



## Social and Environmental Responsibility of Tidore ESPP to the Community of Tidore City Village, Tidore Islands

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to (1) determine the implementation of social and environmental responsibility of ESPP Tidore to the community in the rum village (2) to determine the factors that influence the implementation of social and environmental responsibility of ESPP Tidore to the community of Rum City of Tidore Islands. The results showed that the Tidore ESPP was operated in mid 2017. After that, it was inaugurated by the Government in August 2016, until entering 2021 only 4 programs were implemented. Even though it has been in operation for 5 years. This indicates unpreparedness in the planning of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs and obstacles regarding the Technical component of Electric Steam Power Plant (ESPP) Operation. Distribution of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and even then because it considers the pressure from the community for the sake of improving communication in the business climate, in addition to obligations that are regulated based on existing regulations.

**Keywords:** *Responsibility; Tidore; Community; Social; Environment*

### **Preliminary**

#### **A. Background**

Companies in implementing business practices have efforts to increase competition between each other and are optimally responsible, so that they can capture aspects of sustainability without ignoring ethical principles in their management.

The ethical principle in question is an effort to maintain the environment that is characterized by sustainable or sustainable with a pattern of maintaining a mutually beneficial continuity between the company and the community to show an integrated environmental quality.

Furthermore, the company's presence is expected to actively contribute to environmental and community damage. In environmental damage such as groundwater pollution, air pollution, and other environmental damage. Some of these pollutions of course also have an impact on society. The surrounding community will find it difficult to get clean water and fresh air. Likewise, because of the lack of clean air, people have shortness of breath and ARI.

Under these conditions, the government urges business actors through companies to pay attention to aspects of environmental management and social responsibility to carry out their obligations through UU PT. 40/2007 in article 74 which regulates CSR.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is basically knitting and moving elements of people, planet, and profit fulfillment in one corporate governance, that's why companies that do not pay attention to the biophysical environment will reduce the carrying capacity of nature on life and have an impact on the company's sustainability. Furthermore, this can reduce the quality of life which will have social and economic impacts. If the community around the company is seen as a business or market input, it will reduce their carrying capacity in the industry in general. It can even affect the company's business directly.

In the aspect of electricity supply, as the study of this research. The establishment of the ESPP through the State Electricity Company, must have positive and negative impacts on the surrounding community. Therefore, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in the field of ESPP is a matter of principle as regulated by applicable laws and regulations. The following are the positive and negative impacts felt by the presence of the ESPP, namely:

1. Open job opportunities for the community
2. Providing guarantees for the community to get satisfactory electricity services.

Selanjutnya, dampak negatif dengan adanya ESPP yaitu:

1. The community loses their livelihood because of the waste released by the ESPP.
2. Risk of Pollution to the Environment (pollution of ground water, air pollution, and other environmental damage)
3. The emergence of social tensions between the people for and against the existence of ESPP. This tension will trigger clashes between communities which will harm the community itself.

Tentang Pembangkit energi listrik terbarukan/ESPP, yang terletak di Kelurahan Rum Balibunga, North Tidore District, Tidore Islands City, North Maluku Province, began construction in 2008 with an area of 18.4 hectares which then began operating in August 2016. After being operated in August 2016, this renewable electricity company when inaugurated, some people began to feel the impact of dust from the power plant. People in Rum Balibunga village in RT 04, RT 05, and RW 02, every day are filled with ash from ESPP coal residue. Demand after demand, until the meeting agenda continues to be carried out with the ESPP, but so far these efforts are far from expectations.<sup>1</sup>

In addition, demands regarding the relocation of houses in the scope of RT 04, 05, and RW 02, which to this day are still affected by the Tidore ESPP activities have not come to light. The next thing that is also important is the matter of managing the Partnership and Environmental Development activities which are a manifestation of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) of SOEs that have not yet been maximally implemented in the community. This series of problems is important to get clarity because the presence of the company has a big role in encouraging the climate of community welfare and efforts to protect the environment. Based on the description above, it encourages the author to conduct research entitled **“Implementation of the Social and Environmental Responsibility of the Tidore Power Plant to the Rum Community in the City of Tidore, Islands”**

<sup>1</sup> <https://jalamalut.com/warga-terpapar-debu-batubara-ESPP-tidore/> diakses pada tanggal 4 Juni 2021

## **B. Problem Formulation:**

1. How is the Tidore Islands ESPP accountable to the surrounding community?
2. What factors affect the responsibility carried out by the local ESPP to the surrounding community?

