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah purposive sampling.*

*Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PT Supreme Energy telah efektif dalam melaksanakan Corporate Social Responsibility kepada masyarakat lokal di wilayah pertambangan Muara Laboh. Apalagi, masyarakat setempat telah menjalin hubungan baik dan merasa terbantu sejak PT Supreme Energy datang ke desa mereka. Namun, ada beberapa perbedaan harapan antara PT Supreme Energy dan masyarakat setempat. Perbedaan itu terjadi karena penduduk setempat menginginkan hal-hal materi seperti sumbangan dan infrastruktur. Namun demikian, mereka membutuhkan lebih banyak program pemberdayaan ekonomi yang dapat mendukung keberlanjutan atau program yang dapat menghasilkan manfaat jangka panjang, tidak hanya hal-hal materi yang akan habis jika tidak digunakan dengan benar.*

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Semarang, 13 August 2022

Nisya Medina Arinnis

12010118190119

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
BACHELOR THESIS APPROVAL .....	ii
EXAMINATION COMPLETION APPROVAL.....	iii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY .....	iv
MOTTO .....	v
ABSTRACT.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	xi
LIST OF TABLE .....	xiii
LIST OF FIGURE.....	xiv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1. Research Background .....	1
1.2. Problem Statement and Research Question .....	14
1.2.1. Problem Statement.....	14
1.2.2. Research Question .....	14
1.3. Research Purpose and Usage .....	15
1.3.1. Research Purpose.....	15
1.3.2. Research Usage.....	16
1.4. Research Methods.....	16
1.5. Systematics of writing.....	17
<i>CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW.....</i>	<i>19</i>
2.1. Stakeholder Theory .....	19
2.1.1. Stakeholder In Modern Corporation .....	21
2.1.2. Fundamental Elements of Stakeholder Theory.....	23
2.2. Identifying Stakeholders .....	28
2.3. CSR Theory by Carrol .....	29
2.4. Triple Bottom Line Theory .....	31
2.5. The Interrelationship Between Stakeholder Theory and CSR.....	38

2.6. Indication of a Good Stakeholder Relationships .....	39
2.7. Research Framework .....	40
<i>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD</i> .....	41
3.1. Research Design.....	41
3.2. Population and Sample .....	42
3.3. Types and Sources of Data .....	42
3.4. Data Collection Method .....	43
3.5. Data analysis Method.....	46
3.6. Validity and reliability .....	46
<i>CHAPTER IV RESULT &amp; DISCUSSION</i> .....	48
4.1. Data Triangulation .....	48
4.1.1. Source Triangulation .....	48
4.2. Major stakeholders in PT Supreme Energy Muara Laboh Mining Sector.. .....	58
4.2.1 Local Communities.....	58
4.3 Supreme Energy CSR Programs 2021-2022.....	60
4.3.1 CSR Program 2021 .....	61
4.4 Stakeholders' Perceptions of CSR in Muara Laboh .....	67
4.4.1 Education & Health .....	67
4.4.2 Infrastructure.....	68
4.4.3 Economic Empowerment.....	69
4.4.4 Community Empowerment.....	70
4.5 Stakeholder Engagement .....	71
4.5.1 Stakeholder Perceptions of Relationship with The Company ..	71
4.5.2 Obstacle in Communicating .....	72
4.5.3 Stakeholder Perspective Towards the Benefit from CSR Programs .....	73
4.5.4 Stakeholder Expectancy on the CSR programs .....	74

4.6	The Company Perceptions of Relationship with Stakeholder .....	75
4.6.1	Relation department.....	75
4.6.2	Finance Department.....	77
4.7	Relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy.....	78
4.8	Discrepancy of Expectancy.....	80
4.9	Development in the Next Stakeholder Program .....	81
<i>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....</i>		82
5.2	Conclusion .....	82
5.3	Research Limitation .....	84
5.4	Suggestions .....	84
<i>APPENDIX.....</i>		88
FORM PERTANYAAN WAWANCARA .....		88
Interview 1 (Informant AH Transcript).....		91
Interview 2 (Informant RI Transcript).....		94
Interview 3 (Informant ZA Transcript) .....		97
Interview 4 (Informant I Transcript) .....		102
Interview 5 (Informant AB Transcript) .....		106
Interview 6 (Informant R Transcript).....		111
Interview 7 (Informant PT. Supreme Energy Relation Team Script) .....		116

## LIST OF TABLE

	Pages
Table 1.1. Previous Research on SCR and Stakeholder in Mining Companies.....	6
Table 3. 1. The stakeholders who will be interviewed.....	45
Table 4. 1. The realization of the CSR activity budget in 2021 is 63% due to the Covid-19 pandemic .....	62
Table 4. 2. Several CSR Activities Carried Out in The First Quarter Of 2021 ...	62
Table 4. 3. Several CSR Activities Carried Out in The Second Quarter Of 2021 .....	63
Table 4. 4. Several CSR Activities Carried Out In The Third Quarter Of 2021.	63
Table 4. 5. Several CSR Activities Carried Out In The End Quarter Of 2021 ...	64
Table 4. 6. CSR Programs 2022.....	64

## LIST OF FIGURE

	Pages
Figure 2. 1. Stakeholder View of a Firm.....	20
Figure 2. 2. Stakeholder's Responsible Zambon dan Bello (2005). ....	20
Figure 2. 3. The Example Of Stakeholder In Modern Corporation Portrayed....	21
Figure 2. 4. Aspects of economic responsibility .....	33
Figure 2. 5. Aspects of Social Responsibility .....	35
Figure 2. 6. Aspects of Environmental Responsibility .....	36
Figure 2. 7. Interrelationship between stakeholder theory and CSR (Freeman and Dmytriyev, 2017 .....	38
Figure 4. 1. The Percentage of 2022 CSR Program Distribution.....	67

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1.1. Research Background**

According to International Standards Organization (ISO) 26000 (2010), Guidance on Social Responsibility formulates CSR definitions and guidelines, it stated that Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an organization's responsibility for the effects of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, as demonstrated by transparent and ethical behaviour that contributes to sustainable development, including societal health and welfare that compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behaviour and is integrated throughout the organization. CSR is broadly perceived as a tool for companies to contribute towards sustainable development (Hilson and Murck, 2000; Hamann, 2003; Hamann, 2004).

Multinational Companies (MNCs) in the extractive industries, specifically those engaged in mining, are under intense pressure and scrutiny from various societal forces: environmental, indigenous peoples and human rights movements, which have formed in response to concerns about social and environmental impacts of operations, especially in developing countries (Banerjee, 2000; Warhurst and Mitchell, 2000; Warhurst, 2001; Kapelus, 2002). Mining companies cause the most significant and often irreversible damage to the natural environment as compared to other industrial sectors (Kapelus, 2002; Yakovleva, 2005); negative social and environmental impacts in the mining sector manifest themselves to the extremes,



including industrial accidents, environmental degradation, health and safety issues, impact on livelihood of local communities and violations of human rights.

Due to increased societal pressure, mining companies have been actively innovating in the field of CSR to address the various sustainability challenges of their operations more proactively. For instance, extractive industry companies were among the first companies to publish stand-alone environmental reports and to adopt voluntary codes of conduct in the area of environmental management (Hamann, 2003; Jenkins and Yakovleva, 2006).

For the mining industry, According to Walker and Howard (2002), CSR is about balancing the diverse demands of communities, and the imperative to protect the environment, with the ever-present need to make a profit. CSR calls for a company to respond not only to its shareholders, but also to other stakeholders, including employees, customers, affected communities and the general public, on issues such as human rights, employee welfare and climate change.

For the mining industry, one outcome of the CSR agenda is the increasing need for individual companies to justify their existence and document their performance through the disclosure of social and environmental information. The finite nature of non-renewables, the diverse environmental impacts associated with their extraction and use, the economic importance of primary extraction industries in some countries, and the social impact of extraction activities in local communities have led the mining industry to be amongst the most prolific disclosers of social and environmental information. Most large mining companies now

disclose information covering dimensions of CSR such as social and environmental performance, health and safety issues and ethics.

CSR in the mining industry represents a compelling example of the current urgent and explosive world-wide interest in and debate about ethics and the social responsibility of business.

Mining companies are especially controversial as a result of some incidents which showed an uncompromising corporate disregard for the environment and human rights, in the pursuit of profits. This sets up scope for polarised positions. On the one hand, an extreme corporate position would seek to exploit the CSR agenda (and any other feasible strategy for that matter) simply to enhance corporate reputation and mining profits. On the other, an extreme anti- business perspective would charge mining companies with responsibility for having created, and for correcting, a wide range of social and environmental ills. According to Indonesian Constitutional Court (2007), CSR seen as the cornerstone of business ethics, implying that businesses have not only economic and legal obligations (to shareholders or owners), but also responsibilities to interested individuals (stakeholders) which range of interest is greater than the aforementioned requirements (economic and legal).

CSR is one of the obligations that have to conducted by company as form of responsibility for its business operations have had social and environmental impacts. The implementation of CSR programs is ideally an effort that implemented by the company for social and line good support, not only as form of compliance with applicable regulations. (McWilliams, Siegel, & Wright, 2006; McWilliams &

Siegel, 2001). Therefore, the program must well plan in order to get benefit as big as great for society and the environment affected.

CSR need to be payed attention by government, the general public and businesses. The concept of CSR was originally a moral concept. CSR in Indonesia is the concept of law as set out in Law No. 25 of 2007 on Investment, in particular on article 15 and in Law No. 40 of 2007 on Limited Liability Company, in particular on Article 74. Article 74 paragraph (1) of Law No. 40 of 2007 declares that a firm that conducts business in the field of and/or related to natural resources is required to carry out social and environmental duties. This law applied to all companies either government, private domestic or foreign-owned companies.

CSR law also regulated in Article 15 of Law Number 25 of 2007 on Capital Investment (“Investment law”). In Investment Law, the legal risks for Companies that do not undertake CSR are regulated in Article 34 of Investment Law that is Administrative sanction such as:

- i. written warning;
- ii. restrictions on business activities
- iii. suspension of business activity and/ or investment facilities or
- iv. revocation of business activities and/ or investment facilities

According to Muff (2015), CSR shared a value and connection to achieve company sustainability. The terms means linking of economic, social, and environmental objectives of societies in a balanced way and it takes a long-term perspective about the consequences of today’s activities meeting the challenge of

sustainable development requires that the process through which decisions are reached is informed by the full range of the possible consequence and is accountable to the public (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development 2001). Moreover, sustainability is a broad approach that includes various characteristics, in particular relating to the contextual integration of economic, environmental and social aspects. A sustainability oriented company is one that develops over time by taking into consideration the economic, social and environmental dimensions of its process and performance (Perrini and Tencati 2006).

In order to achieve company sustainability, CSR implementation is having significant role in supporting stakeholder program. According to Freeman's (1984), Stakeholders are those groups and individuals on whom depending the fate of the success or the failure of an organization. Organizations engage with stakeholders to identify and perhaps meet their expectations, and to communicate how they are being responded to (Devin & Lane, 2014; Dobeles et al., 2014). Stakeholder program is a program that considering their stakeholder sustainability in form on CSR. By engaging with stakeholders around CSR, organizations can achieve CSR objectives (Dobeles et al., 2014) and ensure that organizational decisions and activities are socially acceptable. (Green & Hunton-Clarke, 2003).

The relationship between CSR and stakeholder engagement have provided a rich setting for the growth of a body of literature that seeks to define and characterize engagement (Devin & Lane, 2014). CSR cannot be conducted properly without the stakeholder support. For example, according to study about Shell's activity in Nigeria Ite (2004), activities cannot work well if the underlying

macro-economy and governmental system are fragile. Furthermore, enterprises must not take the full responsibility of a government to care of health and education but the government must.

Moreover, according to the findings of Karnani (2007) and Reich (2008) regarding the wrong conducted CSR, the shareholders are mostly anonymous because of complicated investment and finance structures of concerns and banks. Consequently they don't feel responsible for social and environmental effects which the company creates. They argue that shareholders do not care about the social benefits their invested money produces and assign their managers to maximize their own profit.

The stakeholder concept that will be used in this research is triple bottom theory, stakeholder theory and CSR theory. The purpose of this research is for analysing the relationship between stakeholder engagement and CSR at a Geothermal Company. However, there are some similar research conducted by previous researcher regarding the relationship between CSR and Stakeholder that have different result. The previous research can be seen in Table 1

Table 1.1.  
Previous Research on SCR and Stakeholder in Mining Companies

No	Research Title	Research Objective	Research Method	Research Result
1.	Argentina's mining industry: stakeholder perspectives Diana Mutti, Natalia Yakovleva, Diego Vazquez-	Examining the two case studies of conflict in the mining sector of Argentina.	Qualitative and semi-structured interviews.	The finding suggests the attributes in the process of stakeholder engagement are unevenly beneficial in

No	Research Title	Research Objective	Research Method	Research Result
	Brust, and Martn H. Di Marco (2011)			establishing trust, which affects the CSR initiatives
2.	Corporate social responsibility and stakeholder engagement in Ghana's mining sector: a case study of Newmont Ahafo mines (2011)  Ansu-Mensah et al. (2021)	Stakeholders disupte in Ghana Mining Sector.	Qualitative case study approach and an exploratory research design.	Demonstrating how NAL in Ghana has taken proactive initiatives to satisfy the socioeconomic needs of its afflicted communities.
3.	Australia mining sector's treatment of indigenous stakeholders in the name of CSR	CSR activities of BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto.	Qualitative case study approach and an exploratory research design.	The companies profit from their mining operations, while sometimes deflecting, diluting or even ignoring pressing legitimate claims of local indigenous communities.
4.	Stakeholder Expectation of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices: A Study on Local and Multinational Corporations in Kazakhstan. Monowar Mahmood and	Local and Multinational Corporations in Kazakhstan	Qualitative case study approach and an exploratory research design.	Because of economic transition that severely affected lives of people in Kazakhstan, they now emphasize economic contribution of business organizations and has different priorities than

No	Research Title	Research Objective	Research Method	Research Result
	Janet Humphrey (2013)			those of developed countries
5.	Attributes of Stakeholder Engagement, Trust, Perceive Environmental Protection and CSR Evans Asante Boadi, Zheng He, Josephine Bosompem, Joy Say, Eric Kofi Boadi (2019)	Local people around mining site in Ghana	Survey data were collected with random sample technique to select local inhabitants to respond to questionnaire designed for the study.	The results of this article add new layers to extant literature as the findings show how CSR decision making can be made to earn support from local communities in the mining industry and beyond.
6.	Corporate Sustainability through Stakeholders' Engagement in Mining: Experiences from Shared Practices of Corporate Social Responsibility	Relationships with local stakeholders in Patatz, La Libertad Region.	Interviews and participatory observation.	80% of local entrepreneurs have shown their interest in carrying out shared practices of corporate social responsibility in education, environment, health, water and sanitation, respectively.

Diana Mutti, Natalia Yakovleva, Diego Vazquez-Brust, and Martn H. Di Marco (2011) have conducted study on corporate social responsibility in Argentina's mining industry: stakeholder perspectives. The approach used in this research is semi-structured interviews and key stakeholders in the Argentine mining industry were interviewed, including major mining MNCs operating in the

nation, local mining businesses, government representatives, local government authorities, and representatives of local community groups and organizations. The paper has developed a conceptual framework based on the principles of stakeholder theory to examine two case studies of conflict in the mining sector of Argentina. There is a big distinction between what stakeholders demand from companies and what they believe they are doing. Environmental concerns must be approached with a proactive attitude, both in terms of developing socially acceptable technology and involving stakeholders in environmental management.

Ansu-Mensah et al. (2021) have done a research about Corporate social responsibility and stakeholder engagement in Ghana's mining sector: a case study of Newmont Ahafo mines. This research was conducted within the confines of Ghana's gold mining industry. Because it aims to comprehend a subject of study in a preliminary method, this research used a qualitative case study approach and an exploratory research design. The survey included 21 respondents from various stakeholder groups in the mining firm's catchment areas, as well as management and other mining company personnel. These people were willing and able to participate in the study, and they were also available at the time. There are 3 categories which are; Newmont management and other employees, local citizens and representatives, and District officials. The result of this study demonstrated how NAL in Ghana has taken proactive initiatives to satisfy the socioeconomic needs of its afflicted communities in the long run. To achieve sustained benefits, the corporation integrated discretionary CSR with a stakeholder strategy, forming partnerships with suitable government and NGOs to undertake CSR programs.



Therefore, the degree and scope of stakeholder participation processes have improved stakeholder and NAL relationships.

W. F. Coronado, Gabriela (2010) have done a research about Australia mining sector's treatment of indigenous stakeholders in the name of CSR. This research objective is the CSR activities of BHP Billiton and Rio Tinto. Their analysis has disclosed that, in their practice of CSR, the mining companies are motivated by profit imperatives and their management of indigenous stakeholders is consistent with and supports the profit motive. The data shows that the mining companies would vehemently proclaim themselves to be generous and good corporate citizens, but in their treatment of aboriginal stakeholders they appear to be mainly motivated by profit and the determination to maintain their core business and reputations. Nevertheless, indigenous peoples do benefit from contributions from mining companies, although these can appear erratic from the aboriginal perspective because the mining companies' motivations are decidedly not for the benefit of indigenous peoples. Any benefits for indigenous peoples are, therefore, mere collateral windfalls. Thus mining companies give to indigenous stakeholders with one hand, but they take with the other.

The companies profit from their mining operations, while sometimes deflecting, diluting or even ignoring pressing legitimate claims of local indigenous communities. The research analysis indicates that CSR is discursively manoeuvred by mining companies in order to strategically distance themselves from indigenous peoples who occupy the land on which mining operations are conducted. In doing

that, mining companies construct a homogenous representation of indigenous peoples.

This serves the mining sector in their negotiations for access to oil and mineral resources. By diverting corporate responsibilities to less demanding and less problematic indigenous stakeholder groups, companies are able to ignore the claims of indigenous stakeholders who are more directly affected by the mining operations, and who might be taken to be more demanding of corporate benevolence. Monowar Mahmood\* and Janet Humphrey (2013) done a research about Stakeholder Expectation of Corporate Social Responsibility Practices: A Study on Local and Multinational Corporations in Kazakhstan. On their research, they found that although stakeholders' expectations were assumed to be high in ethical and discretionary activities, Kazakhstan as an emerging economy, has different priorities than those of developed countries (Husted and Allen, 2007). Since economic transition in the past has severely affected the lives of people in Kazakhstan, they now emphasize economic contribution of business organizations (Kalyuzhnova and Kambhampati, 2008; Ellis and Bastin, 2011; Preuss and Barkemeyer, 2011). Our study revealed the influence of institutional and cultural contexts on CSR activities (Wong et al., 2010; Preuss and Barkemeyer, 2011) and reiterated to consider differences in stakeholders' expectations in different national contexts (Prebble, 2005; Gao, 2009; Kolk et al. 2010; Bagire et al., 2011). In order to build corporate reputation, and to establish legitimacy of their activities, business organizations in Kazakhstan need to identify the preferences and priorities of local stakeholders' expectations and redefine their role in the society. This will ultimately provide them

competitive advantage in the long run (Deegan, 2002; Gifford and Kestler, 2008; Veleva, 2010; Ditlev-Simonsen and Midttun, 2011). The MNCs need to develop appropriate CSR code of practices and provide guidelines to subsidiary managers to avoid conflicts with local stakeholders, as this will help them to enhance corporate reputation (Wong et al., 2010). However, excessive emphasis on economic responsibility in Kazakhstan may be considered time-bound, as corporate donation is a new phenomenon and people are not accustomed to corporate social activities (Altaliyeva, 2003; Potluri et al., 2010).

Evans Asante Boadi, Zheng He, Josephine Bosompem, Joy Say, Eric Kofi Boadi (2019), have done a research about attributes of stakeholder engagement (information sharing [quantity and quality of information sharing], procedural fairness [respectful treatment and providing voice], and empathy) and local communities' acceptance of corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives with the mediating roles of trust and perceived environmental protection in mining company. The background of this research is based on the rejection from the local people around mining site in Ghana. To research method is through Survey data were collected with random sample technique to select local inhabitants to respond to questionnaire designed for the study. The finding suggests the attributes in the process of stakeholder engagement are unevenly beneficial in establishing trust, which affects the CSR initiatives. Survey data were collected with random sample technique to select local inhabitants to respond to questionnaire designed for the study. Purposefully, respondents were selected from different households and to the best of researcher's knowledge, no more than four respondents were

allowed from same household. This face approach was used to minimize bias in the responses to questionnaire.

Percy Arrosquipa (2021) have conduct a research regarding Corporate Sustainability through Stakeholders' Engagement in Mining : Experiences from Shared Practices of Corporate Social Responsibility. district of Pataz, La Libertad Region, in the north of Peru. The shared practices of corporate social responsibility with local stakeholders is one of the few relevant experiences that are undertaken to contribute to sustainable development in a mining context of high social complexity. This study characterises the relationships with local stakeholders that allow them to carry out shared practices of Corporate Social Responsibility in the district of Pataz, La Libertad Region, in the north of Peru, through two case studies and data collection that included 23 local stakeholders working with the Mining Company. This applied research included interviews and participatory observation. The findings indicated that 80% of local entrepreneurs have shown their interest in carrying out shared practices of corporate social responsibility in education, environment, health, water and sanitation, respectively. The study describes the contribution of artisanal mining enterprises and local supplier enterprises in shared practices of social responsibility, within the locations where they carry out their business activities. This research enriches knowledge of experiences that promote a shared culture of corporate social responsibility and how attending to the social demands from the perspective of the local community and business risks from the perspective of the mining company. These two sometimes conflicting perspectives coexist and complement one another for corporate sustainability after overcoming

certain local and corporate paradigms which facilitates contributing to the sustainable development of the surrounding communities.

