
Analysis Of Social Responsibility Of PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia In The Implementation Of Sustainable Development Goals

Amelia Wardatus Rizki¹, I.B. Ketut Bayangkara²

¹²Department of Economics and Business, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945
Surabaya, Indonesia

E-mail: ameliarizki06005@gmail.com¹, bhayangkara@untag-sby.ac.id²

Received: April, 2025; Accepted: April, 2025; Published: June, 2025

Permalink/DOI:

Abstract

This research seeks to analyze the application of Sustainable Development Goals values in the CSR Social Responsibility program in the Indonesian aviation industry implemented by PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia and how it is relevant to the CSR standards used by the company as a standard for preparing sustainability reports. This research takes PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia as the object considering that the company is a state-owned company that manages major airports in various regions in Indonesia. This research uses a qualitative content analysis method. This study found that the CSR programs carried out by the company have SDGs value applications that vary depending on the field and type of program. The applied values are also disclosed by the company through its sustainability report.

Keywords: *CSR, Sustainable Development Goals, sustainability report.*

INTRODUCTION

Social Responsibility or commonly called Corporate Social Responsibility is a form of corporate responsibility to the environment for social and ecological concerns, so as not to neglect the company's capabilities. In implementing this initiative, companies need to consider and respect the cultural traditions of the communities surrounding their companies. CSR is a concept that enables companies to be responsible to consumers, employees, shareholders, communities, and the environment in all aspects of their business operations. The implementation of CSR has an impact on the sustainability of a company. It should be based not only on purely financial factors such as in terms of profits and dividends, but also on current social and environmental impacts in the long term. The implementation of CSR programs is one form of implementing a good corporate governance model. This concept aims to develop a productive society and directly or indirectly involves the community inside and outside the company, although the company only contributes to the community but is expected to build a society that is in accordance with the field in each region.

PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia is one of the State-Owned Enterprises engaged in the business of airport services and airport-related services. The establishment of Angkasa Pura Indonesia aims to carry out management and exploitation in the field of airport services and airport-related services by optimizing the empowerment of potential resources owned and the application of good corporate governance

practices. The company has shown progress and rapid business improvement in the airport services business through the addition of various infrastructure facilities and improved service quality at the airports it manages. To survive and meet business demands, many companies today are implementing Sustainable Development Goals including PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia. The company not only ensures that the management process can run efficiently, but also must ensure that management runs well using the Sustainable Development Goals instrument. The application of Sustainable Development Goals principles is done as a form of attention to the governance issues of PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia.

In order to frame political agendas and policies for the next 15 years, UN member states agreed to form a concept called SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). The SDGs are a set of universal goals, targets and indicators that implement sustainability. The SDGs are a set of goals agreed by 193 heads of state at the United Nations (UN) Headquarters on September 25, 2015 in the global development agreement agenda. The SDGs contain 17 goals and 169 targets as a global action plan for the next 15 years that will be effective from 2016 to 2030. This concept aims to eradicate poverty, inequality and protect the environment so that it becomes an agreement that applies to all countries (universal), without exception. Not only for policymakers (the political sphere), the SDGs are also for all civil society, companies or businesses, academics, and individuals. The SDGs can facilitate the alignment of corporate strategies with the current needs of society. That is why the 17 goals and targets are a very relevant opportunity because companies will benefit. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a comprehensive global framework for achieving sustainable development. The implementation of the SDGs is a complex task and requires concerted efforts from all parties. Despite the challenges, the SDGs provide clear direction and measurable goals to create a better and more sustainable future for all. With strong commitment, close cooperation, and continuous innovation, we can achieve these goals and realize a more just, prosperous, and sustainable world. So with this phenomenon, the researcher wants to analyze the social responsibility activities of PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature review method to analyze the role of social responsibility in supporting sustainable development goals (SDGs). The type of research used is a literature study, which involves searching and analyzing relevant literature sources, including scientific journals, books, and related reports. Data collection techniques were conducted through document selection and evaluation from credible academic databases such as Google Scholar.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social responsibility or Corporate Social Responsibility PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia is a form of corporate concern for the community because it has been regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of SOEs that Perum and Persero are