## **C. General Purpose and Specific Purpose**

### 1. General Purpose

- a. To find out how the Tidore Islands ESPP is accountable to the surrounding community.
- b. To find out the Factors Affecting the Responsibilities carried out by the local ESPP to the surrounding community.

### 2. Special Purpose

The specific objective is that it is expected to be a recommendation material for policy makers in the intended accountability

## **D. Novelty**

The novelty of this research can be observed in comparison with the results of previous studies that have similar topics (state of art) with different forms of output.

## **E. Research Benefits and Achievement Targets (Research Outcomes)**

This research is expected to provide benefits in the form of a contribution to the development of legal science, especially those related to issues regarding the accountability of the Tidore Islands ESPP City to the Community towards the Social Environment. The target achievement or output of this research is the publication of scientific papers in the Sinta journal.

## **Literature Review**

### **A. Legal Basis and Definition of Limited Liability Company (LC)**

Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, initiates provisions relating to PT which are different from the provisions of PT in the WvK which do not regulate it more clearly. According to the Limited Liability Company Law, the Company is a legal entity of a capital partnership, established based on an agreement, conducting business activities with authorized capital which is entirely divided into shares. The elements are as follows:<sup>2</sup>

- a. Legal entity;
- b. Capital partnership;
- c. Established by agreement;
- d. Authorized capital is divided into shares.

That the Limited Liability Company as a legal entity is expressly stated both in the UUPT and in the UUPTL. This is different from articles 36 s.d. 56 WvK. In the WvK there is not a single article that

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<sup>2</sup> Fauzi Wibowo, *Hukum Dagang Di Indonesia*, 2017, Legality, Yogyakarta, halm. 72

clearly states that a PT is a legal entity. However, from the provisions of the WvK, it can be concluded that WvK also recognizes that PT is a legal entity and is a legal entity contained in Article 45 paragraph (1) of the WvK. From the three articles it is concluded that the PT fulfills the elements of a legal entity<sup>3</sup>.

## 1. Company Classification

### a. Limited Company

A company is a capital partnership which is divided into shares, and carries out business activities, and its birth is also through a legal process based on a decision endorsed by the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. However, even so, there are several characteristics that characterize it when compared to other Company classifications. Company special features:<sup>4</sup>

1. Limited and closed shareholders (besloten close). For example, only those who know each other and usually there is still a kinship.

2. The Company's shares are stipulated in the articles of association, and there has been a shareholder determination.

3. The shares of a special company are owned by certain people and are limited.

A Private Company is basically no different from an "individual" Company. The classification consists of:

1. Purely Enclosed:

a. Shareholders are limited and closed to only certain family and friends.

b. The shares are issued in the name of certain people in question

c. In the articles of association, the transfer of shares is only between fellow shareholders.

2. Partly Closed, Partly Open

Another type of closed limited liability company that is encountered in practice is pure or not absolutely closed.

### b. Public Company

The provisions of the Limited Liability Company Law article 1 number 8, reads:

A public company is a company that has met the criteria for the number of shareholders and paid-in capital in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

The reference to the legislation in question refers to Law Number 8 of 1995 concerning the Capital Market, as referred to in Article 1 number 22. Characteristics of a public company:

1. The shares of the Company concerned, have at least 300 shareholders

2. Paid-up capital of at least Rp3,000,000,000

3. The number of shareholders with paid-in capital is regulated by a Government Regulation.

The factors mentioned above are the legal basis for determining the criteria for a Company to become a Public Company. If the achievement requirements are met, the Company is categorized as a Public Company.

<sup>3</sup> H. Man. S. Sastrawijaya dan Rai Mantili, 2008, *Perseroan Terbatas menurut Tiga Undang-undang jilid 1*, Alumni, Bandung, hal 14

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* hlm 38

### **c. Public Company (Company TBK)**

The third classification is a Public Company (Perseroan Tbk), which can be seen in Article 1 number 7 of the Limited Liability Company Law, which reads:

*“A Public Company is a Public Company or a Company that conducts a public offering of shares, in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations in the capital market sector.”*

So what is meant by a Public Company Article 1 number 7 of the 2007 Company Law, is:

1. Public Company that has complied with the provisions of Article 1 numbering at least 300 (three hundred) people, and paid-up capital of at least Rp.3,000,000,000 (three billion rupiah)
2. Companies that conduct public offerings of shares on the stock exchange.