Based on the previous researches above, we need more in-depth research to understand the links between the processes of stakeholder program between mining firms and local communities and its effects on trust, harmonious relationship as well as CSR initiatives. This research objective is a geothermal mining company called PT Supreme Energy.

PT Supreme Energy Muara Laboh (SEML) is operating the Muara Laboh geothermal power plant (the Project) of approximately 88 MW gross in West Sumatra Province, Indonesia. The mining area surrounded by local communities such as NGO's, Local people, local community and local supplier which are part of the stakeholders. Therefore, the general aim of this paper is to Analysis of CSR Implementation to support Stakeholder Program at PT. Supreme Energy in Muara Laboh Power Plan Project 2021-2022.

## **1.2. Problem Statement and Research Question**

### **1.2.1. Problem Statement**

The qualification of CSR that usually being misunderstood by the company to stakeholder. Therefore, many companies couldn't deliver their obligation to the society by not giving a impactful and significant CSR programs.

### **1.2.2. Research Question**

1. Who are the major stakeholders in PT Supreme Energy Muara Laboh mining are?
2. What are the forms of implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) that have been carried out by PT. Supreme Energy – Muara Laboh?
3. How is the stakeholder perception to the company?
4. How is the company perception to the stakeholder?
5. How is the relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy?
6. Is there any expectation difference between Supreme Energy, Stakeholder and CSR/Stakeholder theory?
7. What is future agenda / development in the next stakeholder program?

### **1.3. Research Purpose and Usage**

#### **1.3.1. Research Purpose**

1. Identifying the major stakeholders in PT Supreme Energy to have a specific picture on the research interview candidate.
2. Identifying the nature and form of CSR initiatives conducted by PT Supreme Energy in Muara Laboh.
3. Identifying stakeholder perspective to CSR programs that PT Supreme Energy have implemented.
4. Identifying PT Supreme perspective of CSR programs that have been implemented to stakeholders.
5. Analyzing the relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy.

6. Analyzing expectation difference between PT Supreme Energy, Stakeholders and CSR Theory.
7. Identifying future agenda / development on the next stakeholder program.
8. Giving reference for the next research regarding a sustainable CSR program.

### **1.3.2. Research Usage**

Determine, analyse and giving suggestion regarding CSR implementation that are supporting stakeholder programs at PT. Supreme Energy in Muara Laboh Power Plan Project – West Sumatera. For external parties, the usage of this research is to giving suggestion, refrence or sample of CSR programs in mining company that stakeholders generally need.

### **1.4. Research Methods**

This research used a qualitative case study approach and an exploratory research design because the goals is to understand a subject of study in a preliminary way (Saunders, 2012; Creswell, 2014). This methods suits the study seeks to delve deep into the role of stakeholder engagement in CSR practices of PT Supreme Energy.

According to Bodgan and Taylor (2012), qualitative methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data with the aim of providing an overview of a phenomenon with the natural objects or natural setting, so that the research process is what it is and what it isn't manipulated by researchers. This type of approach and type of research used by researchers, to provide an overview of the

phenomena that occur in the field factually and systematic, researchers also process and describe data in the form of narratives according to facts and as they are so that this research is accurate and can be accounted for Lexy J. Moleong (2012).

### **1.5. Systematics of writing**

#### **CHAPTER I : RESEARCH BACKGROUND**

This chapter describes the background of the problem which is the subject of the research problem. Furthermore, this chapter describes the formulation of the problem, the objectives and benefits of the research and the systematics of writing.

#### **CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter describes the literature related to the theoretical basis used in this research. This chapter is also described in the discussion of the results of previous research and the framework, as well as the development of hypotheses.

#### **CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter describes how the research will be carried out operationally which is described as follows: research variables and operational definitions, population and sample, types and sources of data, data collection methods, and data analysis methods.

#### **CHAPTER IV: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter describes the description of the research object, data analysis, goodness of fit model, and interpretation of research results.



## CHAPTER V: CLOSING

This chapter describes the conclusions of the research obtained from the discussion, the limitations of the study found after analysis and interpretation of the results, and suggestions for future research.

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter will discuss the literature related to the Stakeholder and CSR theory that are used in this research and discussion of the results of previous research and the framework, as well as the development of hypotheses.

#### **2.1. Stakeholder Theory**

Stakeholders as often defined as ‘the individuals and constituencies that contribute, either voluntarily or involuntarily, to firms’ wealth-creating capacity and activities and that are therefore its potential beneficiaries and/or risk bearers’ (Post et al., 2002, pp. 19). Therefore, stakeholder theory is Stakeholder Theory is a view of capitalism that stresses the interconnected relationships between business and its customers, suppliers, employees, investors, communities and others who have a stake in the organization (Edward Freeman 1948).

According to R. Edward Freeman (1948), stakeholder theory is organizational management and business ethics that addresses morals and values in managing an organization. Successful Stakeholders are more likely to adopt favourable attitudes and behaviours toward the business, such as exchanging useful information with other stakeholders (all stakeholders), purchasing more goods or services (customers), offering tax breaks or other incentives (communities), granting better financial terms (financiers), increasing stock ownership (shareholders), working . The example of stakeholder in modern corporation portrayed.

It works well because it channels stakeholders' passion for achieving the organization's objectives. Firms that manage for stakeholders have better

information on which to base their decisions, and because they are attractive to other market participants, they have a degree of strategic flexibility that is not available to competitors who do not manage for stakeholders. This makes it useful in a complex and turbulent environment R. Edward Freeman (1948). The example of stakeholder view of a firm portrayed in Figure 2. 1

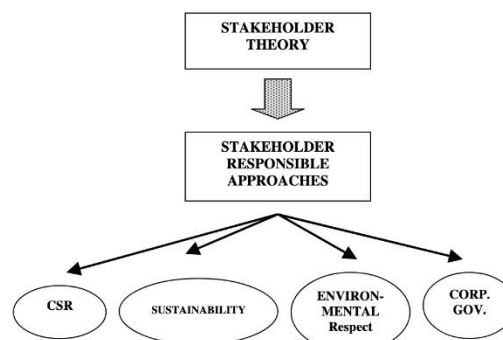
**Figure 2. 1.**  
**Stakeholder View of a Firm**



(Source: Freeman 1984: 25)

According to Zambon dan Bello (2005), Stakeholder responsible are divided into 4 parts. There are : Corporate social responsibility (CSR), Sustainability, Environmental Respect, and Corporate Governance, which is illustrated in Figure 2. 2

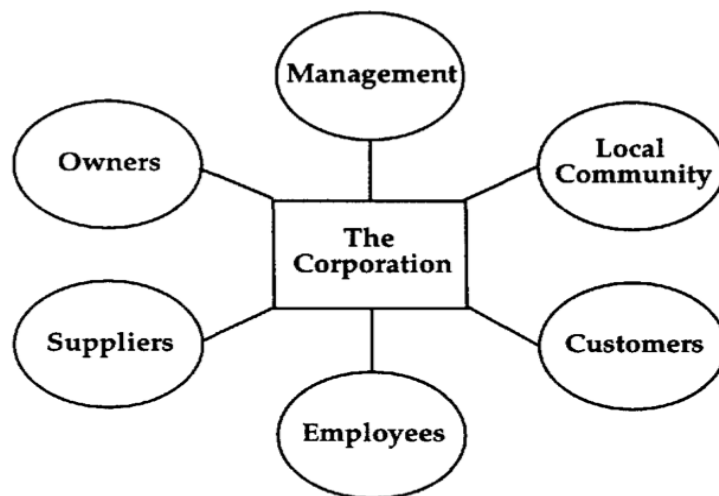
**Figure 2. 2.**  
**Stakeholder's Responsible Zambon dan Bello (2005).**



### 2.1.1. Stakeholder In Modern Corporation

According to Freeman (1948), figure 3.3 depicts the stakeholders in a typical large corporation. The stakes of each are reciprocal, since each can affect the other in terms of harms and benefits as well as rights and duties. The stakes of each are not univocal and would vary by particular corporation. He merely set forth some general notions that seem to be common to many large firms. The example of stakeholder in modern corporation portrayed in Figure 2. 2

Figure 2. 3.  
The Example Of Stakeholder In Modern Corporation Portrayed



- a. According to Freeman 1948, owners have financial investments in the company in the form of stocks, bonds, and other securities, and they anticipate financial returns of some type, either they have donated cash directly to the business, or they have established some sort of historical claim through a succession of ethically acceptable transactions. The company has an impact on their ability to support themselves when they are

no longer able to work or, if a significant percentage of their retirement income is held in stocks or bonds. (Freeman 1948).

- b. According to Freeman 1948, employee demand security, pay, benefits, and meaningful job in return for their labor. urity, pay, benefits, and meaningful job in return for their labor and as a return, the firm is expected to take care of them and help them get through tough times in exchange for their loyalty. Employees are expected to obey management's directives the majority of the time, to be complimentary of the business, and to be upstanding members of the communities where the company does business. (Freeman 1948). Therefore, the the firm and employee need to maintain a good relationship in order to achieve a maxiumum performance.
- c. Accrding to Freeman (1948), Suppliers are crucial to the success of the company from a stakeholder perspective since raw materials will influence the value and quality of the finished product, the company is also a client of the supplier, making it essential to the supplier's survival and success. The supplier will respond when the company needs them to if they are treated as an important part of the stakeholder network rather than just a source of goods (Freeman 1948).
- d. According to Peters and Waterman (1982), emphasizing the customer is a distinguishing trait of some successful businesses and that being close to the consumer promotes success with other stakeholders. The company's revenue from customers is its lifeblood and customers indirectly fund the creation of

new goods and services due to the degree of investing in huge firms. (Freeman 1948).

- e. According to Freeman (1948) The local community gives the company permission to construct facilities, and in return, it gains from the firm's tax base, economic output, and social contributions. Freeman (1948) also stated that the company cannot place the neighborhood in an unreasonable risk of pollution, toxic waste, etc and if some point the company lacks complete knowledge, threat or clashes with new competition, it is supposed to alert the community and to cooperate with it to resolve any issues. Therefore, if the company didn't maintained a good relationship such as giving back to the local community, the company can be mistrusted and shunned since it broke the implicit social contract it had with the neighborhood (Freeman 1948).

The stakeholder approach is crucial to discussions and critical analysis of how CSR policies may deal with the three primary problems that threaten sustainability in developing nations: inequality, social vulnerability, and environmental degradation (Post et al., 2002; Buysse and Verbeke, 2003; Delmas and Toffel, 2004). When examining sustainability issues in the mining sector, it is especially helpful because considerable body of study has been devoted to the investigation of motivations, evolution, and effects of environmental plans and management, using the stakeholder theory method to analyze both environmental and social concerns (Sharma and Henriques, 2005; Bremmers et al., 2007).

### **2.1.2. Fundamental Elements of Stakeholder Theory**

Stakeholder theory research on businesses' social duties is also very prevalent, especially in relation to human rights, health, and security issues (Clarkson, 1991, 1995; Jones, 1995; Weaver et al., 1999; Post et al., 2002). However, there aren't many real-world examples of how to apply stakeholder theory to suggest solutions for problems that are frequently major in developing nations, such poverty and vulnerability (De Jongh, 2004; Pater and Van Lierop, 2006). According to Post et al. (2002), the following four fundamental elements of stakeholder theory can be used to analyze CSR in developing nations:

- (1) Benefits and potential dangers between businesses and stakeholders;
- (2) A variety and disparity of concerns or interests;
- (3) Networks and roles of stakeholders; and
- (4) Stakeholder engagement.

*a. Flows of Benefits and Potential Threats Between Companies and Stakeholders*

A firm can be described as a system of stakeholder groups that are linked by a complex set of relationships. Each has unique rights, goals, expectations, and duties, and each contributes a certain resource or skill to the company. However, if such resources and contributions are withdrawn or become unaffordable, a firm's performance would be jeopardized (Freeman et al., 2010).

According to one interpretation of the stakeholder theory that have been cited by (Diana Mutti a,1, Natalia Yakovleva b,n, Diego Vazquez-Brust c,2, Marti'n H. Di Marco 2010), every company will be subject to a variety of

claims, either explicit or implicit, from its numerous stakeholders such as stakeholders with a "implicit contract" may anticipate receiving some sort of payment from the company in exchange for the "service" (benefit or contribution) they feel they are rendering to it (for example, a "permission" to exploit local resources). Therefore, If these expectations are not met, these parties may file lawsuits to enforce the firm's performance of its obligations, thereby making the contract explicit.

To avoid this, the company will work to voluntarily satisfy its implicit claims, typically by developing a CSR program (Vazquez and Liston- Heyes, 2008). As a result, CSR can be seen as a set of practices used to fulfil implicit agreements. The stakeholder theory emphasizes the significance of long-term performance and advises businesses to develop relationships with their stakeholders and include these interactions into a holistic management strategy. (Vazquez and Liston- Heyes, 2008).

Therefore, a company's ability to survive and continue to succeed rests on its managers' ability to generate enough wealth, value, or satisfaction for each stakeholder group, the company may fail if one or more stakeholder groups become even dissatisfied and leave the system (Aaltonen et al., 2008)

***b. Varied and Discrepant Issues or Interests***

A critical initial step in the formulation of policies to satisfy stakeholder claims is the identification of pertinent stakeholders and their claims. According to Nakao et al. (2007), it can be difficult for businesses to produce long-term social and economic advantages for all stakeholders. Not all



stakeholders may gain; in addition, certain stakeholders, especially vulnerable people, may be adversely impacted by business activity (Walley and Whitehead, 1994).

Conflicting interests among various stakeholder groups frequently make the problem worse, making it possible for one stakeholder group's satisfaction to come at the expense of another's well-being. While some (such as Sternberg, 1996) contend that balancing the interests of stakeholders is an impractical goal, others (such as Clarkson, 1995) propose that businesses should define a rank or hierarchy of stakehold

Greeno and Robinson (1992) made the case that companies endorsing a social responsibility approach should prioritize their stakeholders based on the veracity of their claims, the risk posed by the stakeholder's exposure to the firm's practices, and the urgency of their claims, with the underlying tenet that the interests of the stakeholders who are most adversely affected should be addressed first.`

*c. Stakeholder Networks and Roles*

Although stakeholders in companies come in many different forms, they are typically organized in formal or informal networks that share common influence methods based on shared requirements, resources, or views (Roloff, 2008).

Firms do not individually recognize and react to shareholder pressures. Each company in a particular industry engages in interactions with a certain

arrangement of "stakeholder networks," where social, political, and economic factors define connection patterns (Frooman, 1999).

According to prior studies, managers in Argentina mining companies perceive and react to stakeholder pressures differently depending on whether they are a part of a network of institutional (government, regulatory bodies, judges and courts, enforcement agencies, and local authorities), industrial (employees, managers, industry bodies, suppliers, and buyers), or social (NGOs, church, media, universities, trade-unions, and communities) stakeholder groups (Vazquez Brust et al., 2010).

Therefore, the first step in aligning CSR programs with stakeholder expectations is to understand how the networks are built and a corporation must use a stakeholder management model that adopts a comprehensive view for reacting to stakeholder networks and influence methods if it is committed to enhancing communities' quality of life in a sustainable manner (Vazquez Brust et al., 2010).

#### *d. Stakeholder Engagement*

According to Freeman (1948), Stakeholder engagement, in the natural resource management context, most often refers to the participation of stakeholders in planning or decision-making efforts in order to integrate their knowledge and values with a particular project's more specialized knowledge and purpose.

Stakeholder involvement has been suggested as a way to close the discrepancy between what businesses say they do and what they actually do.

Stakeholder engagement takes many different forms and techniques, and in many organizations, it is viewed as a way to conduct CSR. In actuality, a lot of firms consider stakeholder interaction to be a component of their CSR efforts (Post et al. 2002).

## **2.2. Identifying Stakeholders**

To address stakeholder engagement, there are several ways to identify and understand an organization's stakeholders. Specific stakeholder groups can be identified, and stakeholders can be further listed by their names (Freeman, 1984). According to Clarkson (1995), stakeholders have similar interests or claims in each group. Further, stakeholders can be divided into primary and secondary stakeholders. Clarkson (1995) considers primary stakeholders to be necessary for the continuation of an organization's operation, while secondary stakeholders are not essential for an organization's survival. Moreover, primary stakeholders would engage in direct transactions and secondary in indirect transactions with the organization (Clarkson, 1995). Indirect approaches mean that stakeholders engage directly with other stakeholders to exert an indirect influence on the organization (Gonzalez-Porrás et al., 2021).

### **a. Primary Stakeholders**

Primary stakeholders are defined by Clarkson (1995: 106) as "one without whose continuing participation the corporation cannot survive as a going concern". These groups mainly include shareholders, employees, customers,

and suppliers, and the public sector: the governments and communities that afford infrastructure, regulate organisational activity, and enforce taxes.

The organisation and the primary stakeholders are highly dependent on one another. Clarkson (1995) further addresses the importance of managers to create value for each stakeholder group to ensure the continued relationship and stakeholder retention. Mitchell et al. (1997) state that these groups of stakeholders possess power that influences managerial decisions. Due to the contractual relationships firms have with primary stakeholders, they are highly visible: choices, opportunities, decisions, and the valuation of their demands are required by firms (Hult et al., 2011). Fassin (2012) notes that primary stakeholders enjoy a direct and contractual relationship with the firm.

b. Secondary stakeholders

Clarkson (1995: 107) defines Secondary stakeholders as “those who influence or affect, or are influenced or affected by, the corporation, but they are not engaged in transactions with the corporation and are not essential for its survival”. Secondary stakeholder groups include competition, media, trade associations, and support groups (special interest). Although these groups have no contract or authority with the firm, and the firm is not dependent upon these groups for their survival, they can cause significant disruption to the firm (Clarkson, 1995).

### **2.3. CSR Theory by Carrol**

Carroll made a specific theory for the way that corporation interact with its surrounding community and the whole world, this theory is known nowadays as

Carroll's Pyramid of CSR. Carroll's theory is composed of four obligations that create a foundation or infrastructure for the business's responsibilities toward society.

- a. Economic responsibility : According to Carroll (1979), It's the obligation of a business organization to make money. Carroll placed the economic obligation in the base of the CSR Pyramid because it's vital for business survival. According to Carroll (1967) , Economic responsibility is represented by a corporation through investments, marketing strategies, business operations, and long-term financial strategies with variant stakeholders. Variant stakeholders will be affected positively if corporation achieves profits, this what economic scholars named as Win-Win theory and as a result, stakeholders will make profits, money circulation process will improve and a corporation will successfully achieve its CSR economic responsibility (Carroll 1967).
- b. B. Legal responsibility : According to Carroll's Pyramid theory (1967), Legal Responsibility placed in the second level of the CSR Pyramid because a responsible corporation is a corporation that accepts rules of a fair business game and adhere to law because it believes that fair business reflects positively on the whole society. A responsible corporation is a corporation that accepts rules of a fair business game, adhere to law because it believes that fair business reflects positively on the whole

economy and society. Therefore, if a company didn't obey the law is illogical to consider it is sharing in CSR values (Carroll 1967).

- c. Ethical responsibility : According to Carroll (1947), Corporations must be responsive to make what is good for society even if the law didn't require it. In other words, ethical responsibility embrace fair activities done by a corporation and expected by society. For example, fishing companies are allowed to hunt unlimited amounts of fish in the Middle East seabed, but it is immoral to hunt larger quantities than the quantity required by the market. Civil societies and associations play an important role in determining the ethical controls of companies until these controls become official laws (Carroll 1947).
- d. Philanthropic responsibility : According to Carroll (1947), Philanthropic responsibility is a pure giving for society, it's an activity or project created by a corporation and purely dedicated to community expectation. At the philanthropic level, the business corporations should satisfy what is desired by their society with the value behind this responsibility is to reveal a good citizenship image of the company and increase its reputation (Carroll 1947).

#### **2.4. Triple Bottom Line Theory**

Most of CSR theories admit that the foundation of the idea is the Triple Bottom Line (TBL) concept that was introduced in 1987 in Brundtland Commission. It was officially named by John Elkington in 1994 and this theory is also known as 3Ps or three pillars. According to John Elkington (1987), a company should be

responsible for three features: Profit, People and Planet, that is economic, social and environmental responsibility.

If a company only care for Profit and for People, it will doomed the Planet. On the other hand, tending only to Planet and People, and forgetting about the Profit, makes CSR policy bearable, but business needs profits to survive (John Elkington 1987). Not only that, according to Cane (2013), if a company only care about Planet and Porfit, in the long term can lead to the fall of employees' morale and the breach of social contract.

a. Profit

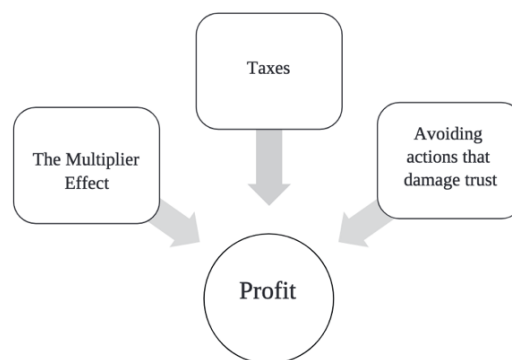
According to Uddin et al. (2008) , the economic dimension of CSR has more to do with direct and indirect economic impingement of company's activity on local community and other stakeholders. According to TBL theory by John Englington (1987), the most important for a company is not to make high profits but to achieve continuous profit for the long term.

John Elikngton (1987) stated that, the indicators of the success in overall economic responsibility can be GDP and Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) which its growth is a measure of companies' involvement in improving the standard of living. Therefore, the economic part of CSR its not about making profit, but to use it well for greater good. Positive change of society is linked to companies' success. Cooperation with stakeholders is also vital – thanks to transparency and open reporting

stakeholders can see the company's work and decide if it is in harmony with their own views (Uddin et al., 2008).

