

## Examining Sustainability Dimension in Corporate Social Responsibility of ExxonMobil Cepu: An Overview of Socio-Cultural and Economic Aspects

Mochamad Kevin Romadhona<sup>1</sup> Bambang Sugeng Ariadi Subagyono<sup>2</sup> Dwi Agustin<sup>3</sup>

### Abstract

Perusahaan ExxonMobil yang bergerak dalam bidang eksplorasi sumber daya alam memegang peranan penting dalam mewujudkan keberlanjutan dalam tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan. Konsep keberlanjutan berkaitan erat dengan *profit, people, dan planet* (3P) yang dikemukakan oleh John Elkington. Komitmen perusahaan dalam menjalankan program CSR serta manfaat yang diberikan didasari pada sosio-kultural dan ekonomi yang juga mendasari penelitian ini. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengidentifikasi manfaat dari program CSR pada aspek sosio-kultural dan ekonomi serta implementasi keberlanjutan dalam tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan. Metode yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif-deskriptif dengan cara observasi dan wawancara mendalam untuk mendukung temuan data lapangan. Konsep keberlanjutan dalam tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan berkaitan dengan kebermanfaatan yang berkelanjutan meliputi aspek sosio-kultural dan ekonomi ke dalam lima kategori utama dengan sembilan pertanyaan. Hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan konsep keberlanjutan dalam tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan minyak pada ExxonMobil Blok Cepu menunjukkan bahwa dari sembilan kategori item hanya lima yang memiliki kebermanfaatan secara sosio-kultural dan ekonomi. Hal tersebut membuktikan bahwa perusahaan ExxonMobil cukup berkomitmen dalam mengimplementasikan konsep keberlanjutan dalam tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan. Sehingga perlu adanya evaluasi terhadap program tanggung jawab sosial perusahaan yang akan datang.

**Kata Kunci:** Sustainability, Corporate Social Responsibility, Manfaat Socio-Cultural, Manfaat Ekonomi

### Abstract

*Sustainability in corporate social responsibility is essential. ExxonMobil Company, engaged in natural resource exploration, plays a vital role in realizing sustainability in corporate social responsibility. The concept of sustainability is closely related to the 3Ps (profit, people, and planet), which John Elkington discovered. The company's commitment to implementing CSR programs and the benefits provided are based on sociocultural and economic conditions underlying this research. This study aims to identify the benefits of CSR programs in sociocultural and economic aspects and the implementation of sustainability in corporate social responsibility. The method used is descriptive quantitative with an observational approach, as well as an in-depth, in-depth review technique to support the findings of field data. The sociocultural and economic aspects of the research are categorized into eight main categories. Field findings show that in several types, ExxonMobil's CSR program can still not benefit the community of Ringintunggal village, Gayam, Bojonegoro Regency.*

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Corporate Social Responsibility, Socio-Culture Benefit, Economic Benefit

### Introduction

The issue of CSR became an essential issue in the 1970s (A. Carroll, 2008). Globally, the term corporate social responsibility (CSR) has been used since John Elkington's work on *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line in 21st Century Business* appeared in 1998 (Jang & Ardichvili, 2020). Elkington's work describes three main components regarding sustainable

development: economic growth, environmental protection, and social equity (Bina, 2013). Elkington's three main concepts concentrate on profit, the planet, and people (Ekins & Zenghelis, 2021). Because a good company is not only concerned with economic benefits, but it also has a concern for environmental sustainability and community welfare (Bocken, Short, Rana, & Evans, 2014). The CSR concept discovered

1 Faculty of Social and Political Science, Universitas Airlangga (email correspondence: mochamad.kevin.romadhona-2020@alumni.unair.ac.id)

2 Fakultas Hukum Universitas Airlangga (email: bambang.sas@fh.unair.ac.id)

3 Shanxi University of Finance and Economics, China (email: adwi30085@gmail.com)

by Etkins has become the company's guideline for corporate social responsibility activities (Lindman, Ranängen, & Kauppila, 2020).

Several empirical studies have been conducted and have resulted in findings that the urgency of CSR encourages companies in several American and European countries to practice measurement, recognition, and disclosure of *externalities* (Chen, Hung, & Wang, 2018). In Indonesia, many problems regarding CSR have been carried out. The results of the study state that many companies have developed CSR based on concern for the interests of other parties more broadly than the interests of the Company (Nadapdap & Hutabarat, 2017). According to several studies in Indonesia, it is stated that companies in Indonesia use the annual report only as a *debt holder* and *shareholder* report (Wijantini, 2006). These facts become an obstacle to the running of the corporation and create a corporate culture, social shifts, culture, social jealousy, and environmental damage, then encourages many companies to start developing CSR, which is intended to show concern for the interests of other parties more broadly than the interests of different parties company only (Erni R. Ernawan, 2014).