### **d. Group Company<sup>5</sup>**

At present, as much as the Company utilizes limited liability, the Company can establish a “Limited Company” to run the “Parent Company” business. At present, one can find one Grub Company (Group Company), consisting of a number of even hundreds of Companies as Subsidiary Companies. The Holding Company is not actively trading. Only the shares are invested in the Subsidiary Company shares, and they are the ones who carry out and carry out business activities. Subsequently, the Subsidiary Company established another Subsidiary Company. And so on, so that the Holding Company has various subsidiaries. In such conditions, sometimes there is no separation or difference regarding the existence of the economy and assets, employees or the separation of businesses and Directors between the Holding and the subsidiary. However, the Company's law still treats the subsidiary as a separate entity.

Unfortunately, the 2007 Limited Liability Company Law has not provided any explanation or regulation regarding Group Companies or Holding Companies. Whereas in practice it is necessary to know what is meant by a Group Company or Holding Company (Holding Company) which can be called a Subsidiary Company or Subsidiary Company).

## **B. Definition and Elements of Establishment of State-Owned Enterprises (SOE)**

The birth of the idea of a State-Owned Enterprise (SOE) is based on an economic theory that views the need for a certain solution if in economic activity there is a market failure caused by natural monopoly, externality factors, and the existence of public goods that distance the economy from achieving high power. effectively, and in the Indonesian economy. SOE from the beginning was based on the thoughts of the founding fathers as stated in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution SOE as a company authorized to manage wealth that comes from the people which must be oriented to the interests of the people at large and most importantly must be used as a government tool that comes from the people. effective way to support the success of national development can contribute income to the state and be able to increase job opportunities. In other words, SOE must be able to provide benefits to the community, either directly or indirectly.<sup>6</sup>

SOE is an activity in the national economy, together with other economic actors such as the private sector and cooperatives that have contributed to the Indonesian economy. SOE has formed a form of economic democracy and then continues to be developed gradually and sustainably. In carrying out its business program, SOE carries out other business entities, to make a profit, the main goal of SOE is to be

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, hlm 49

<sup>6</sup> Rahayu Hartini, 2017, *SOE Persero (Konsep Keuangan Negara dan Hukum Kepailitan Di Indonesia)* Se tara Press, Malang, hlm 35

able to provide services to the community. This is confirmed in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2017-2021. In carrying out as one of the development agents, SOE must comply with Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning SOE.<sup>7</sup>

### **1- Purpose of Establishment SOE**

The purpose of establishing SOE can be seen from Article 2 paragraph (1) UUSOE stipulating that SOE is a:<sup>8</sup>

- a) Contribute and contribute to the development of the national economy in general and state revenues in particular; SOE is expected to be able to provide services to the community in order to increase economic growth.
- b) The pursuit of profit; According to Article 1 paragraph (1) letter a, although the purpose and objective of the company is to pursue profit, in certain cases to provide public services, the company is given the task of prioritizing that the company must have good management. Then, the government assignment must provide financing for public companies whose purpose is to provide goods and services for the public interest.
- c) Organizing the availability of goods and services for the needs of the general public.
- d) Be a pioneer in private and cooperative activities.

## **C. Social & Environmental Responsibility Concept**

### **1. Social Responsibility**

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is defined as Corporate Social Responsibility. Law No. 40 year 2007 uses the term Social and Environmental Responsibility to describe various CSR terms, such as Corporate Responsibility, Corporate Citizenship, Sustainable Responsible Business, and Corporate Social Performance. Due to the large number of terms, there is no single globally agreed definition yet. Article 1 point 3 of Law No. 40 describes Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as follows:

Social and Environmental Responsibility is the Company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development in order to improve the quality of life and the environment that is beneficial, both for the Company itself, the local community, and society in general.<sup>9</sup>

It can be seen from the above definition of corporate social responsibility/CSR emphasizing on the creation of sustainable economic development that is beneficial for the company itself and for the community which is also emphasized by the World Bank on the same issue, regarding the contribution of sustainable development.