Aspects of economic responsibility are presented in Figure 2. 4

Figure 2. 4.  
Aspects of economic responsibility



(Source: Own study based on: Uddin, Hassan and Tarique (2008, pp. 204 – 205).)

Uddin et al. (2008) process the economic dimension in three aspects. There are :

- 1) Multiplier Effect that is especially far-reaching when a vast amount of people in the area work for that company. The point is to consider the impact the business has on its stakeholders, therefore local communities, employees, NGOs, customers and suppliers. The bigger profits allow to put more money into socially responsible activities. In the end, higher profit of the company appears to benefit everyone in the community (Uddin et al. 2008).
- 2) Economic Dimension is contribution through taxes. Uddin et al. (2008) propose to see the taxes paid not as costs but as a part of CSR's contribution to society. This would make tax avoidance harmful to society, as it means that companies do not want to share their success with society (Uddin et al. 2008).



- 3) Evading any activity that abuses trust is linked with the company's effort to maintain a good reputation of a company. Those activities that could potentially jeopardize the confidence such as bribery should be avoided and replaced with trust-building actions (Uddin et al. 2008).

b. People

The social dimension relies on improving the standard of living and CSR is a tool that serves to develop and preserve good relationship between society and an enterprise. (Gołaszewska-Kaczan, 2009). The companies that are closer to the society usually know where the most acute problems lie. Nevertheless, social responsibility is not only for the local community but also all the groups and organisations acting in the neighbourhood that are effected by the company.

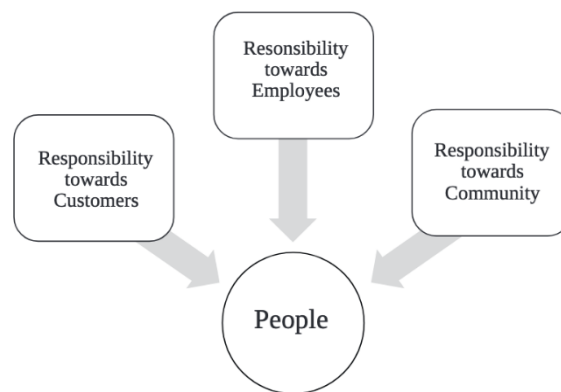
The interdependence between business and society is an essential component of daily life of an enterprise (Porter and Kramer, 2006). Therefore, economic expansion must go conjointly with social development.

According to Muthu (2017), a business that respects the Triple Bottom Line concept is the one that would not exploit people, that stands against child labour and provides fair salaries and fair treatment for its employees, and that controls its subcontractors to obey the same rules. For example, American clothing company The Gap, Inc. was discovered several times to be unaware of its products being made by children in

subcontractors' factory that did not respect any fire safety regulations (Muthu (Ed.), 2017).

A Uddin et al. (2008) found three aspects of responsibility towards people, that is towards customers, employees and community which will be described in Figure 2. 5

Figure 2. 5.  
Aspects of Social Responsibility

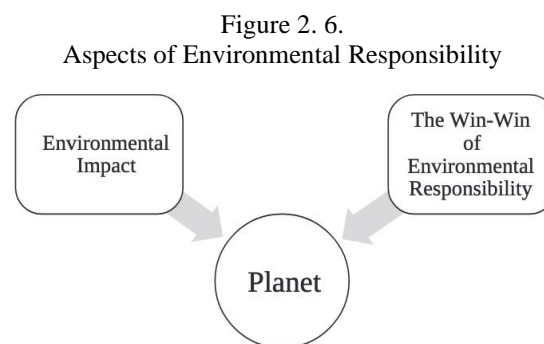


(Source: Own study based on: Uddin, Hassan and Tarique (2008, p. 206)).

#### c. Planet

According to Gupta (2011), Planet is the habitat for a company and the people and If large corporations pollute the environment with their actions and drive the planet to destruction, they will be equally affected as anything else on the Earth. Irresponsible usage of natural resources, producing waste or emission of polluting by-products are the dominant negative impacts of corporations on the environment. Therefore the least those companies can do is to minimize or eliminate the detrimental environmental impact (Gupta, 2011).

According to John Elikngton (1987), Corporations must pay attention to environmental changes and obey the new environmental laws with being careful to the consumption of natural resources. Corporations have to use the alternative energy sources in order to minimize the consumption of traditional sources of energy (for example oil, gas, coal, etc.), and it has to safe air and water sources, with disposing of toxic and solid waste in an environmental manner (John Elikngton 1987). A Uddin et al. (2008) found three aspects of planet which will described in Figure 2. 6



(Source: Own study based on: Uddin, Hassan and Tarique (2008, p. 207)).

#### 2.4 CSR Implementation in Indonesian Enterprises

Indonesia is currently the only country in South East Asia region that became the member country of G-20 (group of 20 of the world's largest economies). Many have predicted that Indonesia will play a more important role in the future. McKinsey Global Institute (2012), stated that Indonesia would become the top seven economies in the world in 2030. A global accounting firm, PWC (2015), even forecasted that Indonesia will be the fifth biggest economy in 2030 and fourth in 2050. As one of the major economy players in the world, it is rationale that many expect Indonesia to play an active role in social responsibility

implementation. Indonesia is also a country with many corporations operating in natural resources-related business, such as mining, plantations, and forestry, a condition that had made the world demand Indonesian companies to do business more responsibly.

An initiative to realize social responsibility for companies had actually been started in Indonesia from past 18 years. The Ministry of SOEs of Indonesia issued a Minister Decree No. Kep-216/M-PBUMN/1999 on 28 September 1999, followed by the enactment of Law No. 19 of Year 2003 concerning SOEs and the issuance of the SOE Ministry Regulation No. Per-05/MBU/2007 concerning SOE's partnership with small enterprises and environmental management programme. All law and regulations stated that every SOE had to allocate 4 percent of its net profit on partnership with small and medium enterprises and environmental management programmes, equally 2 percent each for partnership programme and for environmental management programmes.

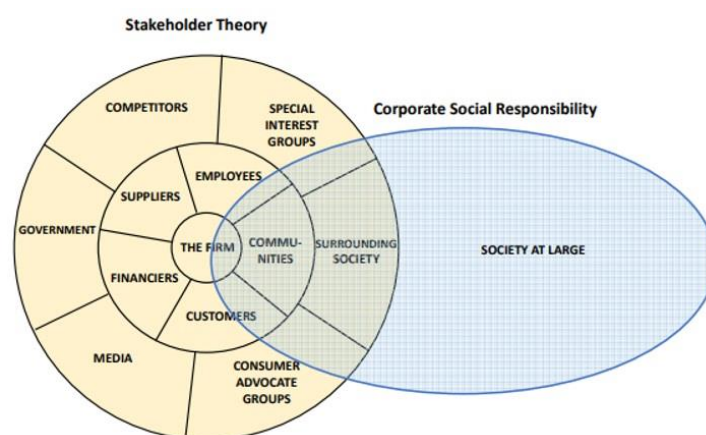
In 2017, the government and the parliament of the Republic of Indonesia passed Law No. 40 of Year 2007 regarding Corporation. Article 74 of the Law said that all companies operating in and/or related to natural resources have to follow social and environmental responsibilities. Different from previous laws and regulations that were applicable specifically to SOEs, this law applied to all companies either government, private domestic or foreign-owned companies. There was also an initiative from National Center for Sustainability Reporting, a joint effort of several non-governmental organizations and professional associations started in 2005 to conduct the Indonesia Sustainability Reporting Award (ISRA) to

give award to companies that had published sustainability reporting. For listed companies, the Capital Market and Financial Institutions Supervisory Board (now under Indonesian Financial Service Authority) through the issuance of the regulation No. X.K.6 of Year 2006 stated that all annual report of listed companies have to describe activities and cost related to corporate social responsibilities to societies and environment.

## 2.5. The Interrelationship Between Stakeholder Theory and CSR

According to Kakabadse (2005) The stakeholders are a critical aspect of the success of CSR initiatives as seen in Figure 2. Organizations would not be able to achieve their CSR goals without the participation, expertise, know-how, and loyalty of its various stakeholders. One important aspect of CSR is that business is accountable to all its stakeholders who have a valid interest in it and the business decisions impact their interests (Kakabadse, et al., 2005).

**Figure 2. 7.**  
**Interrelationship between stakeholder theory and CSR (Freeman and Dmytriiev, 2017)**



Still, there are similarities between the two concepts. CSR emphasizes the benefit to the society at large whereas stakeholder theory works on building

relationships and value between business and its various stakeholders (Freeman & Dmytriiev, 2017). Though there are certain differences between the two concepts, they can be aligned to work for the betterment of the company and the society.

The various challenges in implementing CSR initiatives can be mitigated by aligning the concept with stakeholder theory as this enables leaders to have a more pragmatic approach considering the interests of all its stakeholders and planning its actions accordingly. Stakeholder theory addresses the issue of a lack of awareness of the benefits of CSR (Harrison, et al., 2019). CSR aligned with stakeholder theory generates the maximum benefits in the form of societal development as well as creating a motivated workforce, better company branding, larger sales and profitability, satisfied customers, etc (Nikolova & Arsić, 2017). Thus, CSR is an integral part of corporate responsibility which involves the participation of its various stakeholders for its successful implementation.

## **2.6. Indication of a Good Stakeholder Relationships**

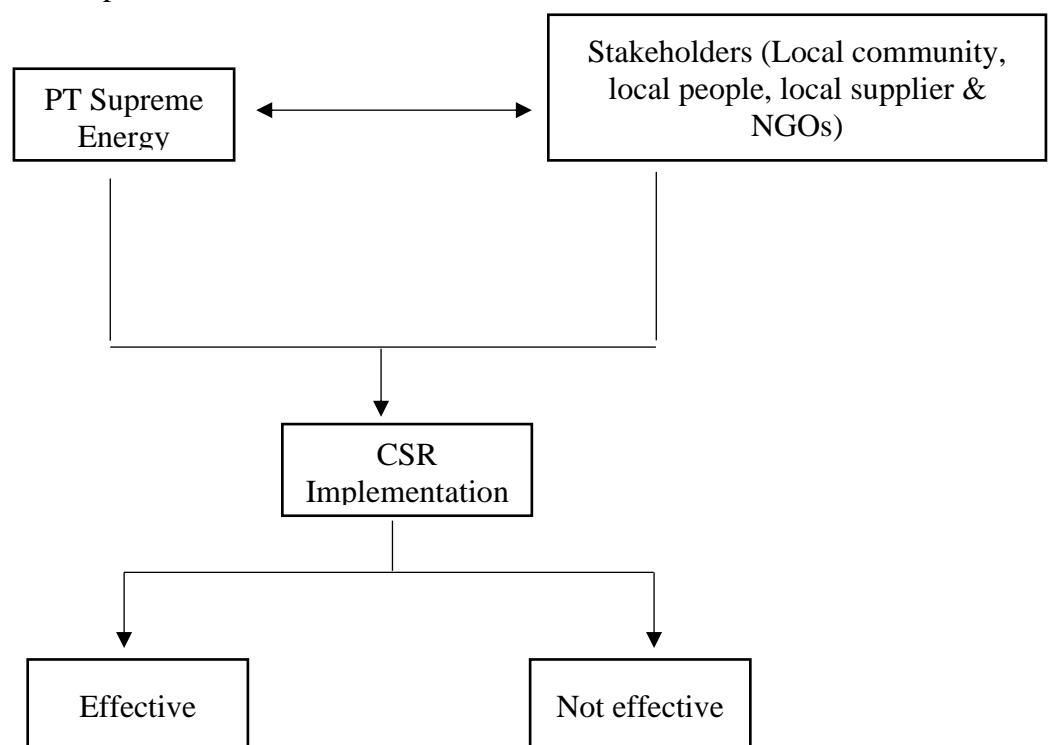
According to Freeman, (1984), the main assumption of a good stakeholder relationship is measured by organization ability to satisfy not only the shareholders, but also those agents who have a stake in the organization. Stakeholders have to know how to manage and handle crisis situations to build a good relationship that will continue to last for a long time. When the relationships last for a long time companies tend to bring in more business and maintain a strong standing company (Freeman, 1984). A company that is successful is because everyone internal and external can operate wonderfully along with the stakeholders. These relationships

with stakeholders are to be treated the same way families and co- workers are treated which is based on trust, commitment and communication (Freeman, 1984).

## 2.7. Research Framework

The framework of this research is to analysed the CSR Implementation to support Stakeholder Program at PT Supreme Energy (Geothermal company).

Therefore, the conceptual framework would be :



## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes how the research will be carried out operationally which is described as follows: research variables and operational definitions, population and sample, types and sources of data, data collection methods, and data analysis methods.

### **3.1. Research Design**

This research used a qualitative case study approach and an exploratory research design since it tries to understand a subject of study in a preliminary way. This was more appropriate as the study seeks to delve deep into the role of stakeholder engagement in CSR implementation of PT Supreme Energy Muara Laboh Geothermal mines. (Saunders, 2012; Creswell, 2014).

PT Supreme Energy Muara Laboh (SEML) is a Geothermal mining site in West Sumatera, Indonesia. Supreme Energy signed a PPA in 2012 for the development of three geothermal working areas, and is one of the pioneers of a private geothermal power producing company in Indonesia. In addition to the Muara Laboh Project, Supreme Energy also developed and built the 90 MW Geothermal Power Project in the Rantau Dedap located in Pagar Alam of the South Sumatra Province, and prepared an exploration program for the Gunung Rajabasa Geothermal Project in South Lampung Regency, Lampung Province. This research is analysing the mining project in Muara Laboh.



### **3.2. Population and Sample**

Population of this research is major stakeholders at PT Supreme Energy. The sampling method that used this research is purpose sampling. Purposeful sampling is a technique widely used in qualitative research for the identification and selection of information-rich cases for the most effective use of limited resources (Patton, 2002). This involves identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are especially knowledgeable about or experienced with a phenomenon of interest. (Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2011).

The type of purposive that is used in this research is homogen because the term it selves means focuses on candidates who share similar traits or specific characteristics. Often used for selecting focus group participants. In all, 10 participants representing a range of interest groups of different stakeholder categories such as Communities, local people, CSR beneficiaries, NGOs, and buyers. There were four PT Supreme Energy respondents, two relation managers in Jakarta and the other two head of relation manager in Muara Laboh. Demographic characteristics of the respondents included gender, age and educational qualifications. Among these respondents', there were between 30 to 50 years old and their education levels are variative, from high school graduate to postgraduate qualifications. Overall, there were one female and eleven male.

### **3.3. Types and Sources of Data**

The type of data used in this study is in the form of both primer data and secondary data. The data sources used in this study were obtained from the

company's annual CSR and stakeholders report obtained from the company archived.

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the data collected directly by the researcher (Bell & Waters, 2014:197). Primary Data could be gathered through surveys, questionnaires, observation, case studies, and interviews. In this research, the researcher is observation on gathering data.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary Data is data that had been collected by others, other than the researcher (Bell & Waters, 2014:199). Examples of secondary data are journals, books, reports, and websites. The disadvantages of secondary data are that the researcher is unable to manipulate particular variables to address the research objectives. Secondary data in this research are international journals, international books, and websites that had been written in the bibliography.

### **3.4. Data Collection Method**

The collection of primary data was done through the use of semi structured interview, observations and secondary data. The number of participants interviewed were 10 and their affiliation, position, demographics, and interview length are included in the table below. This study sought to examine how CSR is used as a tool to engage stakeholders of PT Supreme Energy. In that regard, the sources of data were both primary and secondary. The primary source of data was mainly interviews and observations used for data gathering from respondents. The

secondary source of data was mainly annual reports and other published information which were get from PT Supreme Energy CSR budget annual reports.

Primary source of data is regarded as reliable because it originates directly from the population sample of the research. In this study, the researchers applied semi structured interview guide. The interview was carried out through the collection of data from stakeholders of PT Supreme Energy. The researchers used Bahasa Indonesia for the interview with all parties and the interview is held on Zoom meetings due to Covid-19. Data collection in the communities was relatively easy as most of the community representatives and chiefs were willing to assist. Every interview was documented and transcribed with the permission from the research participants. Few observations were also made to buff up the data. These observations were recorded in a pocket note book that the researchers carried along.

All interviews were recorded and before recording any interview, participants consent were sought. In addition, confidentiality and anonymity were ensured by the re- searchers. Moreover, because this study was solely for academic purposes, the respondents were not identified by their names but rather, with codes during the dissemination of results. The confidentiality and privacy of the respondents was assured, hence information or data provided by the respondents will be kept confidential. More so, the respondents' involvement and participation in the study was based on voluntary term and not coerced or induced with any form of monetary reward. The stakeholders who will be interviewed will be described in the Table 3.

Table 3. 1.

The stakeholders who will be interviewed

Sector of society	Stakeholders	Number of Interviews
Community	Camat	1
	KAN / Komite Nagari	1
Local people	PAP (Project Affected Person)	1
Supplier Lokal	Koperasi Sinar Mas	1
Buyer (PLN)	P2B Sumbagteng: PLN (Persero) UP2B SUMBAGTENG	1
NGO	KPKM (Koperasi produsen konservasi mandiri Bangun Rejo)	1
Supreme Relations	Supreme relation department in Jakarta & Muara Laboh	5
Supreme Finance	Supreme budgeting department	1

### **3.5. Data analysis Method**

The data obtained were thematically analysed using qualitative and descriptive methodologies as the primary data analysis techniques in this study. All of the information gathered during the interview and discussion was converted from audio to readable format. Since this provided a better knowledge of the themes being discussed, the data was examined according to topics and content. Following data coding and shrinking to a manageable size, subjects from the text segments were delineated, networks were built, similar and consistent groupings were arrayed and categorised, the thematic network was analysed, the network was summarized, and patterns were successively generated (Brunson & Laubenbacher, 2018). Thematic analysis focuses on identifying and describing ideas that are both implicit and explicit rather than just counting explicit words or phrases (Karlöf et al., 2019; Sodhi & Tang, 2018). Additionally, the debate included verbatim quotes from the responders. This was done to give the research a voice because it articulates their goals, feelings, and viewpoints. The aim of qualitative descriptive research is to provide a thorough summary of particular events that people or groups of people have experienced. . (Pacific Rim Int & J Nurs Res 2012) .

### **3.6. Validity and reliability**

In conducting qualitative studies, Karlöf et al. (2019) argues that “there is no right or wrong answer, but some methods will be better choices than others for particular research topics” (p. 103). In this study, we used competing perspectives from various stakeholders PT Supreme Energy. in order to enhance validity and reliability (Adusei, 2017). To answer the research questions, three data collection

procedures were used for this study: semi-structured interviews, observations and secondary data. Data reliability is the degree to which data gathering techniques produce reliable results. The transcript and details about the interview process available on the appendix section. Moreover, the validity and reliability is determined by using Research Triangulation. According to Noble and Heale (2019), research triangulation refers to the process that helps to increase the credibility and validity of research. In other words, research triangulation basically aims at validating the results of a study. According to (Meleong, 2005:330) there are 3 types of data triangulation, there are source, method and theory. However, this research use source triangulation.

## CHAPTER IV RESULT & DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the description of the research object, data analysis, goodness of fit model, and interpretation of research results.

### 4.1. Data Triangulation

The purpose of data analysis is to simplify data into easier to read and interpret often using descriptive qualitative as a tool. And in general, data analysis uses the method triangulation as a method that ensures the credibility of the data. Triangulation is a technique of checking the validity of data that use something other data outside the data for checking purposes or as a comparison against that data. The best triangulation technique widely used is the examination through other sources (Meleong, 2005:330).

#### 4.1.1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is a step to re-check the data obtained from informants by asking the truth of data or information from one informant to another. Researchers use several additional informants besides the main informant to check the truth of the main informant.

The main informant on the interview are local people, local communities and PT Supreme Energy Relation manager and PT Supreme Energy Finance manager.