required to implement the Partnership and Community Development Program so that the community can feel the company's concern by setting aside part of its net profit for the needs of small business partners and community development around the company. The commitment of PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia in implementing a form of social responsibility to the community is not only obeying the applicable regulations is expected to provide fundamental aspects for the management of business activities and has a sustainable value. Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility Partnership and Community Development Program of PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia is done by creating compatibility between the existence of the company with the value system that exists in society and the environment to realize the expectations and desires of the community and improve the quality of life of stakeholders around the company's environment both internal and external which results in support for the company. In every organization/company, of course, it has a goal to be achieved. Setting goals is important in every activity even though it has not been carried out, considering that determining goals accurately can be a frame of action to be taken as well as a standard for achieving the activities of an organization or company. PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia has various forms of social responsibility, including partnership and community development programs (PKBL), as well as assistance in education and health. These programs aim to support economic growth, improve community welfare, and preserve the environment. Here are some forms of social responsibility of PT Angkasa Pura (Injourney Airports):

1. Partnership and Community Development Program (PKBL)

As a business entity or company, PT Angkasa Pura I has Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Where in the organization of fund management under the Partnership and Community Development Program Division (PKBL) which has been implemented based on the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT AP I Number: KEP.146/OM.01.01/2012 dated December 18, 2012, which has been updated with the Decree of the Board of Directors of PT Angkasa Pura I (Persero) Number: KEP.59/OM.01.01/2013 dated June 19, 2013. Partnership and Community Development Program (PKBL) consists of two grand programs, namely Partnership and Community Development. The Partnership Program is a community economic empowerment and improvement program, through the provision of partnership loans for working capital and investment. In addition, through the Partnership Program, the company also provides coaching assistance in the form of business management training, marketing assistance (promotion or exhibition) and others. The program is implemented at the local scope as a realization of the national program planning that is centralized at the Head Office (Jakarta). The Partnership Program managed by PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia is provided in the form of Partnership Loans and Partnership Development. Partnership Loans are given within an annual period, from 1 (one) year to a maximum of 3 (three) years with a loan administration service rate of 6 (six) percent flat per year. Meanwhile, the implementation of the environmental development program / objects that can be provided with environmental development assistance include: (1) Assistance to victims of natural disasters, (2) Education and / or training assistance, (3) Assistance in improving public health, (4) Assistance in developing public infrastructure and facilities, (5) Assistance for

worship facilities, (6) Nature conservation, (7) Social assistance for poverty alleviation.

2. Education Sector Assistance

Improving the quality of community education is the Company's main concern in implementing the Community Development Program activities. This is based on the consideration that education is one of the foundations for improving the welfare of society. PT Angkasa Pura's attention in an effort to improve the quality of community education, given in the form of scholarships to underprivileged outstanding students. In addition, there is also physical assistance such as assistance in the construction of educational facilities and facilities for the smooth running of education in the form of the availability of building materials.

3. Community Health Improvement Assistance

Assistance in the health sector is prioritized on activities that can support the improvement of the quality of public health around the airport location. One of the activities that support this program is the Pusling Activity (Implementation of Mobile Health Services) is an icon of PT Angkasa Pura I (Persero) BIL Branch Office's efforts to show concern for the community. Implementation of Mobile Health Services in Pujut District includes free medical treatment to the general public, provision of supplementary food (PMT) counseling to toddlers and mothers of infants, provision of multivitamins to toddlers aged 6 months to 5 years, as well as health services to the general public. PT Angkasa Pura also provides a mobile service ambulance with scheduled traveling activities. The Ambulance assistance sent by PT Angkasa Pura is to Juanda Airport, Surabaya, Sultan Hasanuddin Airport, Makassar, Lombok International Airport, and Banadar Adisutjipto, Yogyakarta.

CSR is a form of corporate commitment to sustainable development that covers economic, social and environmental aspects. This is in direct line with the 17 goals of the SDGs, which also target the three main pillars of sustainable development. CSR is a practical tool for companies to help achieve the SDGs. By aligning CSR activities with the SDGs, companies can be more socially and environmentally impactful, while still achieving their business goals in a sustainable manner. The following is the relationship between PT Angkasa Pura's social responsibility issues and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals:

1. Environmental Issues as an Impact of Company Operations.

Environmental accounting plays a strategic role in supporting sustainable development goals (SDGs), especially in increasing transparency and accountability of companies for the environmental impacts of their operations. Through environmental accounting, organizations can systematically measure, record and report information related to greenhouse gas emissions, energy consumption, waste and natural resource use. This information is important to help companies formulate strategies that support SDGs 6 (Access to clean water and sanitation). SDGs 7 (Clean and affordable energy). SDGs 12 (Responsible consumption and production). SDG 13 (Addressing climate change). SDG 14 (Marine ecosystems). SDGs 15 (Terrestrial ecosystems).