In the business activities carried out by the company, in addition to generating positive impacts, it also has negative impacts. Several efforts to reduce negative impacts and maximize the existence of CSR include the understanding of the Indonesian CSR Study Circle which explains CSR as follows:

<sup>7</sup> Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2010, *Hukum Perusahaan Indonesia*, Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandar Lampung, Hlm. 171

<sup>8</sup> Rahayu Hartini, Op.Cit, 37

<sup>9</sup> Corporate Social Responsibility: The WBCD's journey, 2002 dalam Gunawan Widjaja dan Yeremia Ardi Pratama, 2008, *Risiko Hukum & Bisnis Perusahaan Tanpa CSR*, Forum Sahabat, Jakarta, hal. 8.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a genuine effort by a business entity to minimize the negative impact and maximize the positive impact of its operations on all stakeholders in the economic, social and environmental fields for the purpose of sustainable development.

From the formulation of the definition above, it can be drawn two main things that form an understanding of corporate social responsibility/CSR, namely as follows:<sup>10</sup>

- 1) Bahwa sebagai suatu artificial person, perusahaan atau perseroan tidak berdiri sendiri dan mereka memiliki tanggung jawab terhadap keadaan ekonomi, lingkungan, dan sosial.
- 2) Keberadaan (eksistensi) dan keberlangsungan (*sustainability*) perusahaan atau perseroan tidak hanya ditentukan oleh pemegang saham atau *stakeholders*-nya tetapi juga sangat ditentukan oleh pihak lain yang berkepentingan atau seluruh *stakeholders*-nya.<sup>11</sup>

### **1. Corporate Responsibility to the Environment**

The living environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect the continuity of life and the welfare of humans and other living creatures. Meanwhile, the definition of environmental management which includes policies in terms of structuring, utilizing, developing, maintaining, recovering, supervising, and controlling the environment.

Environmental awareness is awareness born from an understanding of the relationship between humans and their environment. Awareness that humans are an integral part that cannot be separated from their environment is the "key" for successful environmental management.

Normatively, based on the provisions of Article 1 point 1 of Law no. 32 year 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment, the environment is defined as the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behavior, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures.

## **Research Methods**

### **a. Research Sites**

To obtain the data and information needed in this study, the research location was carried out at ESPP Tidore Kepulauan, RT 05 and RW 02, Rum Balibungan Village, North Tidore District.

### **b. Research Types, Nature and Approach**

To answer the problems that have been formulated in this study, the researcher will use the Normative Empirical type, where this normative research is a type of research whose study is a study of the norms and laws and regulations that have been stated in the State Gazette so that it has been applied in the community, while the Empirical research is a type of research whose studies are carried out to see the ongoing reality in society.

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<sup>10</sup> Ibid, hal. 9-10.

<sup>11</sup> <http://ditjenpp.kemenkumham.go.id/hukum-perdata/847-persoalan-hukum-seputartanggung-jawab-sosial-dan-lingkungan-perseroan-dalam-perundang-undangan-ekonomiindonesia.html> diakses pada tanggal 9 Juni 2021

### ***c. Data Collection Technique***

Data collection techniques by researchers are used in this study through library research, interviews, field studies and documentation studies.

### ***d. Data Analysis***

The research procedure is carried out in stages, including the following:

1. Preparation and preparation of research instruments;
2. Problem identification;
3. Data collection and analysis;
4. Preparation of research results; and
5. Follow up on the planned research output

## ***Research Results and Discussion***

### ***A. How Is the Tidore Islands City Espp Accountable to the Surrounding Community***

Pada Basically, ESPP is a State-Owned Enterprise whose function is to shape the structure of economic democracy which will then be developed gradually and sustainably. In carrying out its business program, SOE is required to benefit and be able to provide the best service to the community. Therefore, SOE is subject to Law Number 19 year 2003 concerning SOE which is intended as one of the agents of sustainable development.

As an effort to build the community, ESPP Tidore is a State-Owned Enterprise which is obliged to carry out social and environmental responsibilities as regulated in the provisions of Article 88 of Law Number 19 of 2003 which was revealed to the Regulation of the Minister of State SOE No. PER-05/MBU/2007 concerning SOE Partnership Program with Small Business and Community Development Program. (CDP) and general CSR provisions as stipulated in the Limited Liability Company Law Number 40 year 2007.