Question	Informant		Conclusion
1. What kind of CSR program has been carried out by PT Supreme Energy?	<b>Informant 1</b>  There are 4 mains CSR program guidance that PT Supreme Energy have implemented.	<b>Informant 2</b>  PT Supreme Energy have give many kinds of CSR programs to local community, and in	Kinds of CSR program that has been carried out by PT Supreme Energy : - Education and

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	<p>There are :</p> <p>1. Education &amp; Health such as mass check up, Covid-19 vaccination and scholarships to children in need.</p> <p>2. Infrastructure and environment such as, fixing a broken bridge, making houses for local people, planting trees and other grocery needs.</p> <p>3. Economic Empowerment such as giving donations</p> <p>4. Community Empowerment such as giving support and sponsorship to community events.</p>	<p>4 pillars. There are Education and health, infrastructure, economic empowerment and community empowerment.</p>	<p>Health.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infrastructure and environment.</li> <li>- Economic Empowerment .</li> <li>- Community Empowerment.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Informant 3</b></p> <p>PT Supreme Energy have implemented various CSR programs that supporting local people sustainability. There are Education and Health that are focusing on local people education and health prosperity. Infrastructure and</p>	<p><b>Informant 4</b></p> <p>PT Supreme Energy has put forward CSR programs that can help local people to have a better standard of living. The programs that Supreme Energy have implemented is Blood Donor, baby supplements, Irrigation Improvement, bridge renovation, Support on Organic</p>	



Question	Informant		Conclusion
	<p>environment that are focusing on the improvement at local people residence. Thirdly, there are economic empowerment that giving local people trainings and donation to open their own business. Lastly, Community Empowerment, as a program that mainly focused on Empowering or giving support to community programs.</p>	<p>Fertilizer Development, marketing production and Community and/or Government Program Sponsorship.</p>	
	<p><b>Informant 5</b></p> <p>Supreme Energy have given a lot attention to support local people education and health, It's really helpful for the local people especially during the rise of Covid-19. Not only that, In terms of Infrastructures development, Supreme Energy have giving local people Masjid renovation for local people to do daily prayer and sport station construction to held competition or tournament</p>	<p><b>Informant 6</b></p> <p>Supreme Energy have implementing many kinds of CSR programs, for example, they upgrading local people infrastructure to me more accessible, giving donations, employee training, scholarships and sponsorship in our community programs.</p>	

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	between villages, giving scholarships, donation for each person and many more programs to support local people sustainability.		
2. Do people in the local community feel they benefit from the programs?	<p><b>Informant 1</b></p> <p>Supreme Energy have given a huge benefit and help to the local people. Supreme Energy is supportive of community programs by constructing bridges for farmers so they can have safer access to work.</p>	<p><b>Informant 2</b></p> <p>Supreme Energy have gives benefit to local supplier by giving vast attention to what the community needed and patiently trained their workers.</p>	Local people at PT Supreme energy have feel benefited from the CSR programs that PT Supreme Energy have give implemented.
	<p><b>Informant 3</b></p> <p>PT Supreme Energy have gives long term benefit to the local people. Such as Border machine for woman's to expand their production, and for men's who works as farmers, they gave local people Rp.3.000.000 for each person to expand their business. Therefore, PT Supreme Energy is</p>	<p><b>Informant 4</b></p> <p>Local people feel benefited since the existence of PT Supreme Energy in their village. For example, before PT Supreme, the village only have one house and now, they have bridges, roads and shopping centre.</p>	

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	helping local people to improve.		
	<b>Informant 5</b>  Local people really feel the various benefits of PT Supreme Energy CSR programs. For example, labor utilization from PT Supreme Energy, donations to orphans and every Eid al-adha, local people are very delighted because they got 1 kilo of meat and gifts for community leaders.	<b>Informant 6</b>  PT Supreme Energy have conducted effective CSR programs which are very beneficial for local people. For example, construction of bridges, irrigation and waterways to communities in need. There also scholarships, donations, and many more.	
3. Do stakeholder and PT Supreme Energy have a good relationship?	<b>Informant 1</b>  Community have a good relationship with Supreme Energy in Muara Laboh. Between the community and Supreme Energy, there is a lot of support for each other and for the people here. The benefits that given to local people have been enormous, for example, before the Supreme came, the farmers in ring 1, such as street buildings, were still very minimal and now the	<b>Informant 2</b>  Local people have a good relationship with PT Supreme Energy. Supreme's attention is great enough in educating and training local people workers.	Stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy have a good relationship.

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	development is quite a lot and it is very profitable for the society.		
	<b>Informant 3</b>  PT Supreme Energy have a good relationship with the stakeholders. They welcoming the stakeholders with open arms whenever they have demand, difficulties or help.	<b>Informant 4</b>  PT Supreme Energy have a good relationship with the stakeholders because they wanted to maintain a good relationship that can be beneficial for both parties in a long term meaning.	
	<b>Informant 5</b>  PT Supreme energy attention is great in educating and training local people workers, Therefore local people and PT Supreme Energy have a good relationship.	<b>Informant 6</b>  The relationship is good through the Nagari committee (a combination of several nagari), there is no miscommunication. For example, if there is a job vacancy at Supreme Energy, the Nagari Committee will distribute it to the local community.	
4. What are your expectation on the future CSR programs?	<b>Informant 1</b>  Local people hope for financial assistance or scholarships for higher-level schools because in this sub-district, there are still many people whose	<b>Informant 2</b>  Local people expected that PT Supreme Energy held more CSR programs, so that people who have not yet benefited will be covered such as community activities that have a	1. Local people expected more equity programs in all area of the village.  2. Local people want more programs in form of donation and

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	education is below expectations.	positive impact on the economy.	infrastructure.
	<b>Informant 3</b>  Local people expect for the CSR programs to be more evenly distributed. Mainly in terms of donation and infrastructure.	<b>Informant 4</b>  Further improvement and equity in all sectors such as agriculture and social, so that there is no social jealousy.	3. PT Supreme think that local people should be given program that they actually need such as training. Therefore, it can have more sustainable result.
	<b>Informant 5</b>  The company expect the next CSR programs to me more sustain with the ultimate goals is for them not to be dependent on the company and can cover their members.	<b>Informant 6</b>  The company expected that local people are able to distinguish what programs that they need and they want. Because sometimes what they want is a program that runs out quickly and is not sustainable.	
	<b>Informant 7</b>  Local people expect there will be more programs that support agriculture in this cooperative, such as planting chilies and other necessities in Muara Laboh. If possible, the assistance for cooperatives is added because the whole community now depends on cooperatives and cooperatives are		

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	just starting to pave the way.		
5. How do you PT Supreme Energy and local people making contacts? Is there any obstacle in communicating?	<p><b>Informant 1</b></p> <p>Contacting PT Supreme Energy is very easy and transparent. For example, Supreme energy does not require contact at certain hour, they are flexible and free. There are no weakness, However, local people sometimes are just confused about how to communicate well and clearly to the company. Understandably, local people are a little awkward when talking with company people. But if with PT Supreme Energy there is no such thing as a rule from the company, we freely speak what's in our mind.</p>	<p><b>Informant 2</b></p> <p>As the representative of local people, If there is a problem, the Supreme will also quickly handle and resolve it in the South Solok Regency. There are no Constraints or deficiencies in communication, probably because of the network and the weather. But other than that, the relationship is well established and successful.</p>	<p>1. There are steps to communicating with PT Supreme energy and local people, there are :</p> <p>2. Acknowledge their problems and solutions that might be helpful.</p> <p>3. Deliver their problem and solutions to a representative of Komite Nagari.</p> <p>4. Komite Nagari will discuss wheatear the problem and solution are compatible and eligible.</p> <p>5. Komite Nagari will deliver local people's concerns and solutions to Supreme Energy relations.</p> <p>6. There are no</p>
	<p><b>Informant 3</b></p> <p>As local people, we contacting PT Supreme Energy through the Nagari Committee and then they will deliver our wants</p>	<p><b>Informant 4</b></p> <p>Thorough Nagari Comittee, our wants and concerned are delivered successfully and it makes a fair and good relationship with PT Supreme</p>	

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	and concerns to PT Supreme Energy.	Energy. There are no obstacles, even Supreme always supports the needs of the community.	significant obstacle except local people awkwardness in speaking with the company.
	<b>Informant 5</b>  As the representative of PT Supreme Energy, the communication flow is organized and made easy for local residents. Firstly, they will deliver the problem through Nagari Comittee and then PT Supreme Energy will discuss the programs - After they propose, we assess again and we make a priority scale. Then synchronize with programs in the sub-district so it will not overlap with government programs.	<b>Informant 6</b>  As the representative of PT Supreme Energy, there are no obstacle and all program from local people are process thorough Nagari Committee to be examined.	
7. Since when did Supreme Energy help your community?	<b>Informant 1</b>  Supreme Energy have given a huge benefit and help to the local people even before the site is made in Muara Laboh. Therefore, since 2007.	<b>Informant 2</b>  Supreme Energy have gives benefit to local supplier since 2007.	1. PT Supreme Energy have started to help local people since 2007. Starting with giving education to making programs.
	<b>Informant 3</b>	<b>Informant 4</b>	

Question	Informant		Conclusion
	<p>2007 as the year PT Supreme energy first giving education about geothermal energy and the sustainability programs they held.</p>	<p>It started with asking local people about what they want and need, after that in 2007 PT Supreme Energy have starting to making programs that are helpful to us.</p>	
	<p><b>Informant 5</b></p> <p>Improvements for local people have been able to enjoy the work that since 2007, before people worked outside the Supreme area, now they can work under the auspices of Supreme Energy and enjoy the results of natural gas.Improvements for local people have been able to enjoy the work that since 2007, before people worked outside the Supreme area, now they can work under the auspices of Supreme Energy and enjoy the results of natural gas.</p>	<p><b>Informant 6</b></p> <p>In 2007, PT Supreme Energy have started to understanding and making plans for local people villages.</p>	



## **4.2. Major stakeholders in PT Supreme Energy Muara Laboh Mining Sector**

### **4.2.1 Local Communities**

A local community has been defined as a group of interacting people living in a common location. The word is often used to refer to a group that is organized around common values and is attributed with social cohesion within a shared geographical location, generally in social units larger than a household. In Muara Laboh site, the community there is led by Camat and Komite Nagari. The roles of Camat is to handle.

#### **a. Subdistrict head / *camat***

Camat have authorities to handle community empowerment activities, organizing efforts to maintain peace and public order, organizing the implementation and enforcement of laws and regulations, organizing the maintenance of public service infrastructure and facilities, organizing the implementation of government activities at the sub-district level and fostering the administration of village government in Muara Laboh.

#### **b. Komite Nagari**

Komite Nagari is a unit of customary law community that has boundaries certain areas, and is authorized to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on the Minangkabau traditional philosophy (Basand Syarak, syarak Basandi Kitabullah) and or based on the origin and local customs in the province of West Sumatra. In this case, Komite Nagari is the one who connect local people to the company and vice versa.

c. Local People

The local people are people that individuals, households or families who live within the geographical *area* affected by *mining*. The local people in the matters are people who live in Muara Laboh Mining site ring 1 to ring 3.

d. NGOs

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a group that functions independently of any government. One of NGOs or Non-Government Organization under the auspices of PT Supreme Energy is called “Independent Conservation Producer Cooperative Bangun Rejo” or in Indonesia, “Kooperasi KPKM (Koperasi Produsen Konservasi Mandiri Bangun Rejo”.

e. Local Supplier

Local Supplier is a supplier or service provider whose product or service offered for procurement meets the minimum local content as prescribed under this order or by the competent Ministries / Departments in pursuance of this orde

### **4.3 Supreme Energy CSR Programs 2021-2022**

Project development, whether carried out by the government or the private sector, will certainly have an impact on the environment and social. Communities who own or Project Affected People (PAP) may lose their source of income. The gap between the expectations of the company and the surrounding community cannot be denied and will continue to occur. what becomes very important in creating harmony is to reduce the gap with various planned steps, and carried out through integrated social management systems and programs.

Various expectations and complaints are analyzed to formulate appropriate social mitigation, so as to minimize expectations. Thus, it is hoped that harmony will be created between project stakeholders.

Supreme Energy Muara Laboh (SEML) has a social management program through a Stakeholder Engagement Plan which includes community engagement programs, complaint mechanisms, integrated community development programs or CSR.

One way to mitigate the gap in public expectations is to implement corporate social responsibility. In implementing this program Supreme Energy Muara Laboh has 4 Pillars, such as :

- a. Education & Health: These programs focused on developing and boosting stakeholder's education and health needs as an act to support sustainability. Health and education programs are linked together because it simultaneously will help empower individuals and communities to live healthier lives by improving their physical, mental, emotional and social

health by increasing their knowledge and influencing their attitudes about caring for their well-being. For example, giving free medical check up and scholarship.

- b. Infrastructure & Environment: This program focused on increasing and developing buildings around the mining area. For example, fixing a broken bridge, making houses for local people, planting trees and other grocery needs.
- c. Economic Empowerment : This program focused on empowering economic condition of people in the mining area. The main take away from this program is contribute to and benefit from growth processes in ways that recognize the value of local people contributions, respect their dignity and make it possible to negotiate a fairer distribution of the benefits of growth. For example, giving donations and training programs.
- d. Community Empowerment : This program focused on held stakeholder social events. The purpose of this program is to support and involved an organization's public image and reputation. For example, giving sponsorships and other social donation.

#### **4.3.1 CSR Program 2021**

The following are the community development programs carried out in 2021 by SEML:

Table 4. 1.

The realization of the CSR activity budget in 2021 is 63% due to the Covid-19 pandemic

No	Pillars	Budget	Realization	Remarks
1.	Education & Health	565.000.000	600.000.000	Sumatera Barat Province : Solok Selatan Regency
2.	Infrastructure & Environment	700.000.000	650.000.000	Solok Selatan Regency & Watershed Batang Bangko.
3.	Economic Empowerment	1.470.000.000	900.000.000	Solok Selatan Regency
4.	Community Empowerment	1.015.000.000	600.000.000	Solok Selatan Regency
Total		3.900.000.000	2.475.000.000	

In the first quarter of 2021, SEML will continue its CSR program in 2020. Several CSR activities carried out in the first quarter of 2021 are according to the table below:

Table 4. 2.

Several CSR Activities Carried Out in The First Quarter Of 2021

Description	TW I . Realization	Details
Community Economic Empowerment	250.000.000	Integrated Social Development Program
Participation in Government Activities and Community	75.000.000	District / District Government Programs

In the second quarter of 2021, the activities carried out are according to the table below:

Table 4. 3.

Several CSR Activities Carried Out in The Second Quarter Of 2021

Description	TW II. Realization	Details
Community Economic Empowerment	300.000.000	Integrated Social Development Program
Participation in Government Activities and Community	175.000.000	District Government Programs / Kecamatan / Nagari and Community Groups

In the third quarter of 2021, SEML will continue its CSR program in 2021 which, among others, is according to the table below:

Table 4. 4.

Several CSR Activities Carried Out In The Third Quarter Of 2021

Description	TW III. Realization	Details
Community Economic Empowerment	300.000.000	Integrated Social Development Program
Participation in Government Activities and Community	300.000.000	District / District / Nagari Government Programs and Public Groups.

And at the end of 2021, SEML will continue to actively support community activities, including according to the table below:

Table 4. 5.

Several CSR Activities Carried Out In The End Quarter Of 2021

Description	TW IV Realization	Details
Covid-19 Vaccination Acceleration Program Assistance	300.000.000	Food donation as souvenirs for vaccine participants in the context of accelerating public vaccination.
Participation in Government and Community Activities	150.000.000	District / District / Nagari Government Programs and Public Groups.
Education & Training Facilities & Infrastructure	400.000.0000	District / District / Nagari Government Programs and Public Groups.

## 4.2.1 CSR Programs 2022

Table 4. 6.

CSR Programs 2022

No	Pillars	Program and Event	Budget (IDR)	Remarks
1.	Education & Health	Blood Donor, Sport Tournament Assistance, Scholarship to Outstanding Student, Toodler Food Supplement, etc.	1.030.000.000	Solok Selatan
2.	Infrastructure	Development of Balai-balai Adat KAN APD,	1.030.000.000	Solok Selatan

		<p>Development of Hanging Bridge Pinang Awan Sub-Village, Irrigation Improvement Pauh Duo Nan Batigo Village, Green Belt Bangko Putih/Batang Liki with Solok Selatan BPBD, Development Sub Village Taratak Tinggi Mosque, Electricity support for under developed region (West Sumatra EMR Agency), Improvement of Sungai Pagu Police Office, etc.</p>		
3.	Economic Empowerment	<p>Technical Assistance to Cooperative Group, Marketing and Production of Agriculture using</p>	840.400.000	Solok Selatan & West Sumatera

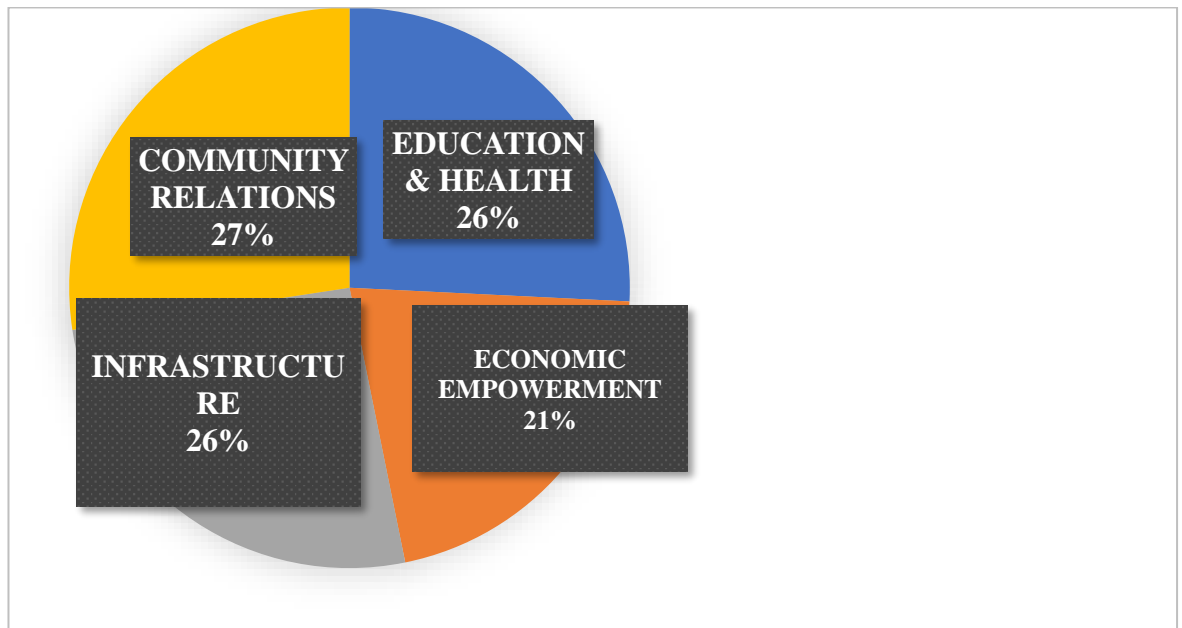


		Dormant Land, Women Empowerment, and Support on Organic Fertilizer Development of Pekonina Farmer.		
4.	Communtiy Empowerment	Independence Day, Solok Selatan Anniversarry, Community and/or Government Program Sponsorship, Festival and Culture, Islamic Festival and Stakeholder Meeting.	1.095.000.000	Solok Selatan

The percentage of 2022 CSR program distribution :

Figure 4. 1.

The Percentage of 2022 CSR Program Distribution



#### 4.4 Stakeholders' Perceptions of CSR in Muara Laboh

This research have conducted interview with 6 representative of the stakeholders that moves as CSR receiver based in Muara Laboh.

##### 4.4.1 Education & Health

Based on the table of CSR program in 2022, various benefits have been given to local communities. They started with Blood Donor, Sports Tournament Assistance, Scholarship to Outstanding Student, Toddler Food Supplement, etc. In 2022, Supreme Energy gives Rp. 1.030.000.000 to support the programs. In 2021,

as shown on table of CSR program 2021, Supreme have given Covid-19 Vaccination Acceleration Program Assistance.

Based on this research interview with PAP or what they would call as People Affected Program, they stated that Supreme Energy gives medicine, mass treatment and Covid-19 treatments or precautions.

The representative of head subdistrict stated in interview that *“Supreme Energy have given a lot attention to local residence to support our education and health, It’s really helpful for us expecially during the rise of Covid-19.”*

The representative of Komite Nagari stated in interview that *“ Supreme Energy have pay enough attention to our health and education. For example, they given us Blood Donor, Scholarship to Outstanding Student and even Toodler Food Supplement.”*

Therefore, according to the interviews it can be concluded that PT Supreme Energy has made efforts to provide health assistance and education to local communities.

#### **4.4.2 Infrastructure**

Based on the CSR project that conducted on 2022, some infrastructure development has been going on in Muara Laboh, Solok Selatan. For example, the Development of Balai-Balai Adat KAN APD, Development of Hanging Bridge Pinang Awan Sub-Village, Irrigation Improvement Pauh Duo Nan Batigo Village, Green Belt Bangko Putih/Batang Liki with Solok Selatan BPBD, Development Sub Village Taratak Tinggi Mosque, Electricity support for the underdeveloped region (West Sumatra EMR Agency), Improvement of Sungai Page Police Office, etc.

The representative of Komite Nagari stated in the interview, "*The program carried out by Supreme is the construction of bridges, irrigation and water channels for people in need. The company look out for our daily needs.*"

Another explanation given by Camat representative, he stated that: "*In terms of Infrastructures development, Supreme Energy have giving us Masjid renovation for us to do our daily prayer and sport station construction for us to held competition or tournament between villages.*"

The representative of local supplier stated in the interview "*Supreme Energy have given a huge help for our infrastructure, this village used to be only one house and because of Supreme Energy, we now have schools, new bridges, safe access and mini shopping centre to make a sale.*"

Therefore, in terms of infrastructure empowerment done by PT Supreme Energy, this research concluded that all representatives had shown good feedback and comments.

#### **4.4.3 Economic Empowerment**

Based on the 2022 CSR table above, there are some Economic Empowerment that Supreme has implemented. For example, Technical Assistance to Cooperative Group, Marketing and Production of Agriculture using Dormant Land, Women Empowerment, and Support on Organic Fertilizer Development of Pekonina Farmer. Based on this research interview with the representative of local people, he stated that :

*"Supreme gives us Border machine for woman's to expand their production, and for men's who works as farmers, they gave us Rp.3.000.000 for each person to expand their business. So the company really help us to improve."*

Another community representative, Camat Solok Selatan, stated, *"Supreme has given us much economic empowerment, for example, sports program and donation of Rp. 5.000.000 to masjid administrator."*

Moreover, according to local supplier, Supreme have given embroidery training and courses to corporation member to teach them skills that can increase their income. The budget that Supreme has given to fund those programs is Rp. 840.400.000 in 2022. Furthermore, Supreme Energy offers jobs to local people working at the site. These job offers will be delivered to *Komite Nagari*, and then *Komite Nagari* will provide them to interested locals.

Therefore, Supreme Energy has made various efforts to improve the local economy in a way that can benefit them in the long term. Good feedback and testimony also given from the local community who have felt benefited.

#### **4.4.4 Community Empowerment**

Supreme Energy Muara Laboh is committed to empowering communities, especially those affected by geothermal projects, through Community Empowerment activities in the "Livelihood Restoration Program", which is also part of the Integrated Social Development Program (ISDP).