As a developing country, Indonesia has many areas that investors and/or shareholders can use to educate companies at the local level (Pratikto, Yazid, & Dewi, 2020). The company is widespread in various parts of Indonesia, with the pros and cons of development for the government and the surrounding community. For this reason, the existence of policies related to CSR is shown so that pros and cons in the company can reap the benefits and improve the welfare of the general public, particularly the affected communities around the company. With globalization and the ease of licensing provided by the government (Aristeus, 2019), many companies were established in East Java Province, reaching 5,495 (BPS East Java, 2019). Industrial activities related to natural exploration must directly implement the program of *corporate social responsibility* (CSR) (Muhajir Haris & Priyo Purnomo, 2016).

*Corporate social responsibility* is a business commitment to act ethically, operate legally and contribute to improving the economy and the quality of life of employees and their families, local communities, and society at large (Clement K Sankat, 2002). According to the *world business*

*council for sustainable development* (WBCSD), business is committed to contributing to sustainable economic growth, working with company employees, their families, as well as local communities and society as a whole, to improve the quality of life (Hys & Hawrysz, 2012). The community's perception of the existence of a company can lead to barriers and certification, which causes social jealousy in the community. The company only distributes program grants to certain parties (Marcelo et al., 2004). Thus, CSR is considered not right on target and has no impact on the welfare and independence of the community around the Company (Zainuddin Rela et al., 2020).

Corporate social responsibility is an effort on the company's part to maintain corporate ethics (Fahham, 2011). In implementing CSR, it is necessary to pay attention to three main aspects: company profits, environmental sustainability, and the welfare of the people affected by the company. (Aryawan, Rahyuda, & Ekawati, 2017). Corporate social responsibility in achieving goals is closely related to *setting* the social environment (location) the company was founded (Rosita, 2010). Companies' CSR programs vary widely, including entrepreneurship training, education, infrastructure development, financial assistance, and health. Management of business organizations based on *agency theory* is the responsibility of management-oriented companies, and owners experience changes to a modern management perspective based on *stakeholders* (Ramplang, 2013).

Corporate Social Responsibility has been regulated in Law Number 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies, as well as Law Number 25 of 2007 concerning Investment (Andrini, 2016), and Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number Per-5/MBU/2007, which related to the BUMN partnership program with Small Business and the Community Development Program (Nayenggita, 2019). Law Number 40 of 2007 states that corporate social responsibility and the environment are the company's commitment to participate in sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life and the environment that is beneficial, both for the company itself, the local community, and society in general (Fahham, 2011). While in Law Number 25 of 2007 Article 15 letter b, it is explained that every investment is obliged to (b) carry out corporate

social responsibility. In other words, corporate social responsibility is responsible for creating a harmonious, balanced relationship under the local community's environment, values, norms, and culture (Bunawan, 2017).

In the implementation process, several companies provide CSR outside their social boundaries or provide more significant CSR in aid programs and infrastructure improvements. The company's existence can also threaten the surrounding community. When the purposes of the community and their interests are neglected, companies with claims of CSR programs have not been able to optimize program implementation. Ideally, the relationship between the company and the community and the environment must be well maintained to create a positive image of the Company (Chanafi, Fauzi, & Sunarti, 2015). The impact of the Company's CSR program is the social and economic changes in the community around the company.

One of the companies in East Java Province that has a CSR program involving the community around industrial activities is ExxonMobil. ExxonMobil is a company engaged in the mining sector, namely oil and gas management. Exxon Mobil was established in Indonesia in 1898. One of the locations where the ExxonMobil company was founded is in the Cepu block; on September 17, 2005, there was an agreement on a cooperation contract (KKS-Cepu). The Cepu block area covers Central Java and East Java. ExxonMobil Cepu Limited (EMCL), Ampolex Cepu Pte Ltd., PT Pertamina EP Cepu, and four Regional Owned Enterprises: PT Sarana Patra Hulu Cepu (Central Java), PT Asri Dharma Sejahtera (Bojonegoro), PT Blora Patragas Hulu (Blora), and PT Petrogas Jatim Utama (East Java) which joined together in the Cepu cooperation contract (KKS-Cepu) (ExxonMobil, 2005). Based on *the Annual Report: Sustainability Highlights*, ExxonMobil has contributed to the Program launched by the United Nations (UN), namely the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). ExxonMobil has positively impacted social, economic, health, education, environment, gender equality, and environmentally friendly energy by involving various parties such as the community, customers, employees, government, non-governmental organizations, and *shareholders* (ExxonMobil, 2020).

Based on this explanation and studies related to Corporate Social Responsibility

(CSR). Therefore, it is important to analyze the implementation of ExxonMobil's CSR program in the Cepu Block and the Social and Economic Beneficial Aspect in Gayam Village, Bojonegoro, East Java.