In fact, in distributing CSR, the company has an obligation to social and community and efforts to maintain a healthy environment. Regarding the model/type of activities carried out by the company, it can vary, depending on the needs in the community. This need is very important and has a bargaining value in the company's relationship with the community, to ensure a conducive and mutually beneficial business climate. The following is a description of the research location and CSR distribution model from ESPP Tidore.

#### ***a. Description of Research Site***

Tidore Islands City in 2006 had a population of 78,617 people with an area of +13,862.86 km<sup>2</sup>, and an average population density of 6 people per km<sup>2</sup>. The increase in population from time to time leads to an increase in population density and an increase in infrastructure development to meet the needs of the community. One of the basic needs that are indispensable is a source of electrical<sup>12</sup>

The planned power capacity of the Tidore ESPP in the City of Tidore Islands is below 150 MW, then based on the Regulation of the State Minister of the Environment No. 11 year 2006 in the field of

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<sup>12</sup> Data ini penulis peroleh dari Dokumen UKL dan UPL pendirian ESPP Tidore



energy and mineral resources, the Tidore ESPP development plan is not classified as an activity/business that requires AMDAL, but it is sufficient to carry out a study of Environmental Management Efforts (UKL) and Environmental Monitoring Efforts (UPL). This is intended to determine early the potential impacts, or impacts arising from ESPP activities, especially on the physical-chemical aspects, especially air quality (emissions, ambient and noise) and the quality of surface water or ground water (lubricant spills, waste materials and others) and socio-economic and cultural impacts.

a) ESPP Construction Site

The construction site for the Tidore Steam Power Plant (ESPP), North Maluku, is located in Rum Village, North Tidore District, Tidore City, Islands, North Maluku Province. Achieving the ESPP Tidore location, North Maluku, will cover a distance of + 4 nautical miles to the north from Ternate City, North Maluku, to Tidore Island. The Tidore ESPP construction site has the following administrative boundaries:

- 1) To the north it is bordered by the Rum River
- 2) The east is bordered by the sea
- 3) To the south, it is bordered by hills and the landing monument "Juan Sebastia de Elcano" (sailor from Spain) and the fortress of the former Spanish heritage.
- 4) In the west it is bordered by community gardens

The Tidore ESPP service coverage plan covers almost the entire Tidore Island City.

a) Area

The location of the Tiopre Steam Power Plant (ESPP), North Maluku, is located in Rum Village, North Tidore District at an altitude of 0 – 2 m above sea level. The area of ESPP Tidore is approximately 200,000 m<sup>2</sup> or 20.0 Ha, which is currently still a residential area and community garden, and is currently still in the process of land acquisition. The layout of the Tidore 2 X 7 MW ESPP construction can be seen in Fig.

The total land required for compaction of the main building and supporting buildings for the power plant, requires land with an area of less than 12 Ha, a total area of 20.0 Ha with details of land requirements as noted in the following table.

b) Land Acquisition (Land/Plants Acquisition)

The construction site for the Tidore 2 X & MW ESPP requires an area of 12 Ha out of a total area of 20 Ha, located in Rum Village, North Tidore District, Tidore Islands City. At the location of the Tidore ESPP development plan, the existing land uses are generally residential land (house buildings), yards and gardens. The area of community land that will be acquired is 18.4 hectares and the number of people affected by land acquisition is 20 families or about 210 people. In addition to the building to be acquired, there is also a temporary building in the form of a foundation with three owners.

c) Land Clearing and Maturation

The land planned for the construction of the Tidoe ESPP is residential land (build houses), yards and gardens as well as a small portion of swamp land which is still dominated by mangrove vegetation. This location is traversed by the highway so that it can be reached by motorized vehicles. Based on the geographical conditions of the Tidore ESPP construction site, most of the site will be filled in, which extends from north to south covering an area of 200,000 square meters. The embankment height ranges from an average of 1.5 meters with the required amount of embankment material ranging from 300,000 m<sup>2</sup>.

### ***The Forms of The Tidore ESPP CSR Implementation That Have Been Made Are as Follows:<sup>13</sup>***

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) ESPP Tidore Cheap Market for RW 02 Rum Balibungan Village, Tidore Islands City. This low-cost market activity is one of the activities in a series of efforts carried out by ESPP Tidore to get closer to the residents of ring 1. The time for the activity itself was chosen on January 3, 2021, according to the request of the Chairperson of the PKK Movers for Tidore Islands City so that it could coincide with the event. Inauguration of the Data House for KB RW 2 Village, Rum Balibunga, which was inaugurated by the Deputy Mayor of Tidore Islands, Mr. Muhamad Senen.