Based on the CSR 2022 table above, Supreme Energy has implemented some Community Empowerment programs. There are Independence Day, Solok

Selatan Anniversary, Community or Government Program Sponsorship, Festival and Culture, Islamic Festival and Stakeholder Meeting in 2022.

The representative of Komite Nagari stated in interview that *"There are many kinds of community empowerment that Supreme have implemented, for example, "Kepemudaan" or (programs that support various matters relating to the potential, responsibilities, rights, character, capacity, self-actualization, and aspirations of youth) and giving sponsors to tournament or sports competition. "*

Moreover, to understand those programs, Komite Nagari will hold a meeting every October to select which programs will be prioritized. For example, local people or the community asks for 50 programs; however, to make it more effective, after eligibility testing, 15 programs will come to the realization. According to this research interview with a community head of subdistrict, the other effect of providing a budget for sports activities or tournaments is that Supreme Energy indirectly supports micro, small and medium enterprises around the sports location.

Therefore, the statement above, it can be concluded that PT Supreme Energy have successfully implement programs to support the community.

## **4.5 Stakeholder Engagement**

### **4.5.1 Stakeholder Perceptions of Relationship with The Company**

Based on the previous explanation of the program details, this research analyzed the relationship between stakeholders with the company from the stakeholder's point of view.

Based on the interview, all stakeholders responded excellently to their relationship with the company. For example, a representative of local people stated Supreme Energy is supportive of community programs by constructing bridges for farmers so they can have safer access to work. Furthermore, one local supplier from the “Kooperasi Sinarmas” representative stated that Supreme had given vast attention to what the community needed and patiently trained their workers.

There are four steps that the stakeholder has to do before purpose their requests to the Supreme Energy public relations team in Muara Laboh ;

- a. Acknowledge their problems and solutions that might be helpful.
- b. Deliver their problem and solutions to a representative of Komite Nagari.
- c. Komite Nagari will discuss wheatear the problem and solution are compatible and eligible.
- d. Komite Nagari will deliver local people’s concerns and solutions to Supreme Energy relations.

All stakeholders contend that they admire Supreme Energy transparency in communicating with them. For example, Supreme Energy does not require contact at certain hour, they are flexible and free, and they as a community here have a good relationship with the company.

#### 4.5.2 Obstacle in Communicating

In terms of communication, this research wonders if all stakeholders have discrepancies or barriers while communicating with the company's representative.

However, no significant problems arise because of the well-conduct process that Supreme Energy has implemented.

Nevertheless, a representative of local people specified that: "There are no obstacles, However, maybe we are just confused about how to communicate well and clearly to the company. Understandably, we are a little awkward when talking with company people." Other representatives didn't have any other obstacles and described that Supreme Energy responds quickly and reasonably to stakeholders' concerns and needs.

#### 4.5.3 Stakeholder Perspective Towards the Benefit from CSR Programs

Corporations now have spent decades promoting a firm's economic and social responsibility. This challenged research discussion in corporations on what corporate responsibility should be and their perspective of the benefits.

According to this research interview with Komite Nagari, local people and the local community in South Solok recency significantly feel the benefits. For example, during the Eid-Adha celebration, local people get 1 kilo of meat, donations for orphans and gifts for community leaders. Furthermore, Infrastructure improvements such as bridges and Irrigation that were damaged before have now been fixed so that the community, especially farmers, can work well.

According to this research interview with a Camat representative in South Solok, the mining area used to be a small village. However, since the existence of Supreme Energy, infrastructure such as building shops, houses, and food stalls in South Solok have developed very well. He also stated, "*We are happy with the development carried out by Supreme, because the responsibility that Supreme gives*



*to our economy is tremendous. And we are also very happy because the energy released by Supreme is environmentally friendly and renewable energy. So the community is not at a loss."*

There is also a lot of reforestation or planting in mining areas, and the seeds are distributed to residents. Learning huts and coffee cooperatives were also created, which made the local community happy because their economy also immensely helped.

#### 4.5.4 Stakeholder Expectancy on the CSR programs

Different countries in the world have different social, cultural, and political histories and backgrounds, and consequently, the perceptions of various stakeholders differ substantially (Halme et al., 2009; Hiseh, 2009; Wong et al., 2010; Bagire et al., 2011). Therefore, based on subjective assessment, CSR activities' expectations will not be the same in all different countries (Hillman and Wan, 2005; Wong et al., 2010).

Some people value social relationships over economic issues and vice versa. In some societies, social responsibilities are considered similar to religious duties and are perceived as mandatory, whereas in a secular-individualistic society, social obligations are perceived as personal matters (Keenan, 2002).

Therefore, this research wonders about the stakeholder's expectancy of the CSR programs conducted by Supreme Energy.

According to this research interview, all representatives more or less said the same expectancy for CSR programs in the future. Such as :

1. Having more CSR programs in infrastructure so that people who have not yet benefited will be covered.
2. Focus more on post-covid recovery, especially government programs supporting community economic development by giving donations.
3. Programs such as scholarships can help the community's economy and educational facilities.

#### **4.6 The Company Perceptions of Relationship with Stakeholder**

##### **4.6.1 Relation department**

###### **a. Measuring Sustainability of CSR Program**

According to this research interview with a Relations Department representative, for sustainability, the company has continuously monitored since 2013, especially in the southern district. Because before the site was built, South Solok was one of the poorest districts. Therefore, it is a massive challenge for the company.

The sustainability of CSR programs is not only measured by the excellent response from local community but also by the economic improvement of a community. To measure the sustainability of a program, in the future PT Supreme Energy planned to use Stakeholder Return of Investment method of SORI. According to Lawlor et al. (2008, p. 20), SROI is a technique that measures socio-economic and environmental effects and combines cost-benefit analysis, stakeholder engagement, financial proxies and project improvement.

###### **b. Maintaining a Good Relationship with a stakeholder**

Before implementing CSR, Supreme Energy had a process based on the stakeholders' relationship. Therefore, a good relationship with the community is an essential aspect.

- Committing that the company must maintain harmonious relationships with stakeholders.
- Knowing the needs of the stakeholders.
- Because the company put forward a sustainable program, the company should filter and distinguish between stakeholders' needs and wants.

c. Obstacle in Communication with stakeholders

According to this research interview with a representative of the relation department in South Solok, the main obstacle in communicating with the stakeholders is distinguishing between their interests and needs. Because what often appears on the surface are temporary unsustainable interests or needs. They must also calculate based on conditions.

The stakeholders usually only think about physical things like bridges and school fences. Meanwhile, from the company's perspective, many economic problems or empowerment still need to be helped or fixed to make it more sustainable for them. To resolve that, the company should hold a deliberation to consider the program.

Not often, the program that was proposed to the company is the program that was failed by another company with some contractor issue left behind or the program that the government previously did.

Therefore, After the stakeholder proposes a program, the company will assess it again, make a priority scale, and synchronize with programs in the sub-district so it will not overlap with government programs.

d. Company Expectancy on the CSR programs

According to this research interview, all department of Supreme Energy agrees that the ultimate goal for the CSR programs is stakeholder independence in the future, such as economic development, so that they can cover their community member needs.

#### **4.6.2 Finance Department**

a. Budgeting & Process

Based on this research interview with a representative of the Finance/Budgeting department in Supreme Energy, the company have tried their best to maintain a good relationship with the stakeholders by giving CSR a budget from 250.000 to 300.000 USD per year. Before any agreement, firstly, CSR is maintained by the relations department. Then after they make a program proposal, the Finance department will insert their budget sharing, and then the proposals will be given will to the Board of Directors for approval. Later, based on BOD approval, it will be given to shareholders or sponsors.

b. Obstacles In Conducting CSR programs

Based on the interview with the financial department of PT Supreme Energy, the biggest obstacle in conducting CSR programs is controlling budgeting, such as ensuring the CSR speed is under the previously approved

calculations or budget. Moreover, this expense differs from other consistent purchases because the CSR programs are different yearly, and they need to ensure whether the community will accept it.

**c. Usefulness of CSR for the Company**

CSR is beneficial and related to the ability of a company. Supreme Energy operates in areas that need local communities' support for our site operations. This is not just giving to the community. Still, by providing these programs, we as a company will also receive reciprocity from the local communities around the power plant location, which will ultimately support the company's sustainability.

**d. Indication of good relationship with stakeholders**

In terms of a good relationship, if a company is given a good feedback or response from the community that's indicating a good and sustainable relationship. Furthermore, good response and support from the government as well as government awareness of the advantages of mining in Muara Laboh are one of the main indications that can help the company operate smoothly.

#### **4.7 Relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy**

In this section, based on the interview, this research will concluded and analysing the relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy. This

research asked both the stakeholders and representatives of PT Supreme Energy, regarding their relationship with each other and these are their respond's :

Based on the interview with local people : “Alhamdulillah, me and the affected community have a good relationship with Supreme Energy in Muara Laboh. Between the community and Supreme Energy, there is a lot of support for each other and for the people here. The benefits that given to us have been enormous, for example, before the Supreme came, the farmers in ring 1, such as street buildings, were still very minimal, thank God, now the development is quite a lot and it is very profitable for our society.”

Based on the interview with representative of Komite Nagari : “Incidentally since 2008, I have held / served as a nagari guardian, namely as a liaison between the community and representatives of PT Supreme Energy and the relationship has always been very good.” Moreover, representative of local supplier stated that : “Supreme's attention is great enough in educating and training our workers. Therefore, it can be said that our relationship with Supreme Energy is good.”

All other stakeholders stated that they have a good relationship with PT Supreme Energy. In other hand, these are the response by Supreme Energy Relation department :

Supreme Energy Relation department stated that in general they didn't occur to have a bad relationship with local communities. They welcoming the stakeholders with open arms whenever they have demand, difficulties or help. However, PT Supreme Energy have different view with the local communities. Supreme Energy relation department representative stated in the interview that,

“Local communities have difficulties to distinguish between their interests and their needs. Because what often appears on the surface are only temporary unsustainable interests such as money and infrastructure. However, the local communities basically have to calculate based on needs not only their interests to achieve sustainability.”

The further discrepancy will be explained on the next section.

#### **4.8 Discrepancy of Expectancy**

Based on this research interview, local communities tend to appreciate more CSR programs in the form of infrastructure and donations. This causes a discrepancy in expectancy between PT Supreme Energy and local communities. For example, Supreme Energy stated in the interview that local communities "Only provide an overview of the physical, such as bridges, school fences. Meanwhile, in our perspective, many economic or empowerment problems still need to be helped or fixed to make it more sustainable for them as well." Moreover, PT Supreme Energy stated that the local community has asked for more donations in the form of money. However, even if they are given money, they are not feasible because they don't know how to use it properly.

Nevertheless, CSR theory, such as the Triple bottom line theory by John Elkington (1987), stated that every company needs to do their CSR obligation in profit, people, and the planet. Although Supreme Energy have done these programs, local communities still pay more attention to physical material such as infrastructure and donation. Therefore, future research can discuss why most local people pay more attention to physical material rather than other programs, such as

training or other programs that can last longer and enhance sustainability. Furthermore, future research can analyze the problem behind local people's mindsets and how to change their mindset from knowing what they want to what they need.

#### **4.9 Development in the Next Stakeholder Program**

PT Supreme Energy has an ultimate goal for the local communities to be independent and economically stable in the future. Therefore, PT Supreme Energy is planning to implement programs that support economic empowerment that will have a more sustainable impact, such as training and helping the local communities to have a proper place to sell their stuff. For example, the construction of a market was done in 2013. The impact on the community is an economic improvement because many local people regularly buy and sell in that place. This sustainable program will continue to be improved because the more people use the facility, the more they will gain a long-term and constant profit. Moreover, after training programs such as sewing training and many more, PT Supreme Energy planned to expand the distribution of scholarships to the community so that the next generation can help increase community prosperity with their knowledge.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter describes the conclusions of the research obtained from the discussion, the limitations of the study found after analysis and interpretation of the results, and suggestions for future research.

#### **5.2 Conclusion**

The study was carried out with a total of 11 selected respondents from various stakeholder groups in the catchment areas of the company, management and other employees of the mining company. These respondents were ready and able to take part in the study and were also accessible at the time of the study. They were divided into three categories: PT Supreme Energy budgeting and financial department , local residents and representatives and Non-Government Organization. Feedback was gathered from interviews, and observations using a semi-structured interview guide as the study's main tool. To incorporate management and stakeholders' perspectives on the effect of stakeholder participation on the sustainability of CSR results, two different interview guides were produced for management and stakeholders and their feedback were evaluated descriptively. Data obtained from the respondents were first transcribed, coded and examined by the use of thematic analysis and themes were identified indicating relationships and connections between concepts and key ideas in the phenomenon.

This research result showed how PT Supreme Energy had implemented CSR programs in local communities around Muara Laboh mining area and the excellent relationship between stakeholders and PT Supreme Energy. The stakeholder's

program in the matter is a program that carries out stakeholder interest and necessity. This stakeholder program is any program that is a form of effort to achieve sustainability. Therefore, PT Supreme Energy has implemented four program pillars: Economic empowerment, Education & Health, Infrastructure, and Community Empowerment. Based on that programs, local communities confirmed they have a good and transparent relationship with PT. Supreme Energy with easy access to communicate. They believe that even with the mining construction in their village, PT Supreme Energy has taken a considerable responsibility for its sustainability. Since Geothermal energy is renewable, they understand that mining is harmless to the environment. Therefore, this research concludes that a successful stakeholders program in CSR initiatives of mining companies' has facilitated a cordial relationship free of disputes in the mining communities of PT Supreme Energy.

However, this research has analyzed that PT Supreme Energy and the local communities have discrepancies in expectancy towards the CSR programs. Local communities only provide an overview of the physical, such as bridges and school fences. Meanwhile, in PT Supreme Energy's perspective, there are still many economic or empowerment problems that need to be helped or fixed to make it more sustainable for them as well. Therefore, this research suggests that the company should give understanding and education to local communities regarding what programs they need in the long term. It can be started with them being able to acknowledge the difference between what they want and what they need.

### **5.3 Research Limitation**

The limitation of this research is qualitative interviews that rely on respondents' ability to accurately and honestly recall specific details about their lives, circumstances, thoughts, opinions, or behaviours. Therefore, it cannot be considered entirely accurate. Moreover, during the interview, the researchers asked more in-depth and detailed questions to stakeholders due to time constraints. The findings may be broadly applicable to mining firms in South Solok Regency. Still, they cannot be generalized to other geothermal mining in different geographic areas and other Indonesian countries.

Consequently, the results cannot be used as the yardstick for other developing countries. However, the CSR implementation programs can be used as a reference for other mining industries. But must still be adapted to the needs of local communities in certain areas. Due to COVID-19, the research cannot do direct interviews. However, to overcome it, the analysis uses a zoom interview. It is also notable that though there were interview guides prepared in English, the interviews were conducted in "Bahasa Indonesia."

### **5.4 Suggestions**

Based on the limitation above, the authors have suggestions for subsequent researchers, which is :

1. Interview more participants in each sector of the community to have a more accurate analysis. Accordingly, more things will be written in the paper.
2. Asking for more details and examining the answer to each question. Therefore, more material will be taken from each interview that can be used for a discussion.
3. As a suggestion, the authors suggest that future research discuss why local people in Muara Laboh mining area prioritize material needs and what the mining company can do to change their mindset.

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## APPENDIX

### FORM PERTANYAAN WAWANCARA

Assalamualaikum. Selamat pagi. Perkenalkan nama saya Nisya Medina Arinnis dari Universitas Diponegoro jurusan S1- Manajemen angkatan 2018. saat ini saya sedang melakukan penelitian untuk tugas akhir saya mengenai CSR yang dilakukan oleh Supreme Energy.

Pertama tama saya ingin mengucapkan terimakasih atas ketersediaannya untuk mengikuti wawancara pagi ini untuk membantu saya dalam proses penyusunan tugas akhir atau skripsi saya. dan mohon maaf jika mengganggu aktivitas bapak di pagi hari ini.

Sebelum kita memulai, saya ingin meminta izin untuk merekam percakapan saya dan bapak sebagai bentuk dokumentasi.

Di bawah ini adalah daftar pertanyaan yang akan diajukan dalam wawancara:

Tema	Pertanyaan
1	Tahukah Anda tentang energi panas bumi, beberapa di antaranya digunakan untuk Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi / PLTP? Dan tahukah Anda bagaimana hal itu bermanfaat bagi lingkungan?
	Bentuk CSR apa yang telah dilakukan oleh PT Supreme Energy?
	Apakah masyarakat merasa mendapat manfaat dari program?
	Apakah Anda menerima donasi seperti di bawah ini? Dan tolong beri contoh. i. Kesehatan dan pendidikan ii. Infrastruktur iii. Pemberdayaan Ekonomi iv. Pemberdayaan masyarakat.
	Apakah Anda memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan Supreme Energy?
	Program CSR apa yang Anda harapkan ke depan?
	Program apa yang Anda butuhkan saat ini?
	Program seperti apa yang dapat menciptakan hubungan baik dengan perusahaan Supreme Energy?
	Bagaimana Anda melakukan kontak dengan perwakilan perusahaan?
	Apa manfaat yang didapat pemasok lokal dari keberadaan Supreme Energy?
	Peningkatan apa yang Anda rasakan sebagai pemasok lokal?
	Apakah UK berdampak positif terhadap peningkatan pendapatan masyarakat sekitar dengan program CSR, baik dalam hal ikut serta dalam pengadaan barang dan jasa untuk kebutuhan UK maupun pemberdayaan masyarakat?

Tema	Pertanyaan
	Apa peran Supreme Energy dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan atau memberdayakan pemasok lokal?
	Apa harapan Anda sebagai masyarakat lokal terhadap program CSR Supreme Energy?
2	Dari pandangan Finance, berapakah biaya yang telah di keluarkan untuk CSR program pada 2021-2022?
	Kesulitan apa yang di hadapi saat melakukan program CSR?
	Apa kegunaan CSR menurut anda?
	Apakah program CSR mempengaruhi kinerja perusahaan?
3	Siapa saja major stakeholders di Supreme Energy?
	Program CSR apa yang dapat mencakupi teori triple bottom line (Planet, Profit, People)? Bisa di elaborate?
	Bagaimana organisasi Anda mempertahankan atau memastikan keberlangsungan berbagai bentuk proyek CSR yang dilakukan di masyarakat yang terkena dampak?
	Bagaimana organisasi Anda menentukan tingkat keberlanjutan dari berbagai bentuk proyek CSR di masyarakat yang terdampak?
	Siapa yang bertanggung jawab atas keberlanjutan proyek CSR di organisasi Anda? Apa peran pemangku kepentingan dalam memastikan keberlanjutan proyek CSR di masyarakat?
	To what extent do stakeholders contribute to the sustainability of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program?
	Mengapa stakeholder in particular affected communities harus di libatkan dalam program CSR?
	Menurut Bapak, bagaimana partisipasi stakeholder dalam pengambilan keputusan untuk memilih program CSR yang akan di lakukan?
	Bagaimana manajemen menggambarkan tingkat keterlibatan pemangku kepentingan dalam mencapai proyek CSR yang berkelanjutan? Kesulitan apa yang di hadapi saat berkomunikasi dengan stakeholder?

Kontak Peneliti:

Nisya Medina Arinnis

[Nisya.medina8@gmail.com](mailto:Nisya.medina8@gmail.com)



*Appendix 2***Demographics of Respondents**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>1</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Age</b>	<b>Under 45</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>45 – 54.</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>55 – 64</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Secondary school</b>	<b>5</b>
	<b>Undergraduate degree</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Postgraduate degree</b>	<b>2</b>

### Appendix 3

#### Interview 1 (Informant AH Transcript)

This interview is conducted via Zoom meetings on June 23 2022. Representative of Non Government Organization whos the Cooporation handling few programs about enivroment conservation.

Name : AH

Age : 49

Job : Furniture Business and head of independent conservation

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Tahukah Anda tentang energi panas bumi, beberapa di antaranya digunakan untuk Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi / PLTP? Dan tahukah Anda bagaimana hal itu bermanfaat bagi lingkungan?
AH		Ya saya tahu dan saya mengerti, manfaatnya termasuk sumber energi listrik yang digunakan oleh masyarakat yaitu untuk sumber daya listrik di daerah kita.
N		Apa saja bentuk CSR yang telah dilakukan PT Supreme Energy? Dan bisakah Anda memberi saya contoh-contohnya?
AH		Program yang saya tahu sekarang adalah restorasi ekosistem atau restorasi ekosistem yang rusak. Apalagi PT Supreme Energy melaksanakan pemberdayaan masyarakat lingkungan.
N		Apa contoh lainnya? Misalnya dalam hal pendidikan dan kesehatan, apakah ada donasi atau program yang diberikan oleh PT Supreme Energy?
AH		Ya, kami mendapatkan pemeriksaan kesehatan yang didanai oleh PT Supreme Energy dan beasiswa untuk anak-anak yang membutuhkan. Dalam hal infrastruktur, PT Supreme Energy membantu kami untuk merenovasi desa kami seperti pembangunan masjid dan fasilitas olahraga, toilet, dapur. Program pemberdayaan ekonomi seperti pelatihan dan donasi untuk pemasok lokal. Terakhir, program yang mendukung pemberdayaan masyarakat seperti pemberian sponsorship acara-acara komunitas.
N		Apakah masyarakat merasa mendapat manfaat dari program?
AH		Ya, tentu saja kita memiliki keuntungan. Misalnya manfaat bagi masyarakat yang mendapatkan pekerjaan melalui PT Supreme Energy, sehingga akan meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat.
N		Apakah Anda memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan Supreme Energy?