## **Theoretical Framework**

### *Terminology of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*

Understanding the concept of CSR, in general, is an effort to improve the quality of life, in other words, the ability of the community to be able to respond to existing social conditions and be able to enjoy and utilize the environment, including changes caused by industrial processes (Kakabadse, Rozuel, & Lee-Davies, 2005). *Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)*, which is said to be important from business ethics, is that the company not only has economic and legal obligations (*shareholders*) but also obligations to other interested parties (*stakeholders*) (AB Carroll, 2016), in other words, the company cannot develop without the help of various parties. Another definition of CSR is a corporate concern for the community around industrial activities, including economic, legal, ethical, and social contribution aspects (AB Carroll, 1999). In other words, companies must formulate policies, make decisions, and take actions that follow the goals and values of the surrounding community (Bowen, 1953). Another explanation regarding the CSR concept is the companies' responsibility to the community related to the company's business operations by identifying stakeholder communities and incorporating community needs and interests in the decision-making process (Fordham & Robinson, 2018). CSR is an approach that is closely related to the company and the integration of social care in business operations and interactions with stakeholders based on voluntary and partnership principles (Preuss, 2013). Companies must comply with all applicable CSR regulations and actively contribute to society and the environment. (Hartman, Rubin, & Dhanda, 2007).

CSR terminology is categorized explicitly into two categories, namely broadly and narrowly. In a broad sense, CSR is associated with achieving sustainable economic activities, including social responsibility and accountability (Avesani, 2020). At the same time, the term CSR in a narrow sense, is a form of cooperation between companies and stakeholders who directly or

indirectly interact with the company to ensure the existence and survival of the company's business. This understanding is by corporate social and environmental responsibility, a form of the company's commitment to play a role in sustainable economic development to improve the quality of life and a beneficial environment (Romadhona, Kurniawan, Sabrie, & Agustin, 2022). Another explanation states that CSR is a business's commitment to sustainable economic development by paying attention to employees and their families, the surrounding community, and the public to improve the quality of life (Philipova, 2020). Meanwhile, another definition explains that CSR is a form of corporate commitment to improving the welfare of the surrounding community through business practice policies and the contribution of corporate resources (Perrini, 2006).

#### *The Triple Bottom Line Concept*

Concept The Triple Bottom Line Concept was first discovered by John Elkington in his work entitled *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st<sup>Century</sup> Business*. The three components in the Triple Bottom Line concept are profit, people, and the planet. In other words, a company is not only guided by profit but also must have a concern for the environment and the welfare of society (Elkington, 1998).

##### 1. Profit

Profit is the goal that underlies every business activity. The process of company activities to get big profits by increasing the quality of productivity and efficiency. Efforts to improve the quality of productivity are through improving work management, and the process includes simplifying processes, reducing inefficient and inefficient activities, and reducing production process time, as well as building long-term relationships with stakeholders (Neely, Gregory, & Platts, 2005). Cost efficiency can be done by saving material use and reducing costs as low as possible (Prastowo, Amin, & Susetyo, 2021).

##### 2. People

The community or community is an important stakeholder for the company because the community is needed for the ongoing process of industrial activities. The company is responsible for being able to provide benefits

and positive impacts for the community. To ensure business continuity, the company must also be committed to caring for the community's condition around industrial activities, which can give the public a positive reputation.

##### 3. Planet

A form of the company's commitment to maintaining and preserving the environment around the company, the effort is to break down the excessive exploitation of natural resources and take advantage of environmentally friendly technology.

Implementation of the Triple Bottom Line concept in corporate social responsibility activities, which includes: (Hilmi, Zarkasyi, Sueb, & Tanzil, 2021)

1. Employee loyalty to the company by showing commitment to CSR activities
2. Saving operational costs
3. Improve product and service quality and focus on customers
4. Fulfilling responsibilitiesustainability