In his remarks, Mr. Muhamad Senen greatly appreciated the Cheap Market activity held by ESPP Tidore, because this activity was one of the initial forms of ESPP Tidore's concern for the surrounding environment, and hoped that CSR programs that could empower the surrounding environment could be realized soon.

This cheap market activity provided a total of 211 packages of basic commodities which were sold out in less than 1 hour. One package of staples sold contains 3 kg of rice, 1 kg of sugar, 1 liter of cooking oil, 380 grams of coffee, and one package of tea bags which are sold for 10 thousand rupiah. Purchase of cheap market packages can only be done with the condition of exchanging coupons, previously 1 coupon was distributed for 1 family head, so that all local residents can be sure to receive benefits from this cheap market activity.

Hopefully, with the efforts of the Tidore ESPP approach to ring 1 residents that have been and will continue to be carried out, a harmonious relationship and good communication will be created, so that if there is a problem related to local residents, it can be immediately resolved amicably and can be resolved properly.

#### ***c. Pelaksanaan Pembinaan Bersama Pengelolaan Limbah B3 Pada ESPP Tidore Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup Dan Kehutanan – PT PLN (Persero) Kantor Pusat***

In order to implement the B3 waste management commitment by PT PLN (Persero), PT PLN (Persero) invites the Divisional Team of the Directorate of Assessment, LB3 Management Performance and Non-B3 Waste KLHK to conduct direct coaching in the field and evaluate LB3 management programs. The monitoring is carried out in relation to implementation. Joint Development of B3 and Non B3 Waste Management between the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and PT. PLN (Persero) Head Office. ULESPP Tidore is one of the 8 (eight) units recommended by PT PLN (Persero) Headquarters for the coaching on December 13-14 2018.

The implementation of CSR programs carried out by ESPP in principle is only limited to meeting targets due to pressure from the community. Based on the author's search and interviews with community components who were also involved in several actions regarding claims for compensation and house relocation due to the impact of Coal residue, it is clear that the implementation of the Cheap Market for RW 02, Rum Balibungan Village, Tidore Islands City, Happy 2021 National OHS Month Independence of the Indonesian Community with a Culture of Occupational Safety and Health (K3) To Support National Economic Stability ESPP Tidore and Implementation of Joint Development of B3 Waste Management at ESPP Tidore Ministry of Environment and Forestry - PT PLN (Persero) Headquarters is part of the way to accommodate ESPP responsibilities regarding the implementation of CSR and responding to community demands through previous demonstrations.

<sup>13</sup> Data diperoleh dan dikelola oleh penulis dari Dokumen Resmi ESPP dan PJB tentang penyaluran program CSR Tahun 2021

## ***B. Factors Influencing the Implementation of Social and Environmental Responsibility of ESPP Tidore to the Rum Community of Tidore City, Islands***

From the research that the author did, there are two factors that influence the implementation of ESPP Tidore's social responsibility, as follows:

### ***1. Location Mapping and Residential House Relocation***

Syaiful Ali said that the initial plan was for the construction of the ESPP, which should have been built in Ternate but had no land. That's why other alternatives were sought and built in Tidore, so that a submarine cable was installed, but that was only the initial plan, I forget what year. Then when the ESPP was built there was no agreement between the company and the residents, there was only a development permit from the provincial government through Mr. Abdul Gani Kasuba as Deputy Governor who carried out the installation of the first pole for the ESPP construction, which built the ESPP not PLN Maluku and North Maluku but PLN Development Unit, at that time his office was in Papua before the UIP office was in Makassar. Now it has just been separated in Maluku and North Maluku.<sup>14</sup>

Before ESPP was built, the Rum area had not had electricity for 3 months. "Maybe we can understand, so people play easy. Want to be facilitated (electricity). So what is the spiritual atmosphere when they are in complete darkness for 3 months. This problem is like 'entering a public toilet'. It must be flushed first before defecating. Indeed, this ESPP poses a dilemma. Do you want to move it, close it, or replace it with environmentally friendly fuel. Currently, the indications of the program are relocating residents' settlements or tightening the disposal of types of waste."<sup>15</sup>