Participan	:	Dialogue
AH		Hubungan kami baik. Setelah pertama kali kami melakukan kontrak dengan PT Supreme Energy yang dimulai pada tahun 2020 hingga sekarang kami telah memperpanjang kontrak menjadi 3. Oleh karena itu, dapat disimpulkan bahwa kami memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan PT Supreme Energy.
N		Program CSR apa yang Anda harapkan di masa depan?
AH		Harapan saya ke depan menjadi program CSR yang dapat menunjang perekonomian masyarakat dan sarana pendidikan.
N		Program apa yang Anda butuhkan saat ini?
AH		Mungkin untuk saat ini, yang sangat saya harapkan merupakan bagaimana PT Supreme Energy dapat membantu meningkatkan edukasi anak-anak karena masih banyak masyarakat yang ingin sekolah namun mereka tidak mampu.
AH		Awalnya kami hanya tau petugas-petugas saja namun akhirnya kami di kontak oleh pihak PT Supreme Energy untuk bekerjasama dengan mereka.
N		Apakah ada hambatan terhadap program CSR?
AH		Tidak ada hambatan.
N		Apakah ada kendala dalam berkomunikasi dengan PT Supreme Energy?
AH		Sejauh ini tidak ada kendala, aman dan lancar, komunikasi lancar.
N		Apa manfaat yang didapat pemasok lokal dari kehadiran Supreme Energy?
AH		Awalnya kami melakukan penghijauan di luar PT Supreme Energy, dan sejak kami berhubungan dengan PT Supreme kami menjadi koperasi dan untuk ekonomi itu sangat meningkatkan konservasi kami. Partai Tertinggi membantu komunitas di lingkungan dengan penjangkauan
N		Harapan bapak apa untuk CSR kedepannya?
AH		Kita dapat bekerjasama yang lebih berkelanjutan.
N		Terima kasih Pak, itu saja pertanyaannya. Namun, adakah yang ingin Anda tambahkan atau sarankan untuk PT Supreme Energy dalam mengembangkan program CSR?
AH		Kedepannya, program CSR diharapkan dapat memenuhi target dan keinginan PT Supreme Energy, dan semoga program CSR dapat berkelanjutan dan memberikan manfaat bagi lingkungan sekitar.
N		Apa harapan Anda sebagai masyarakat lokal terhadap program CSR Supreme Energy?
AH		Sebagai warga sekitar, harapan kami tidak hanya melihat proses yang dilakukan PT Supreme Energy, tetapi juga kami termasuk

Participan	:	Dialogue
		yang diuntungkan. Dengan tujuan dapat meningkatkan perekonomian masyarakat.

### Interview 2 (Informant RI Transcript)

Name : RI

Age : 56

Job : Entrepreneur

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Tahukah Anda tentang energi panas bumi, beberapa di antaranya digunakan untuk Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi / PLTP? Dan tahukah Anda bagaimana hal itu bermanfaat bagi lingkungan?
RI		Ya memang saat ini sudah mulai banyak energi yang berbasis panas bumi dan Alhamdulillah untuk di Solok Selatan sudah sangat bermanfaat sebagaimana mestinya untuk lingkungan.
N		Apa saja bentuk CSR yang telah dilakukan PT Supreme Energy? Dan bisakah Anda memberi saya contoh-contohnya?
RI		Banyak bu. Banyak program CSR yang telah dilakukan oleh PT Supreme Energy. Pertama, terkait beasiswa lalu tahfidz anak anak, pengelolaan pertanian, pemberdayaan masyarakat.
N		Mungkin untuk lebih jelasnya saya akan sebutkan contoh program CSR dan anda akan menjawab dengan “Menerima atau tidak menerima” boleh pak?
RI		Iya boleh
N		Baiklah, Apakah Anda menerima donasi seperti di bawah ini? Dan tolong beri contoh. a. Kesehatan dan pendidikan seperti obat-obatan dan beasiswa b. Pemberdayaan Ekonomi seperti donasi c. Infrastruktur seperti renovasi massal d. Pemberdayaan Masyarakat seperti sponsor dalam pelaksanaan program
RI		Ya saya menerima setiap yang Anda sebutkan. Dalam hal infrastruktur kami menerima masjid dan sekolah, peningkatan ekonomi kami mendapatkan pelatihan khusus seperti pelatihan border dan kegiatan peningkatan lainnya.
N		Apakah bapak dan koperasi memiliki hubungan yang bagus dengan PT Supreme Energy? Dan bisa di jelaskan pak hubungan bapak
RI		Ya baik. Kami koperasi merupakan bagian dari pemberdayaan masyarakat. Dan Alhamdulillah dengan wadah ini perhatian dari manajemen PT Supreme Energy itu cukup besar dalam membina dan melatih pekerja-pekerja kita terkait dengan menjaga lingkungan masyarakat.
N		Lalu orang2 di dalam koperasi bapak mendapatkan keuntungan gak sih dari program2 tersebut?

Participan	:	Dialogue
RI		Jelas mendapatkan keuntungan. Pertama membuka lapangan pekerjaan, yang kedua pelestarian dalam lingkungan. Yang ketiga PT Supreme Energy telah membantu pemberdayaan masyarakat terkait dengan ekonomi masyarakat lingkungan setempat.
N		Baik pak. Lalu harapan kedepan nya, program CSR PT Supreme Energy seperti apa sih pak?
RI		Harapan kita kedepan, mungkin agar lebih di tingkatkan kembali, sehingga ada pemerataan ekonomi khususnya di lingkungan PT Supreme Energy
N		Jadi untuk lebih merata ya pak program CSR nya?
RI		Betul. Pertama di sector Pendidikan karena kita berharap kedepan nya, bagaimana masyarakat lingkungan sini bisa ikut berpartisipasi di kantor
N		Baik pak, contoh program CSR yang saat ini bapak butuhkan seperti apa sih pak?
RI		Umm saat ini? Karena lingkungan sekitar kita merupakan petani, pertama adalah pengembangan dan peningkatan system pertanian di lingkungan sehingga masyarakat bisa sejahtera. Yang kedua, untuk generasi berikutnya agar PT Supreme Energy dapat meningkatkan beasiswa sehingga kedepan nya generasi kita bisa ikut adil bekerja di PT Supreme Energy
N		Pertanyaan berikutnya, bagaimana bapak dan koperasi melakukan kontak dengan PT Supreme Energy
RI		Kalau kami, dengan pihak PT Supreme Energy, cukup bagus ya hubungan nya. Beliau cukup aware dengan masyarakat. Maka dari itu hubungan kamu sudah seperti kekeluargaan
N		Jadi hubungan nya terbuka ya pak?
RI		Iya terbuka dan transparan.
N		Lalu menurut bapak, ada hambatan gak di dalam komunikasi program CSR ini?
RI		Sejauh ini tidak ada hambatan sama sekali, bahkan manajemen selalu support terkait dengan kebutuhan yang di butuhkan masyarakat setempat.
N		Lalu peningkatan apa yang telah bapak rasakan di lingkungan koperasi semenjak keberadaan PT Supreme Energy?
RI		Sangat banyak lah bu, pertama sekali di bagian akses. Dulu sebelumn ada PT Supreme Energy, jalanan yang belum di aspal sekarang sudah di aspal, sangat membantu masyarakat. Yang kedua, PT Supeme Energy sedang membuat GOR, agar masyarakat dapat memiliki kegiatan masyarakat yang bisa di buat disini. Dan juga PT Supreme Energy telah membuka lapangan kerja untuk warga local, Nah, itu salah satu dampak positif yang kita dapatkan dari PT Supreme Energy.

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Baik, itu saja pertanyaan dari saya, apa ada saran atau masukan pak terkait program CSR yang di lakukan oleh PT Supreme Energy?
RI		Saran saya, yang pertama agar lebih di tingkatkan lagi sector pertanian Pendidikan dan social lain nya sehingga ada pemerataan. Sehingga tidak ada lagi kecemburuan sosial.

### Interview 3 (Informant ZA Transcript)

The interview participants are the Nagari Committee, which is to contact South Solok, and later if there is information that PT Supreme Energy wants to convey, it must go through the Nagari Committee.

Name : ZA

Age : 63

Job : Head of Nagari Komite Supreme Energy

Participan	:	Dialogue
ZA	:	Panas bumi adalah untuk melaksanakan kegiatan pembangunan tenaga uap dan untuk menjalankan PLN atau tenaga listrik di Solok Selatan.
N	:	Iya betul pak, dan bapak mengetahui tidak manfaatnya Panas Bumi untuk lingkungan hidup?
ZA	:	Amdal nya adalah dari lingkungan hidup dan ada kerja sama nya antara lingkungan hidup dengan PT Supreme Energy.
N	:	Ya baik pak, pertanyaan berikutnya nih, untuk program CSR atau program pengembangan pemerdayaan masyarakat yang di lakukan oleh Supreme Energy itu bentuk nya apa saja ya pak? Untuk program nya?
ZA	:	Jadi baik bu, program CSR nya bermacam-macam di adakan oleh PT Supreme Energy setiap tahun nya, contohnya, ada koperasi desa atau nagari dan pembangunan jalan dan kegiatan-kegiatan sekolah. Mungkin ada proposal yang masuk dari sekolah itu banyak di beri CSR kepada SD SD contohnya salah satunya drumband dan kegiatan kegiatan yang lain. Ini upahnya sangat besar mba.
N	:	Iya pak, jadi untuk program-program tersebut yang bapak dapatkan dari PT Supreme Energy, saya sebutkan jenis jenis program dan bapak bisa menyebutkan apakah bapak menerima atau tidak menerima ya pak.
ZA	:	Iya
N	:	Yang pertama mengenai edukasi dan kesehatan seperti beasiswa atau obat obatan seperti itu apakah bapak menerima?
ZA	:	kalo saya sebagai Komite Nagari cuman menyaksikan program-program yang telah di berikan kepada seluruh unsur. contohnya ada sd dan kesehatan dan bagi masyarakat yang kurang mampu. Kira-kira itu yang saya pahami demi untuk CSR upahnya kepada masyarakat
N	:	Iya, berikutnya tentang economic empowerment, apakah ada dukungan dalam peningkatan ekonomi yang di lakukan oleh Supreme?



Participan	:	Dialogue
ZA		Banyak bu, dalam program-program yang telah di ajukan oleh masyarakat, itu Supreme sangat menyokong contohnya ada kepemudaan masalah olahraga dan lain lain nya dan pasar itu ada bentu upah CSR nya dari Supreme Energy ini cukup baik mba.
N		Berikutnya untuk infrastruktur nih pak, ini ada kontribusi tidak dari Supreme seperti pembangunan jembatan misalkan?
ZA		Jembatan ada, irigasi ada, dan saluran saluran kepada masyarakat yang kesulitan mendapatkan air itu di bantu oleh pihak Supreme Energy
N		iya jadi menerima ya pak? Untuk infrasturktur?
ZA		Menerima.
N		Kemudian untuk komunitas atau community relation seperti sponsor dalam pelaksanaan program?
ZA		Itu di terima, berdasarkan proposal yang di ajukan oleh pihak yang bersangkutan contohnya kegiatan pertandingan dan olahraga dan lain lain itu kalua ada proposal akan di beri oleh pihak Supreme. dan begitu juga kami tiap bulan oktober tiap tahun nya itu mengadakan “serembang” jadi seluruh nigari itu di undang dan apa saja usulan usulan nya itu akan di catat nanti di pantau dan di adakan penilaian mana yang layak di beri atau tidak.
N		Iya pak, jadi sebelum melaksanakan kegiatan ada tes kelayakan penerimaan seperti itu ya pak?
ZA		betul..betul.. mungkin program nya ada sekitar 30 atau 50 yang masuk nanti di survey menjadi 15 atau 10. Itu layak gak atau tidak untuk di beri. Itu yang telah di laksanakan oleh pihak Supreme Energy mba.
N		Baik pak, untuk pertanyaan berikutnya, apakah orang orang dalam komunitas local merasa mendapatkan keuntungan pak dari program-program tersebut?
ZA		Alhamdulillah, kami sebagai Komite Nagari, masyakarat local itu sangat sangat merasakan. Yang pertama tentang tenaga kerja, yang kedua mungkin program-program yang lain contohnya anak yatim yang berupa kegiatan -kegiatan itu masalah qurban tiap lebaran hari raya idul adha itu mendapatkan. Kami sangat bangga kepada pihak Supreme Energy, tiap tahun nya tokoh-tokoh masyarakat yang ada di ring 1 ada perhatian berupa, di kasih lah conothnya daging 1 kilo dan oleh oleh dari pihak Supreme Energy termasuk tokoh masyakat dan tokoh pemuda yang ada di ring satu dan sekitarnya.

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		baik pak, pertanyaan berikutnya, apakah bapak mempunyai hubungan yang bagus pak dengan Supreme Energy? Dan mohon di deskripsikan pak hubungan bapak dengan pihak Supreme.
ZA		Oke bu, kebetulan saya sebagai pribumi di panas bumi, itu dari tahun 2008 saya sudah termasuk tim, mulai dari pertama sampai sekarang itu alhamdulillah hubungan antar Supreme Energy anantara kami sendiri dan tokoh masyarakat itu sangat baik.
N		Sangat baik ya pak? Lalu harapan bapak untuk kedepan nya itu program CSR Supreme Energy seperti apa pak?
ZA		Ya kami sebagai tokoh masyarakat dan komite nagari kami sangat berharap untuk kedepan ini karena kecamatan pau duo ini banyak anak anak kami atau orang orang kami yang bersekolah di luar Solok Selatan, enak nya dapat tunjangan atau CSTR untuk bantuan sekolah untuk melanjutkan Pendidikan di tingkata atas. Itu harapan kami mba.
N		Berarti dalam bidang Pendidikan ya pak?
ZA		Ya.. dalam bidang Pendidikan yaitu tentang beasiswa itu kami sangat berharap kepada pihak Supreme Energy, karena di ring 1 ini atau di kecamatan Pau Duo ini masih banyak warga kami yang di bawah standar. Harapan kami sebagai Komite Nagari, hal ini dapat di tingkatkan lagi nantinya untuk kedepan. Gitu mba.
N		Lalu bagaimana cara bapak melakukan kontak dengan perwakilan Supreme Energy itu sendiri pak?
ZA		Ya kami sebagai Komite Nagari ini saling koordinasi. Antara humas Supreme Energy dan Komite Nagari dan apabila ada permasalahan itu cepat di tangani itu cepat di tangani dan di selesaikan oleh pihak Supreme Energy dengan Komite Nagari. Karena komite nigari ini sangat sangat bertanggung jawab kepada masyarakat yang ada di lingkungan kecamatan Pau Duo dan umum nya kabupaten solok selatan mba.
N		Jadi dapat di simpulkan sangat terbuka yaa komunikasinya antara bapak dengan pihak Supreme?
ZA		Alhamdulillah selama ini itu terbuka apa saja permasalahan dan usulan dari masyarakat ini langsung di koorinasikan dengan segera dan di ambil sikap dan untuk penyelesaian apa saja permasalahan yang ada. Ini yang telah di dilaksanakan antara Komite Nagari dengan pihak Supreme Energy.
N		Baik pak. Lalu, apakah bapak ada kekurangan atau hambatan dalam komunikasi pak?

Participan	:	Dialogue
ZA		Alhamdulillah selama ini, halangan tidak ada. Cuman tergantung pada jaringan atau cuaca. Kalau hubungan selama ini Alhamdulillah terjalin baik dan lancar dan sukses semuanya pak.
N		Baik pak, lalu ada salah satu program CSR yang mungkin ada kekurangan atau hambatan pak yang selama ini di terapkan?
ZA		Alhamdulillah selama ini tidak ada, tapi mungkin ada peningkatan nanti bagaimana nanti program nya merata. Karena di lingkungan Supreme Energy ini adalah lingkungan nigari persiapan jadi harapan kami sebagai komite nigari itu nanti pihak Supreme Energy sama komite ada 5 jerong atau RW. Ini enak nya nanti kita sama sama memperhatikan bagaimana nantinya mereka merasakan CSR yang ada di lingkungan Supreme Energy
N		Berarti mungkin agar program nya lebih merata ya pak?
ZA		Iya mba
N		Baik pak untuk pertanyaan terkahir, peningkatan apa yang bapak rasakan oleh komunitas semenjak keberadaan Supreme Energy?
ZA		Ya kalua kami sebagai Komite Nagari, Alhamdulillah saya termasuk tim awal semenjak 2008 pembukaan di 2011, Alhamdulillah itu cukup baik ada jalan putu situ cepat di tanggapi oleh Supreme Energy. Mungkin, irigasinya putus, itu cepat di atasi supaya masyakarat kita petaninya lancar dan sukses. Gitu mba
N		Oiya, baik pak jadi dapat di simpulkan, dampak yang di rasakan oleh waga local itu ada dalam bentuk infrastruktur juga dan ada seperti irigasi tersebut ya pak?
ZA		Iya ya betul betul sekali, jalaan irigasi.. gitu
N		Baik pak sudah cukup itu pertanyaan yang ingin saya tanyakan, apakah bapak ada pesan untuk pihak Supreme dalam proses pengembangan CSR nya pak kedepan nya?
ZA		Jadi baik, kami sebagai komite nigari, mungkin kita akan menghadapi tahap kedua, kami akan sangat berharap yang pertama, keterbukaan dari Supreme Energy yaitu tentang tenaga kerja. Itu yang pertama. Yang kedua, itu bagi program yang masuk, komite harus mengetahui jumlah anggotanya nantinya. Dan untuk kedepan, kami sangat berharap lebih kami tingkatkan lagi hubungan antara Supreme Energy dengan komite nigari, Komite nigari dengan tokoh adat di sekitar Supreme Energy itu lebih baik. Kami sebagai komite nigari siap bertanggung jawab demi kelancaran Supreme Energy untuk kedepan nya.
N		Baik pak, sudah itu saja yang ingin saya tanyakan, terimakasih atas ketersediaan bapak untuk melakukan interview pagi ini ya pak.



### Interview 4 (Informant I Transcript)

Name : I

Age : 40

Job : Petani

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Selaku perwakilan dari warga lokal di Muara Laboh, apakah bapak mengetahui tentang energi panas bumi, beberapa di antaranya digunakan untuk Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi / PLTP? Dan tahukah Anda bagaimana hal itu bermanfaat bagi lingkungan?
I		Iya kami sebagai warga lokal.. untuk manfaat di lingkungan hidup itu sangat bermanfaat sekali. Terutama untuk masyarakat yang berada di sekitar lokasi Supreme Energy, Alhamdulillah untuk peningkatan ekonomi sudah semakin membaik dari sebelum adanya Supreme Energy di Muara Laboh ini.
N		Baik pak terimakasih, pertanyaan berikutnya, program CSR atau program pengembangan pemerdayaan masyarakat yang di lakukan oleh Supreme Energy terhadap warga lokal?
I		Kalau untuk dana CSR itu sudah banyak sekali yang di terima manfaatnya oleh masyarakat. Terutama sekali untuk kelompok-kelompok ibu-ibu yang telah di bantu semacam mesin mesin border untuk penambahan usaha ekonomi masyarakat. Terutama sekali untuk ibu ibu itu udah cukup lumayan sekali, Alhamdulillah. Buat bapak bapak nya ekonominya sudah sangat terbantu dengan bantuan dari CSR tadi yang bentuk nya semacam mesin mesin border itu sudah menambah ekonomi untuk seluruh masyarakat. Terutama untuk keluarga-keluarga yang terdampak lahan oleh pihak Supreme Energy, Alhamdulillah sudah menerima manfaatnya bu.
N		Jadi dapat di simpulkan orang orang yang terdampak mendapatkan keuntungan ya pak dari program-program tersebut
I		Iya sangat terbantu
N		Oke untuk pertanyaan ke empat saya akan sebutkan jenis donasi ya pak, bapak bisa menyebutkan apakah bapak mendapatkan satu, lebih dari satu atau tidak sama sekali.
I		Iya
N		Kesehatan apakah mendapatkan pak?
I		Mendapatkan.
N		Baik pak, untuk donasi yang kedua apakah bapak mendapatkan program dalam bentuk sumbangan?

Participan	:	Dialogue
I		Sumbangan ini maksudnya kelompok atau perorangan ini?
N		Secara keseluruhan pak, untuk kelompok.
I		Secara keseluruhan untuk kelompok, yang pribadi kalau disini bu untuk yang system berkelompok, itu masyarakat yang terdampak itu per orang mendapatkan modal per tani sebesar 3 juta bu untuk modal usaha pertanian di sekitar lokasi Supreme Energy.
N		Selanjutnya itu program beasiswa pak, apakah mendapatkan?
I		Kalau beasiswa di daerah kita, saya kurang mengetahui bu. Mungkin tahun tahun yang dulu mungkin sudah mendapatkan
N		Baik pak, pertanyaan berikutnya apakah bapak memiliki hubungan yang baik dengan PT Supreme Energy? Dan mohon di deskripsikan hubungan bapak dengan Supreme Energy.
I		Ya baik bu, kalau kami sebagai masyarakat lokal disini alhamdulillah ya hubungan kami antara masyarakat dengan Supreme Energy yang ada di Muara Laboh ini, cukup baik. Jadi, antara masyarakat dengan PT Supreme Energy ini saling mendukung. Kami dengan masyarakat disini sangat mendukung dengan adanya PT Supreme Energy disini terutamanya sekali, masyarakat disini keuntungan nya sudah banyak sekali bu, salah satu contoh sebelum masuknya Supreme disini, kami sebagai petani di tempat ring 1, seperti bangunan jalan itu sangat minim sekali. Tapi alhamdulillah sekarang perkembangan nya sudah cukup banyak bu. Itu sangat menguntungkan sekali untuk masyarakat kita disini
N		Baik pak terimakasih, pertanyaan berikutnya, harapan bapak untuk kedepan nya program CSR PT Supree Energy seperti apa ya pak?
I		Kalau harapan kami disini bu, kepada Supreme Energy, jadi, kita harus tetap berkesinambungan bu. Jadi antara masyarakat dengan PT Supreme Energy itu tetap berkelanjutan, kita hubungan baik. Terutama sekali kepada masyarakat-masyarakat sekitar yang telah membangun kelompok – kelompok ataupun koperasi, jadi dengan adanya hubungan dengan Supreme Energy, mudah mudahan semakin mendukung ekonomi di Muara Laboh.
N		Jadi untuk harapan pak I program apa yang harus di tingkatkan lagi?