2. Socio-economic Issues in Society.

Indonesia's socio-economic status is a reflection of the state of the economy and the social structure that exists in society. Basically, Indonesia is the largest economy in Southeast Asia and has great potential for sustainable economic growth. However, the socioeconomic challenges faced by Indonesia are still quite complex. One of the main challenges in Indonesia's socioeconomic status is

income inequality. Despite significant economic improvements in recent decades, income inequality remains an unsolved problem. The SDGs that are most relevant to the socioeconomic issues of society are SDG 1 (No Poverty). SDGs 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth). SDGs 10 (Reducing Inequality).

3. Education Issues.

Education issues are the various problems and challenges that arise in the education system, whether at the local, national or global level. These issues can range from access to education, education quality, curriculum relevance, to the digital divide and teacher welfare. Understanding and addressing these education issues is crucial to creating a quality, equitable education system that is relevant to the needs of society and the times. Education issues are directly reflected in SDGs 4 (Quality Education), “Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” The focus of SDGs 4 includes: (1) Equitable access to primary, secondary and higher education. (2) Vocational education and employability skills. (3) Improved teacher quality and learning environments. (4) Education for sustainable development and global citizenship. So, SDGs 4 is the main goal for all issues related to education.

4. Human Resource Quality Health Issues.

Health issues related to the quality of human resources (HRH) include a lack of trained health workers, limited access to health services, and low quality of public health that can affect the productivity of human resources. The lack of qualified medical personnel and nurses can hinder people's access to adequate health services, increasing preventable diseases and deaths. Low health quality, such as malnutrition and stunting, can also reduce the productivity of human resources. The issue of health and the quality of human resources (HR) is closely related to SDGs 3 (Healthy and Prosperous Lives), “Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.” The main focus of SDGs 3 includes: (1) Reduce maternal and child mortality. (2) End the epidemic of infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria). (3) Universal access to health services. (4) Prevention and treatment of non-communicable diseases. (5) Mental health and well-being. (6) Sexual and reproductive health services. (7) Access to safe and affordable medicines and vaccines. (8) Trained health workers and adequate health facilities.

CONCLUSION

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) implemented by PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia (InJourney Airports) is a tangible manifestation of the company's commitment to sustainable development that covers economic, social, and environmental aspects. Through the Partnership and Community Development (PKBL) program, as well as assistance in the fields of education and health, the company not only carries out the obligations regulated by regulation (Permen BUMN), but also actively contributes to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). CSR is carried out not just as a legal obligation, but as part of the company's sustainable strategy to create shared value between business and the surrounding community. The implementation of CSR programs that are aligned with the SDGs shows that the company seeks to integrate social and environmental values in business operations, which ultimately creates support from stakeholders and strengthens business sustainability. The close relationship between social, economic, environmental, education, and health issues with the

SDGs also makes it clear that PT Angkasa Pura Indonesia is not only responsible for business growth, but also for social transformation and inclusive development that has a broad and long-term impact. Thus, CSR becomes the company's strategic tool in supporting the global agenda towards a more just, healthy, and sustainable world.

REFERENCES

- Andypratama, L. W., & Mustamu, R. H. (2013). Implementation of Good Corporate Governance Principles in Family Companies: Descriptive Study on Food Distributors. *Journal of Business Management*, 1(1), 1-11.
- Hadad, M. D. (2015). OJK Expects Many Indonesian Companies to Meet ASEAN Good Corporate Governance Criteria. *Kompas.Com*. <https://travel.kompas.com/read/2015/11/17/140256826/OJK.Berharap.Banyak.Perusahaan.RI.Penuhi.Criteria.Good.Corporate.Governance.ASEAN>
- Hamdani. (2016). Good Corporate Governance: A Review of Ethics in Business Practice. Mitra Wacana Media. "Legal Basis for the Implementation of CSR and PKBL PT.Angkasa Pura II (Persero)". Accessed from the web page <http://www.angkasapura2.co.id/id/about/PKBL/1>. On September 19, 2018, at 20:32 WIB. <https://www.liputan6.com/bisnis/read/3%20393583/angkasa-pura-ii-bagikan70-kaki-palsu-gratis-untuk-wargatangerang>.
- Rahmadany, R. (2021). Social Responsibility of Limited Liability Companies (Csr) According to Law No. 40 of 2007. *Juripol (Journal of Ganesha Polytechnic Institution Medan)*, 4(40), 213-221.