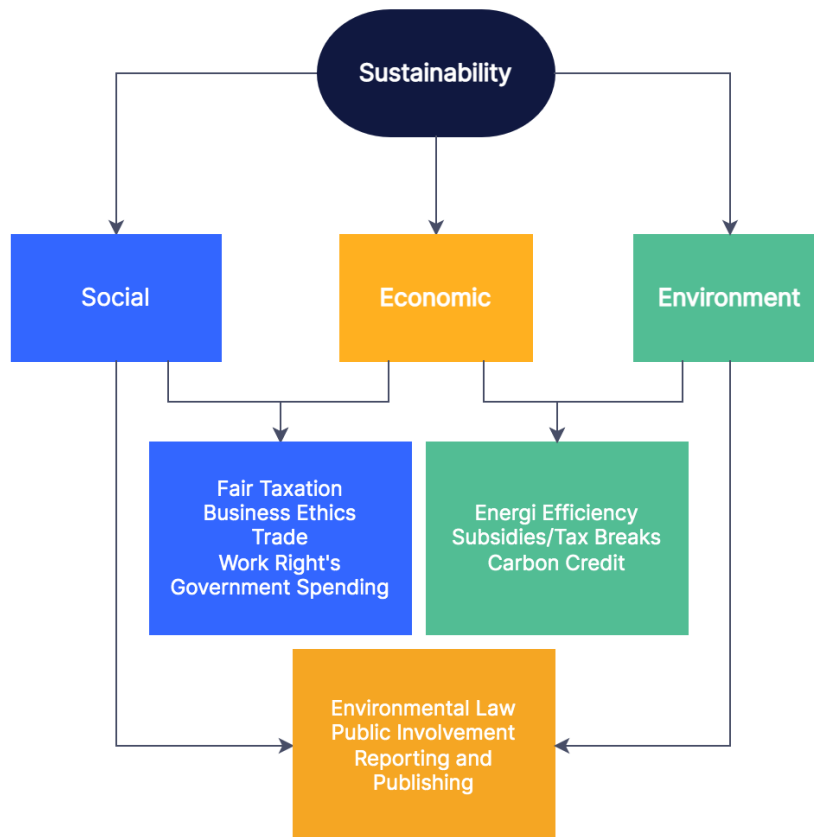
#### *Sustainability Concept*

The sustainability concept has become popular in policy-oriented research as an expression of what public policy should achieve. The idea emerged from the Brundtland Report in 1987 (Kuhlman & Farrington, 2010). The Brundtland Report describes two problems, namely the development and the environment. These two things can also be interpreted as needs versus resources or short-term versus long-term. However, sustainability is always seen in three dimensions: social, economic, and environmental (Gladwin, Kennelly, & Krause, 1995). The concept of sustainability adopted by the United Nations in the development plan, which includes development, is a multidimensional effort to achieve a higher quality of life for all community groups. The three dimensions of sustainability include economic development, social development, and environmental protection (Fonseca, Domingues, & Dima, 2020).

Three dimensions in the concept of sustainability include social, economic, and environmental, and the three dimensions have the following explanation: (Mensah, 2019)

1. Social Dimension
  - a. Quality of Life
  - b. Education

**Figure 1**  
**Sustainable development: Meaning, history, principle, pillars, and implication for human action**



Source: (Mensah, 2019)

- c. Community Development
- d. Equal Opportunity
- e. Law and Ethics
- 2. Economic Dimension
  - a. Smart Growth
  - b. Long Range Planning
  - c. Cost Saving
  - d. R n D Spending
  - e. Cost of Living
- 3. Environmental Dimension
  - a. Resource Management
  - b. Environmental Protection
  - c. Habitat Restoration & Preserving

The meaning of sustainability is taken from English. Namely, the words sustain and ability (Glavič & Lukman, 2007). In the context of ecology, sustainability can be defined as a biological system capable of supporting unlimited biodiversity and productivity (Farley, 2012). In other words, sustainability is a socio-ecological process characterized by achieving the same goals (Purvis, Mao, & Robinson,

2019). The concept of sustainability has a three-dimensional framework based on time, namely, correcting past mistakes, minimizing or eliminating current problems, and building a legacy for the next generation (Kuhlman & Farrington, 2010). The paradigms used in sustainability are profit, people, and the planet when these pillars become important in the sustainability process (Murray & Boron, 2019).

### Methods

In this study, researchers used quantitative research methods by borrowing one of the qualitative methods. Quantitative methods are used to measure and determine the distribution of information from the respondents we selected through a questionnaire. Meanwhile, we use qualitative methods for in-depth interviews to obtain information from certain parties who know about Exxon Mobil's CSR. The data needed is information distribution obtained from several respondents from structured interviews using questionnaires and in-depth interviews

with interview guidelines. This method was chosen because several data types were believed to clarify the data analysis. This research used 64 respondents as a research sample to find the sociocultural and economic beneficial aspects.

The research method used in this study is a descriptive quantitative method. The purpose of the descriptive quantitative approach is to describe or describe a situation objectively using numbers, ranging from data collection, interpretation of the data, and display and results (Arikunto, 2006). This study uses a quantitative descriptive observational research design. This study describes the descriptive phenomenon of activities carried out systematically and emphasizes factual data. Observational studies are research that does not manipulate or invent research subjects. This study only made observations (observations) on research subjects. The research sampling instrument used a questionnaire and was added to conduct in-depth interviews, which helped support field data. The social setting in this research is the people who live around the oil and gas industry of ExxonMobil Cepu Block, Ringintunggal Village.

**Result**

*General Description and Demographics of Ringintunggal Village*

Village in the general description contains an explanation of the current conditions that describe various potentials and data about the village’s population, geography, and morphology. The compiled data is taken from all available and obtainable data. In addition to using existing data, the general description of the village is enriched with data obtained from the results of RT data collection, interviews with community leaders and direct observations are part of the stages of updating village profiles which are the subject of discussion during the Village RPJMD Musrenbang. Ringintunggal Village has a position of 4 km to the sub-district capital, the long distance to the sub-district capital is 10 minutes and is supported by the presence of motorized vehicles, the distance to the district capital is 24.36 km, the distance to the district capital is 0.75 hours. The existence of public transportation, distance to the provincial capital is 156.88 km with a long distance of 3.5 hours and is supported by the presence of regular and extensive public transportation. ExxonMobil strives for social investment through health

accessibility, disaster relief, education, and economic development activities.