Participan	:	Dialogue
I		Oh.. jadi untuk di masyakat itu kita sedang menjalankan pertanian di koperasi ini semacam petani disini tuh umum nya seperti menanam cabe, menanam yaa kebutuhan-kebutuhan yang ada di Muara Laboh ini bu. Nah sekarang lagi mau kita gerak kan jadi dukungan untuk koperasi kalua bisa bu, ini agak di positifkan lagi gitu bu, sementara disini semua masyarakat sekarang bergantung kepada koperasi, sementara koperasi kita baru mulai membuka jalan gitu bu. Jadi harapan nya dukungan untuk koperasi ini dari pihak Supreme Energy betul-betul untuk membangun masyarakat disini.
N		Berarti dukungan kepada koperasi dan juga dalam program pertanian, seperti itu pak ya?
N		Baik pak, mungkin ada lagi yang ingin di sampaikan? Program yang di harapkan?
I		Ya kalau, kami disini harapan kami kepada pihak Supreme, ya terutama sekali memperhatikan lingkungan yang ada di sekitar lokasi panas bumi terutama sekali kami yang di ring1 ini bu, kami mengahrapkan sekali yang pertama itu untuk mendukung kegiatan koperasi ini bu. Jadi supaya koperasi ini mengembangkan terhadap masyakat lain itu dapat mempunyai kekuatan. Jadi tujuan koperasi meminta dukungan sama Supreme Energy untuk mengembangkan usaha masyakat yang lain bu. Jadi tidak hanya sekedar cuman anggota koperasi, kalua bisa kita untuk dalam tujuan nya untuk merangkul masyarakat luas gitu bu.
N		Baik terimakasih pak, pertanyaan berikutnya, bagaimana bapak melakukan kontak dengan perwakilan dari Supreme Energy?
I		Nah, ini bu, ini yang menarik, kalau kita sebagai masyarakat untuk berhubungan dengan Supreme Energy itu sangat terbuka bu, itu kalau dari pihak pihak Supreme Energy itu tidak ada yang harus jam segini disini, ngga bu, kita bebas saja sebagai masyarakat disini dengan hubungan yang baik dengan perusahaan itu bisa kapan saja.
N		Baik terimakasih pak, selanjutnya apakah ada kekurangan dalam komunikasi maupun program CSR yang selama ini di terapkan oleh Supreme Energy?

Participan	:	Dialogue
I		Sebetulnya untuk kekurangan cuman waktu-waktu yang telah berlalu ini, kan kita itu belum mengerti bagaimana cara kita berkomunikasi dengan pihak perusahaan, ya maklum, yang Namanya masyarakat biasa itu bu, kalau untuk berhubungan sama orang orang kantor itu ada canggung nya, tapi alhamdulillah kalau pihak Supreme selalu membuka bu. Ga ada yang istilahnya aturan dari perusahaan, itu semua telah di terapkan di masyarakat.
N		Baik pak, lalu sejak kapan keberadaan Supreme Energy membantu komunitas bapak?
I		Kalau masalah membantu itu bu, ya semenjak Supreme berdiri sini bu.
N		Pertanyaan terakhir pak, peningkatan apa yang di rasakan oleh komunitas warga lokal semenjak adanya PT Supreme Energy?
I		Secara umum, kalau peningkatan alhamdulillah bu sangat jauh sekali dari sebelum-sebelum nya ada PT Supreme Energy disini. Yang pertama sekali untuk masyarakat lokal sudah bisa mengikuti pekerjaan yang ada di PT Supreme Energy. Jadi sebelum nya, masyarakat lokal ini kan banyak yang kerjanya di luar tapi alhamdulillah semenjak adanya PT Supreme Energy disini, masyarakat lokal disini itu banyak sekali yang bisa menikmati hasil dari gas bumi ini.
N		Baik itu saja pertanyaan saya, terimakasih atas ketersediaan bapak untuk menjawab interview pagi ini ya pak.



### Interview 5 (Informat AB Transcript)

Name : AB

Age : 36

Job : Camat Pau Duo.

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Apakah bapak mengetahui tentang energi panas bumi, yang di antaranya digunakan untuk Pembangkit Listrik Tenaga Panas Bumi / PLTP? Dan tahukah Anda bagaimana hal itu bermanfaat bagi lingkungan?
AB		Yak arena saya tau geothermal ini salah satu energy yang terbarukan dan energi yang ramah lingkungan
N		Sebelum saya masuk pembahasan CSR nya, bisa di jelaskan dulu gak pak, dulu Supreme Energy melakukan sosialisasi sebelum penerapan program CSR tersebut bagaimana?
AB		Kalau dulu ya, tentu memang sebelum proyek ini di lakukan di kecamatan pau duo, tentu ada tahapan tahapan sosialisasi yang di lakukan ke masyarakat. Terutama masyarakat yang terdampak wilayah project di wilayah pekonina kecamatan pau duo itu. Sudah di laksanakan agar nanti kehadiran perusahaan itu punya efek yang bermanfaat untuk sekitarnya.
N		jadi untuk sosialisasi yang di lakukan sudah baik ya pak?
N		Baik, jadi pertanyaan berikutnya bentuk CSR apa yang di lakukan oleh PT Supreme Energy? Bisa di jelaskan pak?
AB		Kalau untuk CSR nya kan tiap tahun kita bahas itu dengan perusahaan, seperti kami di kecamatan kami kan ada serembang kecamatan, jadi itulah yang kami bawa rapat dengan PT Supreme Energy apa yang bisa di cover dan tidak di cover dengan anggaran pemerintah daerah itu biasanya kita rapatkan dengan PT Supreme Energy untuk bisa di cover anggaran yang tidak di cover pemerintah itu. Kita bahas per bidangnya dengan PT Supreme Energy, Alhamdulillah banyak kegiatan nya itu yang tidak bisa di cover anggaran pemerintah, itu bisa di tanggung oleh PT Supreme Energy dan itu kita undang semua unsur-unsur terkait yang ada di kecamatan kami.

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Baik pak, mungkin untuk lebih spesifiknya saya akan menyebutkan beberpa contoh program yang Supreme Energy lakukan dan bapak bisa menjawab dengan jawaban menerima dan tidak menerima ya pak. Yang pertama edukasi dan kesehatan, seperti beasiswa atau obat obatan, apakah menerima pak?
AB		Iya menerima.
N		Selanjutnya economic empowerment seperti dukungan peningkatan ekonomi di sekitar masyarakat?
AB		Iya ada, kita ada kemarin ada program remaja masjid, PT Supreme Energy menyumbang anggaran ke masjid itu di kelola oleh pengelola masjidnya. Jadi ada nilai tambah tersendiri nantinya untuk sumbangan yang di lakukan oleh PT Supreme Energy.
N		Baik pak mungkin berikutnya, infrastruktur ya, apa ada seperti pembangunan jembatan seperti yang bapak sebutkan tadi berarti masjid ya pak?
AB		Iya, dia kan misalnya nyumbang 5 juta cuman di serahkan ke remaja masjid nya itu menjadi nilai tambah. Malah dari 5 juta bertambah lebih lagi.
N		lalu yang terakhir program community relation seperti mungkin ada sponsor dari yang diberikan Supreme dalam program yang ada di masyarakat. Apakah menerima pak?
AB		terutama kemarin kan PT Supreme sudah bangunkan luar biasa kita di kecamatan pau duo dapat apa gor gor Gelora energi yang fasilitasnya sudah nasional yaitu ditahap penyelenggaraannya kita di dukung juga dari segi anggaran untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan wisata alam kemarin itu luar biasa apa cup itu melaksanakan kegiatan turnamen tingkat provinsi kemarin Sumbar Riau Jambi dilaksanakan di GOR itu kita laksanakan kegiatan bisa berdampak banyak UMKM yang di sekitar GOR itu Kecamatan kami di satu kegiatan efeknya Banyak itu didukung langsung oleh Supreme Energy
N		Oh iya, pak, jadi seperti kegiatan tadi bisa mendukung ekonomi juga

Participan	:	Dialogue
AB		ya Pak dampaknya seperti itu akan diselenggarakan di sana. Tentukan keramaian banyak mengundang pengunjung jika kita berbuat berjualan di sana. Itu dampaknya, udah malam kemarin kami ditagih untuk di suruh lanjutkan kegiatan event, efeknya luar biasa juga hiburan juga masyarakat ekonomi juga berdampak. Lumayan kata penjual kemarin di situ.
N		Oh iya Alhamdulillah. Lalu berarti Orang-orang di desa yang Bapak Pimpin ini berarti merasa mendapatkan keuntungan dari program-program tersebut ya Pak
AB		Oh iya. Karena banyak hal kegiatan positif yang dilakukan oleh PT Supreme untuk wilayah terdampak nya.
N		berikutnya nih, Apakah bapak dan desa yang Bapak Pimpin mempunyai hubungan yang bagus dengan Supreme energy dan Mohon dideskripsikan pak hubungannya?
AB		Oh ya kami dalam hal ini untuk tindak lanjut supaya hubungannya Pak atau untuk memediasi antara perusahaan dan masyarakat itu kami membentuk Komite Nagari bu. Yaitu proses yang nanti akan menggunakan kedua belah pihak yang telah terjalin sampai hari ini hari tersebut. Jadi misalnya ada lowongan pekerjaan yang ada di PT Supreme energy itu masuknya melalui Komite Nagari, jadi jika masyarakat lokal ingin bekerja akan melalui Komite Nagari. Alhamdulillah sampai hari ini lancar.
N		Jadi dapat disimpulkan bahwa setiap ada yang ingin disampaikan ke Supreme energy bisa melalui Komite Nagari ya pak?
AB		Jadi komite nagari merupakan gabungan dari beberapa nagari yang ada di wilayah kecamatan saya ini mba. info dan segala informasinya itu akan di komite Nagari.
N		Iya baik berikutnya harapan bapak untuk kedepannya program CSR Supreme energy Seperti apa ya Pak harapan Bapak?
AB		harapan lebih banyak lagi program CSR nya mbak biar berapa masyarakat yang belum mendapat dalam manfaat itu tercover. Karena kemampuan terbatas .
N		Kira-kira contoh program yang bapak harapkan seperti apa ya pak?

Participan	:	Dialogue
AB		yang seperti tadi kita menyelenggarakan kegiatan-kegiatan ekonomi atau Olahraga apa kegiatan kegiatan kemasyarakatan cuman ada dampak ekonomi nya itu, itu perlu kita apa kita teruskanlah yang menjadi sebuah siklus yang apa manfaat lebih lah buat masyarakat kami.
N		lalu pertanyaan berikutnya. Bagaimana cara melakukan kontak dengan perwakilan dari Supreme energy berarti melalui komite nagari ya?
AB		Iya..kita kalau komunikasi semuanya di komite Nagari dengan apa masnya yang di PT Supreme energy ada lagi yang apa yang biasanya antara perusahaan dengan masyarakat wilayah tempatnya miskomunikasi karena dari komite itu semua informasikan seluruh desa atau Nagari yang ada di kecamatan saya.
N		Jadi lebih memudahkan ya Pak komite nagari itu. Lalu pertanyaan berikutnya Apakah menurut bapak ada kekurangan ataupun hambatan dalam komunikasi nya pak?
AB		Kalau sampai hari ini itu berlangsung dengan sangat baik karena memang satu lajur saja. Jadi tidak ada lajur baru untuk PT Supreme Energy
N		Jadi bisa di bilang terbuka ya pak komunikasi nya dengan PT Supreme Energy?
AB		Karena nanti informasi perekrutan perekrutan pekerja bekerja di itu cuma lewat situ Komite Nagari
N		pemimpin agar lebih mudah juga ya Pak melalui Komite Nagari jadi lebih terbuka
AB		Iya terbuka sekali sekali biasanya kan itu yang kita wanti-wanti karena kalau tidak satu jalur komunikasi antara perusahaan dengan wilayah setempat itu menjadi apa menjadi jalur yang buruk dan efeknya ya jadi kisruh lah gitu.
N		Oh iya baik pak, lalu peningkatan apa yang Bapak rasakan semenjak Supreme ini di dalam lingkungan masyarakat Pak?
AB		Oh iya sangat sangat sangat luar biasa itu keberadaan PT Supreme di wilayah Pekonina dulunya itu kampung kecil sekarang mah toko bangunannya udah berapa, ekonomi nya berkembang, terus warung-warung nya juga sangat banyak warung nasi semua-semua ekonominya luar biasa signifikan sekali di wilayah Pekonina itu.

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Sejak kapan ya pak?
AB		sejak tahap-tahap pembangunan Project itu luar biasa karena pekerja tinggal di sana tentu efek ekonominya secara langsung untuk dinikmati oleh wilayah tempat.
N		Oke Baik Pak jadi masyarakat di sana kondisinya sekarang senang ya Pak dan nyaman terhadap walaupun ada pembangunan di yang dilakukan Supreme energy.
AB		Iya, apa lagi energinya juga energi apa akan terbarukan dan ramah lingkungan dari masyarakat itu tentu bagus efeknya ke mereka juga ke gurunya tidak ada tidak ada
N		Oh iya pak beda dari penambangan yang lain ya pak?
AB		Iya betul karena masyarakat tidak dirugikan, malahan di ajak menanam lagi sama PT Supreme sekarang kan energi terbarukan yang geothermal kan harus skilusnya menanam kembali penghijauan
N		Oh jadi ada penanaman pohon yang untuk lingkungan ya Pak?
AB		Iya ada rumah pembibitan nya juga dibagikan ke masyarakat hasil
N		Oh jadi hasil dari yang ditanam itu juga dibagikan ya Pak ya?
AB		Iya, ada bikin Pondok belajar juga di sana terus ada Koperasi kopi banyak-banyak yang dibikin itu yang saya suka itu apa programnya punya ekonomi buat masyarakat wilayah sekitar.
N		Membantu mengembangkan ekonomi aya pak? bahkan sampai Pondok belajar berarti memikirkan edukasi masyarakat baik Pa?
AB		Iya edukasi.
N		Baik pak itu saja pertanyaan dari saya mungkin ada yang ingin bapak tambahkan mungkin berupa saran untuk CSR Supreme kedepannya pak?
AB		paling ya kalau kerja staf lebih apa lebih fokus kita ke apalagi Indonesia sudah Apa dampak Covid-19 kita serentak juga lah dengan pemerintah pemulihan ekonomi nasional, tentu program CSR nya kita sasar ke program-program pemerintah seperti itu ekonomi kemasyarakatan.
N		Baik itu saja pertanyaan dari saya terima kasih ya Pak, waktu yang diluangkan untuk menjawab pertanyaan saya maaf bila ada salah kata Pak.

### Interview 6 (Informant R Transcript)

Participan	:	Dialogue
N		Untuk mempersingkat waktu langsung mulai ke pertanyaannya mengenai deskripsi saya mengenai hubungan sekunder terhadap program CSR. Sebelumnya saya ingin bertanya ke pak Robi dari sisi Finance itu key stakeholdernya di Supreme, siapa aja ya pak?
R		dari sisi Finance stakeholder-nya di Supreme?
N		Iya yang terhadap program CSR nya pak.
R		Oke jadi kalau yang terkait dengan CSR berarti ya, mungkin saya bisa cerita dari sisi proses bisnis prosesnya yang terkait CSR kali ya, di CSR ini di Supreme itu di manage atau di maintain oleh Departemen relation, Nah dari Departemen relation itu mereka tahunya kemudian mengajukan budget proposal ke manajemen ke BOD, nah nanti dari berdasarkan hasil review BOD itu kemudian akan di propose ke level shareholder atau sponsor, jadi yang terkait dengan CSR ini tentunya dari Departemen relation itu sendiri sebagai departemen yang me maintain atau mengelola CSR di Supreme, kemudian itu melibatkan juga Departemen bisnis strategy development untuk proses selanjutnya kemudian itu akan selanjutnya di mintakan approval ke BOD lalu akan di ajukkan ke pihak shareholder atau sponsor mungkin itu aja kali ya. Bisa kira kira menjawab gak ya N?
N		Berarti sebelum masuk ke Finance dari relation dulu ya Pak untuk meminta stakeholdersnya sama budgeting ya Pak?
R		Betul jadi di dalam relation sendiri itu mereka juga di dalam prosesnya mereka juga banyak melibatkan stakeholder lainnya baik dari masukan dari dari masyarakat lokal Kemudian dari tim di lapangan juga kemudian dengan dengan apa dengan disesuaikan dengan program CSR dari corporate, baru kemudian mereka mengajukan ke BOD melalui melalui BSD untuk pengajuan budget-nya.
N		Baik pak, lalu kira-kira dari pandangan Finance biaya yang dikeluarkan untuk program CSR khususnya 2021-2022 kira-kira berapa ya pak biaya yang dikeluarkan?
R		Untuk Muara laboh itu average-nya per tahun itu kurang lebih di angka Rp250.000 US Dollar 250 sampai Rp300.000 range nya
N		itu per tahun Pak?
R		tahun ini aja 300 yang Tahun 2022 yang tahun 2021 kemarin sekitar 250-an
N		Lalu menurut Bapak dari sisi Finance kesulitan apa yang dihadapi saat melakukan program CSR?

Participan	:	Dialogue
R		Dari sisi finance, kesulitan yang terkait dengan CSR mungkin lebih ke prosedur ya kalau dari sisi Finance. Karena di satu sisi kita ya kita tadi udah udah program gitu kan itu program CSR tapi di sisi lain dari sisi finance itu kita juga ada fungsi controlling nya, kita harus harus bisa juga bisa memastikan bahwa spending yang dilakukan perusahaan, yang terkait dengan CSR memang sesuai dengan peruntukannya sesuai dengan program yang sudah disetujui sebelumnya
N		Berarti dapat disimpulkan kesulitannya dalam prosedur budgeting yang sudah diterapin sama Supreme ya pak? jadi nggak boleh lebih dari itu.
R		itu salah satunya salah satunya terkait dengan budget controlling nya. Kemudian yang kedua prosedur untuk expenditurenya budgetnya itu sendiri karena berbeda dengan expense expense lain yang mungkin bisa lebih mudah dikontrol ya. Bisa melalui kita tak bisa pakai kontrak atau bisa purchase order sebelumnya yang itu kalau CSR itu kan karena sifatnya bantuan langsung yang bisa dibilang yang sifatnya lebih direct ke daerah masyarakat itu kan jadi ya kita butuh suatu prosedur juga sih, makanya company yang bisa memastikan bahwa dana yang dikeluarkan perusahaan itu memang sesuai dengan peruntukannya dan diterima oleh masyarakat yang memang menjadi target dari program CSR.
N		baik, lalu menurut pandangan bapak kegunaan si CSR buat perusahaan itu apa pak?
R		Oke kalau secara global kita melihatnya CSR itu tentunya sangat sangat bermanfaat terkait dengan sustainability perusahaan itu sendiri terutama dalam hal ini Supreme. Jadi Supreme ini kan kita beroperasi di saat kita udah di di daerah-daerah ya bukan di bukan di daerah perkotaan gitu. Sehingga kita butuh sekali support juga masyarakat lokal untuk mendukung operasional power plant kita di lapangan itu sehingga selain memang ini adalah kontribusi Supreme untuk masyarakat, tapi sebetulnya dengan Supreme menerapkan program CSR itu kita juga bisa merasakan timbal balik yang positif dari masyarakat terutama dalam bentuk ya support baik dari pemerintah lokal dari masyarakat yang tinggal di sekitar lokasi perubahan itu sendiri gitu sehingga pada akhirnya itu bisa mendukung atau menjaga sustainability perusahaan.
N		lalu program CSR tersebut dari sisi budgeting juga itu mempengaruhi kinerja perusahaan nggak pak?

Participan	:	Dialogue
R		Oke kalau kalau dari proporsi budget-nya, tentunya dari kita dari dari dari manajemen pun juga sudah sudah sudah mempunyai alokasi alokasi atau sudah mempunyai proporsi sendiri di budget perusahaan kita, di mana alokasi yang kita kita pakai atau yang alokasi yang kita sisihkan untuk CSR tentunya itu sudah sudah disesuaikan juga dengan postur budget perusahaan secara keseluruhan sehingga tentunya tidak sampai untuk memberatkan anggaran perusahaan tapi juga tentunya kita juga mencoba untuk seoptimal mungkin untuk bisa mendapatkan itu tadi selain kontribusi Supreme ke masyarakat tapi juga ada timbal balik juga sebetulnya yang perusahaan bisa dapatkan.
N		Contoh timbal baliknya seperti apa pak?
R		Misalkan itu bisa dilihat dari yang simpel aja, misalkan bagaimana tanggapan masyarakat lokal gitu ya karena banyak dari perusahaan geothermal lain itu justru yang mendapat apa istilahnya mendapat penolakan dari masyarakat di sekitar lokasi geothermalnya. Nah, untuk sejauh ini sih di Muara laboh sampai sejauh ini kita belum pernah belum pernah mendapatkan respon yang yang apa respon yang yang bisa menghambat atau menghentikan operasional sampai menghentikan operasional korban kita jadi alasan masyarakat di Muara laboh, terutama sampai sampai sejauh ini ini sangat sangat baik sangat positif dengan kehadiran powerplan kita di sana enggak dengan sendirinya operasional korban kita di Muara Labih pun juga bisa berjalan dengan lancar tanpa ada gangguan dari dalam tanda kutip tanpa ada gangguan dari dari masyarakat lokal di Indonesia kemudian salin masyarakat itu sendiri juga tentunya support dari pemerintah lokal itu juga juga sangat sangat penting sehingga dengan adanya program CSR ini apabila kita ada keperluan untuk misalkan untuk butuh perizinan dari masyarakat daerah pemerintah lokal atau misalkan kita butuh ada misalkan ada butuh butuh dukungan dari dukungan lain gitu dari local goverbment itu juga akan akan lebih akan lebih mudah prosesnya karena baik pemerintah lokal maupun Superme itu jatuhnya ya kita bisa saling bersinergi antara Supreme dengan pemerintah lokal
N		Kemarin saya kan abis interview juga sama warga lokal nya alhamdulillah responnya juga bagus-bagus sih Pak
R		Itu dia sih yang penting sih, karena ada satu perusahaan geothermal lain yang juga nggak terlalu jauh ya dari lokasi Muara laboh itu mereka sampai akhirnya malah harus setau saya mereka sampai akhirnya sekarang udah malah ini malah akhirnya memutuskan untuk membatalkan eksplorasinya karena ada penolakan dari masyarakat masyarakat lokal.
N		Berarti Supreme udah bagus ya pak?