#### ***1) Unfinished ESPP Project Management Stage (Milestone)***

Based on the data that the author received, when the ESPP started operating, the ESPP was only inaugurated to start the operation of the electricity supply, however, administratively the assets have not been given to the ESPP until now the ESPP status is still held by the contractor. The ESPP Tidore project was carried out by PT Rekadaya ElektriKA with a contractor from China, Shandong. The boiler used in the ESPP is the Stocker Boiler type (BS-40) using low rank coal (4000 kcal). This project is worth an investment of Rp. 283 billion, started to be built in April 2008 and operated on June 10, 2017 to help the Ternate and Tidore electricity systems which are connected via submarine cables.

In the Tidore ESPP Project stage, the project management stage (milestone) has not been fully completed. When the ESPP started operating in 2017, the component (milestone) was still in the stages of Refractory Dry Out, First Firing and Steam Blowing. But then, in an effort to start operating to meet the needs of electricity supply. In fact, if you look at the durability of the project management, it can't be fully operated to supply electricity needs. This then becomes an obstacle for the company to distribute CSR programs, because the distribution of the program should be carried out when the company has begun to be truly categorized as operating in accordance with its project management. In 2017 - now we have entered the First Year Inspection (FYI) stage which is the end of the company's project management, and all asset administration work will be provided by the contractor, in this case PT Rekadaya ElektriKA to ESPP and PJB to further manage the connectivity of electricity supply needs in Tidore, Maitara and Ternate. Supposedly, if viewed from the whole series of project management, the Tidore ESPP can only be officially functioned, but due to electricity needs, it is required to be earlier than the target. Therefore, we are also hampered in responding and designing CSR needs for the community, only at the end of 2021

<sup>14</sup> Wawancara dengan Syaiful Ali, Asisten Manager Pelayanan Distribusi Pembangkit Listrik Nasional (PLN) Kota Ternate, Tanggal 12 Desember

<sup>15</sup> Halis, Kepala Bidang Fisik dan Prasarana Bapelitbangda Kota Tidore Kepulauan. Diolah dari sumber pemberitaan Kumparan.com

can it be realized properly, in the previous 4 years the CSR program has not been distributed. In 2020 etc. CSR distribution will be carried out better and planned according to the target because it is the obligation of a company.<sup>16</sup>

## ***Closing and Suggestions***

### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the discussion above, the conclusions that the authors conclude are as follows:

1) Since the start of operation until 2021, the implementation of social and environmental responsibility, which is in accordance with CSR corporate social responsibility by ESPP, in the 5-year operation duration, only about 4 programs can be implemented. The implementation of the program is still considered to be less than the expectations of the Rum Balibunga village community as a party directly affected by the existence of ESPP in residential areas. However, both the local community and the government hope that it will be resolved as soon as possible and for that the implementation of social and environmental responsibility that has been realized by the ESPP still has to be optimized so that it is in accordance with the provisions of CSR corporate social responsibility and so that the community in the surrounding environment ESPP can live better in the future.

2) Since the beginning the presence of ESPP in the city of Tidore, the output of Rum Balibunga looks too forced, this is based on the information from the interview results, from the research that the author has done, because of the existence of several factors that then make ESPP can be built and operate so that it has an impact on the unpreparedness of the implementation of responsibilities. social and environmental responsibility both from PLN and from ESPP itself to the community of Rum Balibunga village. Even though it has been in operation for 4 years, this indicates unpreparedness in planning CSR programs and obstacles regarding the Technical Operational component of the ESPP which have experienced problems since it was built and operated. The distribution of CSR is also due to considering the pressure from the community to improve communication in the business world climate, in addition to the obligations that are regulated based on existing regulations.

### **B. Suggestion**

The Company should be more consistent in its efforts to distribute CSR. The roadmap for CSR programs must be correlated with the real needs of the community. This becomes important to encourage a more communicative ecosystem between the components of the Company and the Community. This must be in line with the SOE State Ministerial Regulation No. PER-05/MBU/2007 concerning SOE Partnership Program with Small Business and Community Development Program. (CDP) as well as general CSR provisions as regulated in the Limited Liability Company Law Number 40 of 2007 and other technical regulations regulated through company policies.

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