**Table 1**  
**Respondents Gender**

No.	Gender	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Male	25	39,06%
2.	Female	39	60,94%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 3

Table 1 shows that the respondents of this research are female, with 39 respondents (60.94%) and 25 male respondents (39.06%). It means female respondents are the most dominant in this research. This happens because female respondents are a society that gets many benefits from CSR programs such as skill improvement training and entrepreneurial skill.

**Table 2**  
**Type of Work**

No.	Type of Work	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Farmer	29	45.31%
2.	Fisherman	0	0%
3.	Civil Servant/ Military	3	4.69%
4.	Internal Sector	3	4.69%
5.	Factory Worker	0	0%
6.	Entrepreneur	10	15.62%
7.	Small Industrial Sector (UMKM)	0	0%
8.	Professional (Doctor, Notarie, etc)	3	4.69%
9.	Others	16	25%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100%</b>

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 4

Based on field data collected from 64 respondents, it is found that the people of Ringintunggal village mostly work as farmers with a percentage of 45.31%, then work outside the eight predetermined categories as much as 25%, and people who work as entrepreneurs 15.62%. The data illustrates that most of the Ringintunggal villagers work in the agricultural sector, while ten respondents work as entrepreneurs. Thus, the CSR programs that can be given to the community are agriculture and entrepreneurship skills training.

*Implementation of ExxonMobil's Corporate Social Responsibility Program Block Cepu*

**Table 3**  
**Respondents' Knowledge of the Implementation of ExxonMobil's CSR Program**

No.	Information	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	33	51.56%
2.	Lack of Understanding	24	37.5%
3.	No	7	10.93
Total		64	100%

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 7

Based on field data collected from 64 respondents and presented in table 2 regarding respondents' knowledge of the implementation of ExxonMobil's CSR program, it shows that as many as 33 respondents know the implementation of ExxonMobil's CSR program, with a percentage of 51.56%. In comparison, as many as 24 respondents still do not understand the implementation of CSR programs. 37.5 percent of respondents were aware of ExxonMobil's CSR program's implementation, while 10.93 percent were unaware. These data findings prove that ExxonMobil company has not maximized the socialization of CSR activities and programs. Thus, there is a need for re-socialization in the community regarding the CSR activity program of Cepu Block ExxonMobil.

**Table 4**  
**Accepting ExxonMobil CSR Program**

No.	Information	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Yes	40	62.5%
2.	Not yet	24	37.5%
Total		64	100%

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 8

Field data collected from 64 respondents and presented in table 3 regarding the community's acceptance of ExxonMobil's CSR program shows that as many as 40 respondents have received ExxonMobil's CSR program with a percentage of 62.5%. In comparison, as many as 24 respondents have not received ExxonMobil's CSR program, with 37.5%. The data findings prove that ExxonMobil companies need to evaluate the form of CSR programs and the target recipients of CSR programs. Thus, the

community around the industry can fully get the CSR program. From ExxonMobil Blok Cepu.

**Table 5**  
**Sustainability of CSR Programs Accepted by the Community**

No.	Description	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Still Self-Developed	6	9.37%
2.	Self-Developed and Still Getting Assistance from Company	16	25%
3.	Quitting Because No More Support From Company	20	31.25%
4.	Quitting Because Don't Know What To Do Next	22	34.37%
Total		64	100%

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 9

Based on field data that has been collected from 64 respondents and presented in table 4 regarding the sustainability of CSR programs that the community has accepted, it shows that as many as six respondents developed ExxonMobil CSR programs with a percentage of 9.37%, then 16 respondents developed CSR programs accompanied by companies with a percentage of 25%. Twenty respondents, or 31.25%, left the ExxonMobil CSR program due to a lack of support from the company. Twenty respondents, or 22%, left the CSR program because they did not know the next step after receiving the ExxonMobil CSR program. Thus, evaluating the ExxonMobil CSR program that has been given to the community helps assist the community in developing the CSR program that the Cepu Block ExxonMobil company has provided.

Based on field data that has been collected from 64 respondents and presented in table 5 regarding the CSR program that is most expected by the Ringintungal village community, as many as 14 respondents expect business capital assistance with a percentage of 21.87%, then as many as 13 respondents expect jobs provided by the company to the local community with a percentage rate of 20.31%. Ten respondents anticipate business skills training or 15.62 percent. In addition, as many as seven respondents expect direct financial assistance, 10.93%, and some 12 anticipate market accessibility, assistance, and alternative

**Table 6**  
**Most Expected CSR Program**

No.	Description	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Business Capital	14	21.87%
2.	Job Vacancy	13	20.31%
3.	Entrepreneurship Skills Training	10	15.62%
4.	Market Access	5	7.81%
5.	Business Assistance	3	4.68%
6.	Alternative Business Development	4	6.25%
7.	Health Services	6	9.36%
8.	Village Infrastructure Development	2	3.13%
9.	Scholarship	0	0%
10.	Environmental Conservation	0	0%
11.	Direct Financial Supports	7	10.93%
Total		64	100%

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 10

business development, with 18.74%. Based on these funds, it is necessary to increase programs related to entrepreneurial activities and create jobs for the community around the Cepu Block ExxonMobil.