Participan	:	Dialogue
R		Ya so far so good lah.
N		Oh iya pak, berarti program CSR nya dari tahun berapa ya pak? 2008 ya?
R		Oh kita CSR dari awal sih betul 2008 mungkin 2008 sebenarnya sebelum sebelum eksplorasi pun kita udah sosialisasi di dalam lingkup kecil ya gitu tapi atlis diskusi sosialisasi itu dari awal banget dari dari ini udah udah dilakukan gitu. Jadi nggak langsung ujug-ujug eksplorasi ngebor dan lain-lain gitu lagi.
N		Oh ya Pak satu lagi indikasi hubungan yang bagus dengan stakeholder itu yang kayak gimana sih pak menurut bapak?
R		Kalau menurut saya satu itu mungkin bisa dilihat dari kalau satu dari masyarakat mungkin masyarakat masyarakat sekitar ya bisa dilihat dari respon dari masyarakat itu sendiri itu karena kalau hubungannya nggak bagus antara masyarakat sekitar kan pasti akan ada banyak inilah aksi-aksi dari masyarakat lokal yang bisa mengganggu kestabilan operasional dari perusahaan Kemudian yang kedua dari pemerintah daerah juga tentunya kalau kalau mereka sudah merasa kehadiran perusahaan itu di daerah tersebut berdampak positif pastinya mereka juga akan selalu support gitu terhadap perusahaan jadi sifatnya lebih ke sinergi gitu instead of mereka apa yang dalam tanda kutip dianggap sebagai apa di anggap mempersulit perusahaan tapi justru sistem pemerintah daerah ini adalah partner atau mitra bagi perusahaan.
N		Mungkin pertanyaan terakhir pak, menurut bapak, mengapa stakeholder di community di sana yang terkena dampak harus dilibatkan dalam program CSR?
R		Oke alasan kenapa stakeholder yang terkena dampak akibat operasional atau keberadaan perusahaan kita, kalau yang sejauh yang saya tahu sih alasan kenapa orang-orang yang atau stakeholder yang terkena dampak langsung itu ya pastinya karena yang mereka sebagai orang yang atau pihak yang terkena dampaknya langsung atas operasional perusahaan di lapangan gitu ya Sebagai contoh pastinya kalau kalau perusahaan dalam hal ini mereka tidak tidak bisa menjaga keberlangsungan hidup mereka tentunya kami akan ada efek dominonya ya karena kalau ada masyarakat yang kemudian mengklaim bahwa keberlangsungan hidupnya itu menjadi menjadi terancam akibat kehadiran perusahaan di sana kan berarti pesan ini akan dianggap pemiliknya tidak membawa dampak yang positif tetapi justru yang sebaliknya gitu karena sehingga yang harus yang harus di yang harus diperhatikan terlebih dahulu ya tentunya memang orang-orang yang terkena dampak langsung ini dari perusahaan diri akibat ada keberadaan perusahaan di di sana gitu sehingga kalau orang-orang yang terkena dampak langsung ini

Participan	:	Dialogue
		udah bisa kita pastikan keberlangsungan hidupnya akan justru akan menjadi akan menjadi lebih baik ini Tentunya justru efek positifnya a juga bisa ada domino efek nya yang pasti kayak gitu.
R		Baik terimakasih pak R atas jawabannya, saya kira itu saja pertanyaan nya mengenai budgeting.

### Interview 7 (Informant PT. Supreme Energy Relation Team Script)

This interview participant is 5 representative of CSR and Relation department di PT Supreme Energy.

Participan	:	Dialogue
N	:	Yang pertama saya ingin bertanya siapa aja sih Pak Major stakeholder di Supreme energy?
E	:	Dalam stakeholder engagement plan, itu kita sudah memetakan siapa saja major stakeholder kita mulai dari yang di lapangan itu mulai communities tradisional institution, juga karena kita ada di daerah Sumatera Barat, maka ada komunitas adat atau yang sesuai yang disebut sebagai kerapatan adat Nagari terus juga kita punya government sebelum melihat goverment kita juga ada beberapa kaum wanita karena sifat di Minangkabau adalah matrilineal jadi ada Bundo Kanduang termasuk di dalam kerapatan tadi terus juga ada orang yang rentan jadi jadi di Project itu ada disebut Project affected people jadi ini termasuk vulnerable people masyarakat rentan yang tanahnya atau lahannya kita ambil ketika beliau ketika dibebaskan untuk pemenang proyek. Jadi ada ada yang namanya disebut itu terus kemudian ada juga di agak permanen itu mulai dari government terkecil ada kepala Jorong ada Wali Nagari kemudian naik tangganya ada Camat kecamatan Pauh Duo kebetulan kita ada beberapa Kecamatan ada podo Sungai Pagu kemudian juga ada dari camat itu ke bupati-bupati ini banyak juga selain pak bupati wakil bupati juga ada sekertaris daerah Kemudian ada kepala kepala dinas yang singkat satuan apa SKPD yang disebutnya satuan kerja Perangkat daerah jadi itu termasuk yang stakeholder kemudian juga ada NGO kalau ada karena di Sumatera Barat ke tempatnya di Solok Selatan nggak terlalu banyak NGO jadi memang lebih banyak ke arah NGO nya yang ke arah lingkungan kehutanan gitu ya kemudian juga ada temen-temen private bisnis buat kebetulan Supreme energy Muara laboh ditunjuk sebagai ketua forum tanggung jawab sosial dan lingkungan perusahaan. Jadi kami mengomandoi gitu ya temen-temen dari 18 perusahaan yang ada di Solok Selatan seperti itu kemudian da Mas Media jadi Mas Media tuh mulai dari yang media cetak maupun Media elektronik maupun media online yang sekarang banyak ya Ini juga ada educational institution mulai dari yang di level Kabupaten ada Akademi komunitas sampai di level provinsi itu ada penyluhan di Andalas ada Universitas Negeri Padang dan lain-lain ya sampai ke temen-temen yang biasanya ini kalau di skala nasional itu temen-temen yang bergerak di Major studinya itu di ilmu kebumian jadi kayak temen-temen di ITB di Undip

	<p>juga ada di kebanyakan ITB, Undip dan beberapa Uni ada juga Apa maksud saya UPM Veteran balik yang di Yogyakarta juga kita teman-teman stakeholder kita juga yang juga suka bantu kita juga untuk sosial meeting kayak gini gitu Jadi sebenarnya kalau detailnya itu ada di stakeholder engagement plan di situ juga kita sudah mencatat kegiatan-kegiatan stakeholder engagement plant yang dilakukan mulai dari masa eksplorasi sampai terakhir gitu ya kalau saya boleh nanti Mbak Medi mungkin bisa bantu apanya kegiatan-kegiatan stakeholder engagement kita yang telah dilakukan seperti itu dan memang menarik karena stakeholder engagement di muara laboh ini itu bisa kita lakukan setiap hari ataupun kapan saja ya karena memang sifatnya dari masyarakat Minang itu ya kalau ada sesuatu hal atau apa itu biasa dimusyawarahkan jadi apa namanya juga Biar suaranya bisa dikomunikasikan itu aja sih mungkin yang disebut major termasuk government ini Karena saya lebih banyak scoopnya nanti kalau untuk yang di Jakarta atau di pemerintah apa nasional secara nasional banyaknya Mbak Medi sama Pak Ismoyo tuh mulai dari kementerian-kementerian gitu Jadi saya sampai level provinsi lah itu Gubernur Kepala Dinas ESDM seperti itu Mbak Nisya mungkin Pak Ismoyo ada tambahan</p>
I	<p>Iya terima kasih Pak Erwin saya kira sudah lengkap sekali ya yang disampaikan Pak Erwin. Stakeholder kita yang ada di lapangan dan juga sebagian ada yang di luar wilayah Sumatera Barat ada tambahan satu lagi kita juga karena kita Ini Project financing maka salah satu pemangku kepentingan yang juga perlu kita perhatikan adalah lenders bank-bank yang membiayai proyek kita ini juga merupakan pemangku kepentingan kita juga bahkan beberapa kewajiban yang dipersyaratkan di dalam perjanjian Project Financing mereka mempersyaratkan beberapa hal yang harus diikuti selama masa pinjaman itu berlangsung Nah yang kedua di luar dari yang disampaikan Pak Erwin, pemangku kepentingan kita karena kita menjual listrik ke PLN maka juga PLN salah satu dari pemangku kepentingan kita karena kita tidak bisa make money atau mendapatkan penghasilan kalau kita tidak menjaga atau membina hubungan baik dengan PLN ini gitu dan tadi Kalau government sudah disampaikan utama yang local government kalau yang pusat segala instansi yang terkait dengan SDM sebagai Sektor Pembina kita itu di bawahnya ada Dirjen energi baru terbarukan Dirjen tenaga kelistrikan kemudian ada juga dari Kementerian lain yang terkait seperti Kementerian Kehutanan dan lingkungan hidup ya kerja kemudian ada juga Kementerian ATR/BPN ya agraria ada juga ada Ketataruangan nggak salah satu stakeholder kita saya kita itu tambahan dari saya Nisya bisa jadi apa ini sifatnya apa kita bergerak di bidang energi dan Project financing maka segala hal yang terkait dengan energi</p>

	sebagai sektor Pembina kita dan juga orang lain yang menunjang itu menjadi stakeholder utama kita
N	Terima kasih Pak saya Lanjutkan ke Pertanyaan nomor 2 ya Pak saya di skripsi saya kan kemarin pas gue bilang paket teori stakeholder kenapa tapi teori keduanya teori triple bottom line yang CSR mencakup planet profit dan people. apakah di Supreme itu sendiri udah mencakup tiga teori triple bottom line itu seperti planet profit people?
N	Saya kira sudah ya kita kan 4 pilar ya dan juga kita punya solusi mengenai hubungan KKL keselamatan kesehatan dan lingkungan lingkungan Jadi kalau ada di Principal yang disampaikan N itu dijadikan satu tapi di Supreme energy itu ya kita ada departemen atau sendiri karena ini sifatnya adalah depan keep on purpose ya Jadi kita tidak bisa satu kan memang apa tingkat kepentingannya juga berbeda yang berbeda jenis tetapi secara umum kita punya koleksi mengenai kiasan yang empat pilar ya kita juga memperhatikan kita dari itu internal maupun eksternal internal dan eksternal masyarakat terdampak yang disampaikan oleh pak E dan kemudian juga segala aktivitas penunjang juga itu ada juga kan kemudian DJi sambil kita punya education and health untuk mem fasilitasi tercapainya goals tersebut. Kemudian yang kedua apa namanya yang kedua itu juga people juga ya untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat sekitar itu kemudian ada infrastruktur itu memperbaiki akses lingkungan yang ada disekitarnya yang menunjang kegiatan manusia kalau misalnya jembatan rusak kemudian pasarnya kurang bagus itu itu juga akan apa namanya akan mempersulit atau mengurangi tidak kesejahteraan dari masyarakat juga kan gitu Itu ada community relation untuk membina hubungan baik itu sudah sudah bisa mencakup people. Nah kalau yang jelas kita juga punya evolusi mengenai Firman kita harus menjaga lingkungan di sekitarkita kemudian apa tadi apa lagi tipe-tipe planet-planet aprofit telah kita bagi perusahaan swasta ya namanya perusahaan pasti berorientasi terhadap profit.
M	kita ijin nambahin Pak ya. Jadi kalau memang konsep apa teori 3P itu ya Supreme energy Mama memenuhi semua sih dari konsep people yang tadi pagi sudah bilang dan terutama untuk planetnya karena kan memang geothermal itu kan punya dampak terhadap lingkungannya juga sangat minim gitu dampak buruknya dan Selaras dan Rini label jadi memenuhi syarat untuk planet di tol terus yang ketiga profit , Alhamdulillah sampai sejauh inikita profitable gitu ya Pak I Mas E iya itu aja tambahannya.
N	Pertanyaan selanjutnya bagaimana sih cara Supreme mempertahankan atau memastikan keberlangsungan dalam bentuk proyek CSR nya yang dilakukan masyarakat?

E	<p>Jadi mungkin juga terkait sama pertanyaan sebelumnya ya Mbak N, jadi memang untuk saat ini memang kami untuk keberlangsungan atau keberlanjutan dari masing-masing program ya program CSR ya kalau program harus berkesinambungan jadi ada beberapa program memang berkesinambungan dan rutin dilakukan untuk mentatget people nya kemudian ada juga yang mensasar planetnya misalnya untuk antara lingkungan, nah kalau untuk yang tadi disampaikan Pak I mengadakan hubungan masyarakat atau komunitas dari sini tuh banyak biasanya. kegiatan-kegiatan event-event yang memang kita support mulai dari hari besar Islam sampai kegiatan yang mungkin ke arah festival atau program program masyarakat. Nah untuk untuk memang untuk keberlanjutan dari masing-masing program ini karena masih banyak program yang sifatnya infrastruktur itu yang mungkin kami belum belum bisa belum bisa mengukur kelanjutan kematian karena memang hanya kita adakan saya ada renovasi pasar gitu ya pasarnya sudah sudah berkembang. Jadi ada ada ada contoh program CSR infrastruktur yang ternyata telah kami lakukan perbaikan pertama atau pembangunan pertama di tahun 2013 ternyata berkembang maka perlu ada improvement lagi. Nah itu biasanya kami nilai dalam kurun waktu yang cukup lama ya kalau dilihat ternyata kemarin yang pasar yang kita bangun nggak cukup. pedagang sekarang udah lebih banyak lagi ada improvement kemudian untuk yang lain memang rata-rata juga sifatnya lebih banyak infrastruktur yang yang bisa kita keberlanjutan untuk yang untuk yang economic empowerment ekonomi itu juga biasanya rutin dilakukan contohnya kegiatan yang diwajibkan oleh kita terus-terusan program itu kita udah lakukan di depan 2016 kemudian berlanjut 2017 kita sudah pendataan PAP nya sampai terakhir kemarin di 2020/2021 kita ada bentuk semacam koperasi atau koperasi produsen untuk tahun ini koperasi produsen kita kita harapkan sudah bisa berkembang sebagai yang sebelumnya hanya sebagai pemasaran bisa sekarang untuk produksi selain itu juga dari rata-rata memang yang terkena dampak sudah kita berikan program GP dan arah ke atas udah secara secara analisa-analisa untuk penghidupan yang lebih baik. Nah yang mungkin memang nih challenge juga nih buat kita Pak I sama temen-temen juga, saya renacana kita coba ukur namanya Return of investment nah itu kita mengukur Bagaimana investasi sosial kita terhadap dampaknya terhadap pola dari operasi perusahaan karena kan tadi mba N juga singgung mengenai profit jadi kalau kalau profitnya teman-teman di mungkin di final nantiaku yang di temen-temen itu kan kapan sih Return of investment nya nih proyek ini di CSR kita analisa dengan metode Return of investment cuman memang mungkin masih training Nih bisa nih belum belum bisa kelihatan gitu tapi yang pasti untuk</p>
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	<p>keberlanjutan kita selalu monitor dan kalau dilihat dari apa benang merahnya program-program CSR di muara laboh dari tahun mungkin dari tahun 2013/2014 itu sudah kelihatan kok banyak jadi karena memang kita ada di daerah rural area remote masih banyak perut teman-teman bagi bantu infrastruktur terus kemudian pendapatannya rata-rata Karang Kabupaten Solok Selatan itu waktu kitamasuk termasuk salah satu kabupaten termiskin ya. Iya ini juga jadi tantangan kita gitu Lebih banyak kearah sana lebih banyak kearah kemarin ekonomi dan pembangunan infrastruktur itu dari saya ya.</p>
I	<p>Implementasi CSR itu gampang-gampang susah ya N jadi kalau dikatakan mudah yang mudah tapi kalau dikatakan Mudah juga nggak juga mudah terutama untuk program CSR yang akuntabel jadi seperti itu yang jadi tujuan perusahaan disampaikan oleh Pak Erwin tadi cuman untuk hal-hal yang sifatnya kayak penting atau kita perlukan juga tetap harus ada ya kan terutama dulu waktu masih pada saat masa-masa proyek jadi ada beberapa hal yang memang kita harus melakukan meskipun program tersebut tidak masuk dalam program tahunan ini adalah impactnya untuk menjaga kestabilan kondisi hubungan antara Aqidah dengan masyarakat di mana kita akan melakukan program tersebut misalnya pada saat mobilisasi kadang-kadang ada yang minta bantuan ini itu ya kita itu di luar program . Bagaimana kita mempertahankan keberlangsungan proyek ini kita ada proses kita dapat jadi kita menyadari bahwa proyek panas bumi itu atau terutama yang boleh kita ini adanya di on shore ya di darat, jadi hubungan baik dengan masyarakat sekitar itu sangat sangat penting sebagai kunci sukses dari operasi kita oleh karena itu disamping aturan perundangan yang berlaku juga kita harus melaksanakan tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan nya tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan bagaimana cara kita mempertahankan keberlangsungan program ini kita sedang membajak kan yang pertama kita sudah mengajarkan kita berkomitmen dulu dari values dari perusahaan kita sudah menyebutkan bahwa kita harus menjaga harmoni hubungan harmonis dengan masyarakat sekitar itu di ditransformasikan menjadi salah satunya adalah CSR karena kalau itu ada di dalam nilai-nilai perusahaan. Kemudian ada di visi misi perusahaan untuk menjaga balance value terhadap stakeholder dan tentunya ya of board of directors, dan juga manajemen itu untuk pelaksanaan kegiatan tersrbut diperlukan suatu komitmen untuk memberikan budget anggaran anggaran itu besarannya disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan kemampuan perusahaan. Jadi kalua misal lihat di prosedur CSR kita itu penyusunan program program CSR penyusunan Engangement plan itu dilakukan sebelum tahun bejana ditekan atau walaupun itu sudah terupdate biar tidak perlu dilakukan update akan lanjut</p>

	<p>seperti itu rutin setiap tahun setiap bulan oktober kita lakukan stakeholder meeting gunanya apa? untuk menjamin program-program yang memang diperlukan oleh masyarakat yang akan diperlukan yang dibutuhkan bukan kemauan jadi harus dibedakan antara kebutuhan keperluan dan kemauan keinginan keinginan ingin itu banyak program yang masuk disaring oleh pak E dan tim kemudian nanti di assess apakah ini betul-betul kebutuhan atau keinginan masyarakat keinginannya kita nantikan dulu ya kebutuhan kita ajukan untuk apa namanya mendapatkan approval budget dari BOD dan BOD harus approve karena sudah menjadi komitmen kita yang kita diharapkan di dalam perubahan adalah program yang berkelanjutan artinya apa kita memberikan kailnya saja pancing dan mereka yang nanti akan independen mereka akan melaksanakan jadi dan juga kita punya apa namanya istilahnya tuh punya pegangan yang terukur itu yang sangat diharapkan sebetulnya jadi belum program itu dilaksanakan. Saat ini kita masih banyak ke infrastruktur masyarakat mudah sekali kalau bangunan yang perlu sebenarnya tapi mereka belum punya apa namanya sikap kritis atau pemikiran seperti itu maka itu tugas kita juga untuk terus makan edukasi masyarakat supaya bisa berkolaborasi dengan menjaga keberlanjutan kita komit untuk tempat CSR sudah siapakan banyak dan disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan dan kemampuan perusahaan.</p>
N	Sejauh apa kontribusi stakeholder terhadap sustainability di program CSR?
E	<p>Selain tadi kalau dari stakeholder itu di Supreme energy Muara laboh tuh kita punya juga yang disebut apa komite Nagari komite Nagari ini juga di sana juga bertindak sebagai Mitra kita dalam masalah implementasi CSR ini Kemudian juga dari di dalam sekunder meeting yang tadi disampaikan Pak I sebelumnya di setiap bulan Oktober itu itu juga peran stakeholder sangat besar di situ karena pertama saat ini kami terakhir kami mengundang hingga ke level kecamatan beberapa camat dan camat Sungai Pagu kemudian apa kepala desa atau Wali Nagari ya kalau di Sumatera Barat itu dari desa-desa sekitar Nah itu mereka sangat berperan yang disampaikan dalam mengajukan proposal kegiatan CSR yang nanti akan di oleh Supreme energy Muara laboh. Kemudian dari stakeholders biru di setingkat di level Kabupaten itu juga kami sangat Nggak dia nggak matian temen-temen dia dinas.</p>