*Socio-Culture Beneficial Aspect*

Based on field data that has been collected from 64 respondents and presented in table 5 regarding the sociocultural benefits obtained from the Cepu Block ExxonMobil CSR program, there are six categories which include social solidarity, participation in development, rationality, access to education, access to health, and improvement of environmental quality. The benefits of the CSR program in the social solidarity category resulted in data that the program was sufficient to increase social solidarity in the Ringintunggal village community with a total of 27 respondents and a percentage of 42.18%. ExxonMobil's efforts to improve social solidarity through CSR programs must also be evaluated because as many as 20 respondents answered that programs are less helpful in increasing solidarity, with a percentage of 31.25%.

The participation category in the development of the ExxonMobil Cepu Block CSR program yields data that the CSR program is quite valuable for improving infrastructure development in Ringintunggal village, with a

**Table 7**  
**Socio-Cultural Benefits After Exxon Mobil's CSR Program Block Cepu**

No.	Description	Frequency	Percentage
A. Social Solidarity			
1.	Very Useful	3	4.68%
2.	Useful	10	15.02%
3.	Fairly Useful	27	42.18%
4.	Less Useful	20	31.25%
5.	Unuseful	4	6.25%
Total		64	100%
B. Infrastructure Development			
1.	Very Useful	4	6.25%
2.	Useful	13	20.31%
3.	Fairly Useful	29	45.31%
4.	Less Useful	13	20.31%
5.	Unuseful	5	7.81%
Total		64	100%
C. Access to education			
1.	Very Useful	8	12.5%
2.	Useful	20	31.25%
3.	Fairly Useful	27	42.18%
4.	Less Useful	7	10.93%
5.	Unuseful	2	3.12%
Total		64	100%
D. Access to Healthcare			
1.	Very Useful	6	9.37%
2.	Useful	24	37.5%
3.	Fairly Useful	19	29.68%
4.	Less Useful	11	17.18%
5.	Unuseful	4	6.25%
Total		64	100%
E. Environmental Quality Improvement			
1.	Very Useful	2	3.12
2.	Useful	12	18.75
3.	Fairly Useful	19	29.68%
4.	Less Useful	26	40.62%
5.	Unuseful	5	7.18%
Total		64	100%

Sources: Field Data Findings based on Questionnaire No. 12 – 17

total of 29 respondents and a percentage of 45.31%. However, 13 respondents did not get the development benefits from ExxonMobil's CSR program in the Cepu block, with 20.31%. These results indicate a need to increase infrastructure development to the maximum to benefit the Ringintunggal village community.

In the category of access to education, the ExxonMobil Cepu Block CSR program has a program that can provide benefits in the field of education, based on the findings of field data



showing that the CSR program is quite beneficial for the Ringintunggal village community with a total of 27 respondents and a percentage of 42.18%. In comparison, as many as 20 respondents benefited from ExxonMobil's CSR program, with a rate of 31.25%. ExxonMobil's commitment to providing access to education for the surrounding community is essential.

In the category of health access, the ExxonMobil Cepu Block CSR program has a program that can improve the quality of health access, based on the findings of field data showing that the program was considered successful because as many as 24 respondents received health access benefits with a percentage of 37.5%, while 19 respondents responded to the access program. Health is sufficient to provide benefits for the Ringintunggal village community. In the health access category, ExxonMobil also provides more commitment because during the Covid-19 pandemic, improving health quality is the main thing, and health services and access can also create a healthy community.

In the environmental quality category, ExxonMobil, one of the industries engaged in the oil and gas sector, has a close relationship with exploiting natural resources. The findings of field data show that the CSR program does not provide benefits in terms of improving the quality of the environment, with the number of respondents being 26 and the percentage being 40.62%. Thus, it is necessary to evaluate ExxonMobil in seeking the quality of the environment around Ringintunggal village because the most important aspects of the concept of sustainability are the environment and society.

#### *Economic Beneficial Aspect*

Based on field data collected from 64 respondents and presented in table 7 regarding the economic benefits of the Cepu Block ExxonMobil CSR program, which consists of four categories: increasing community income, skills training, and network access, and community improvement entrepreneurship. In the category of growing community income after receiving ExxonMobil's CSR program by 43.75%, totaling 27 respondents. This proves the community's income has not increased after the CSR program. This can be due to the company's agricultural land, allowing the community to no longer work in the agricultural sector. However, there are 17 respondents, with a percentage of

**Table 8**  
**Economic Benefits Post ExxonMobil's CSR Program Block Cepu**

No.	Description	Frequency	Percentage
<b>A. Family Income Increase</b>			
1.	Strongly Increase	3	4.68%
2.	Increase	17	26.56%
3.	Moderately Increase	13	20.31%
4.	Less Increase	27	42.18%
5.	Not Increase	4	6.25%
	Total	64	100%
<b>B. Skills Training</b>			
1.	Very Useful	4	6.24%
2.	Useful	10	15.62%
3.	Fairly Useful	12	18.75%
4.	Less Useful	28	43.75%
5.	Unuseful	9	14.06%
	Total	64	100%
<b>C. Working Access/Job Vacancy Access</b>			
1.	Very Available	4	6.25%
2.	Available	11	17.18%
3.	Sufficiently Available	12	18.75%
4.	Less Available	28	43.75%
5.	Not Available	9	14.75%
	Total	64	100%
<b>D. Community Entrepreneurial Awareness</b>			
1.	Highly Increase	6	9.37%
2.	Increase	24	37.5%
3.	Fairly Increase	19	29.68%
4.	Kless Increase	11	17.18%
5.	Not Increase	4	6.25%
	Total	64	100%

Sources: Temuan Data Lapangan berdasarkan Kuesioner No. 19 – 22

26.56%, who can benefit from ExxonMobil's CSR program so that it can increase income economically. Thus, the Cepu Block ExxonMobil CSR program needs to evaluate programs related to increasing community income, and it is hoped that the program can significantly impact the Ringintunggal village community.

In the skills training category, this CSR program is significant for the ringintunggal village community because it can significantly impact efforts to improve the economy of the community whose agricultural land has been purchased by the company and the community that has an impact on the oil drilling industry activities. The findings of field data show that the skills training provided is considered less useful, with a total of 28 respondents and a percentage of 43.75%. Thus, the effectiveness

of CSR programs related to skills training is less able to benefit the community. Evaluation of the CSR program needs to be carried out concerning the types of skills training required by the Ringintunggal village community to significantly improve skills and empower the community around the Cepu Block ExxonMobil company.

In network access, the ExxonMobil Cepu Block CSR program is vital for the company community because it can significantly reduce unemployment in the ringintunggal village. Based on field results, 28 respondents, with a percentage of 43.75%, responded related to network access with the lack of network access in Ringintunggal village. Thus, ExxonMobil companies need to evaluate CSR programs by providing recommendations and policies to provide employment opportunities in the environment around the company and providing job opportunities for single-ring village people to work at the Cepu Block ExxonMobil company.

The ExxonMobil Cepu Block CSR program can increase public awareness of entrepreneurship

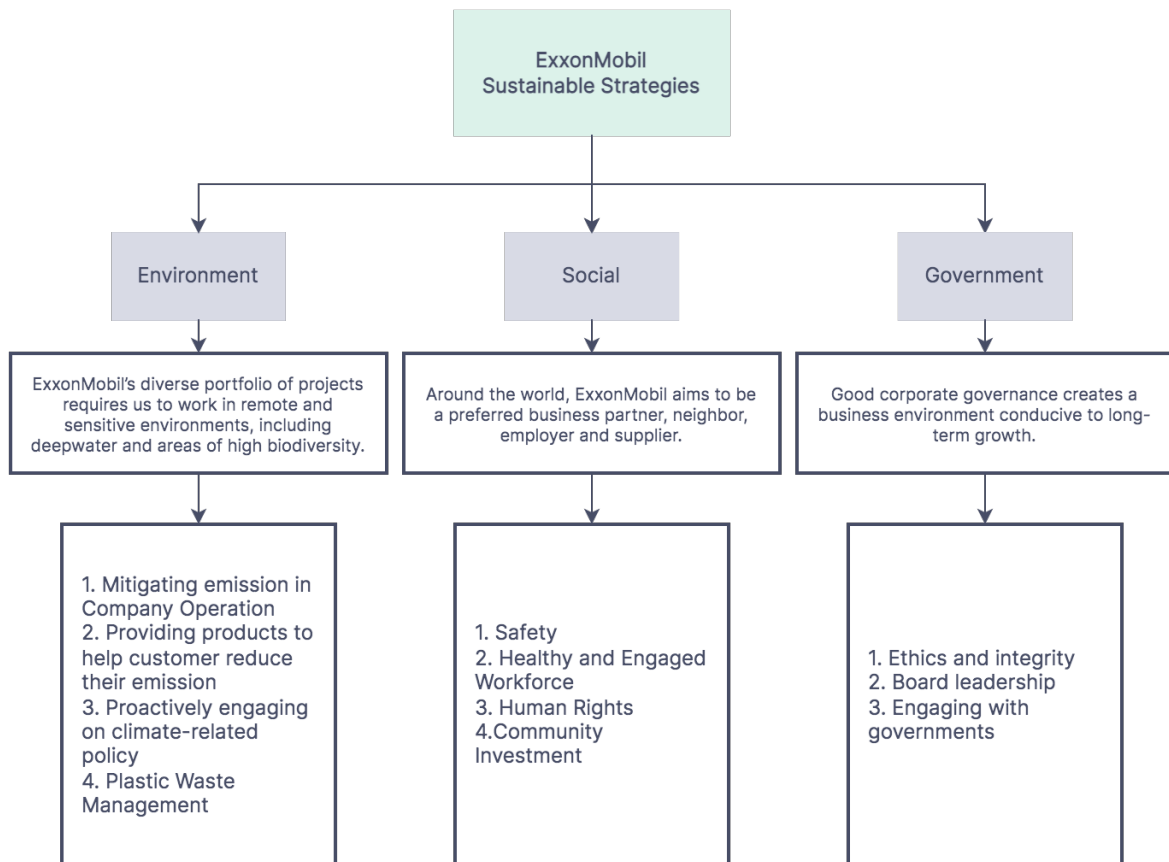
for the entrepreneurial community category. As many as 24 respondents show this, with 37.5% experiencing an increase in entrepreneurship. Furthermore, as many as 19 respondents, with 29.68%, experienced quite a boost. Collaboration between ExxonMobil Cepu Block and the Bojonegoro Regency Job Training Center (BLK) to realize an independent and self-sufficient community has increased entrepreneurship. The program is considered successful in raising public awareness of the importance of entrepreneurship.

**Discussion**

*ExxonMobil and Sustainability*

Based on the ExxonMobil Sustainability Report 2021, it is stated that ExxonMobil is committed to producing energy and products essential for modern life and economic development by protecting society and the environment in which the industry operates and mitigating the risk of climate change. Meet global challenges with population growth and global economic expansion.

**Figure 2**  
**ExxonMobil Sustainability Report Highlights**



Source: ExxonMobil

Based on this figure, ExxonMobil Company has committed to contributing to sustainable development goals. ExxonMobil focuses on three aspects: environmental, social, and government. ExxonMobil's annual report explains that in ecological aspects, ExxonMobil contributes to emission mitigation efforts in the company's operations. This is evidenced by ExxonMobil's greenhouse gas emissions which have decreased by around 5 percent from 2010 – 2019 due to increased energy efficiency and reduced flaring, venting, and fugitive emissions. Then by the end of 2020, ExxonMobil hopes to achieve its emission reduction goals for 2018, which include: a 15 percent reduction in methane emissions compared to 2016 and a 15 percent flaring compared to 2016. Thus, ExxonMobil has committed to low-emission technologies, reducing emissions across the company's operating systems and contributing to addressing the risks of global climate change.

Social aspects in terms of safety, ExxonMobil is committed to realizing safety and protection for employees, contractors, customers, and communities in the company's operational locations. ExxonMobil has implemented an Operations Integrity Management System (OISM) across companies worldwide that is expected to address safety risks at all levels of the organization. OISM implementation includes personnel safety, process safety, and emergency preparedness. ExxonMobil is also committed to health because improving workers' health can improve employees' quality of life and productivity. ExxonMobil also supports health programs aimed at the well-being of employees. It is committed to upholding human rights under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. ExxonMobil is also committed to realizing local economic growth and improving social conditions through community and economic investment programs in collaboration with the government and stakeholders. To realize this commitment, ExxonMobil strives to provide opportunities for local people to work, providing skills training that can increase long-term economic growth. Aspects of government include good public policy must also include input from various stakeholders. Through public policy decisions made by all levels of government, they can have a significant impact on society in the future.

#### *Implementation of Sustainability Concept in Corporate Social Responsibility di ExxonMobil Blok Cepu*

People and planet aspects. In terms of profit, the Company ExxonMobil runs the company's operational processes to gain economic benefits. In terms of people, ExxonMobil is committed to empowering the community around the company by collaborating with the Bojonegoro Regency Work Training Center (BLK). The program is in the form of entrepreneurship skills training, which includes bread making, screen printing, and the Bojonegoro batik industry. This activity manifests ExxonMobil's commitment to empowering the surrounding community. However, there are obstacles faced by the community after participating in the skills training process, namely the process of selling the products produced, the need for an evaluation related to the target market, and training related to the marketing of a product. On the planetary aspect, ExxonMobil is also committed to realizing environmentally friendly technology. Still, in the community, the CSR programs related to the environment have not been maximally discovered, because the Ringintunggal village community has problems related to air pollution. These findings are supported by the respondent's statement, which explains the following,

*"Sudah gak kena imbas mas sejak sumur dipindah agak jauh dari sini tapi dekat gayam sana, dulu memang sempat kenapolusi udara ya karena sumu, trek lewat tapi air gak tercemar kok mas hanya udara tok"*

Based on this statement, it can be seen that the issue of air pollution also needs to be considered by ExxonMobil.

#### **Conclusion**

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that the sociocultural and economic benefits stated that the aspect of sociocultural benefits are three categories with quite useful results, namely in the category of social solidarity, infrastructure development, and access to education. In the type of health access, ExxonMobil can provide benefits to the community. However, in the environmental quality improvement category, ExxonMobil is still lacking in maximizing CSR programs. These results can be used to evaluate

the CSR program for the Cepu Block ExxonMobil company to improve the quality of CSR programs that can realize Sustainability in Corporate Social Responsibility.

In terms of economic benefits, this study resulted in four main categories: increased income, skills training, network access, and entrepreneurship awareness. Based on the results, it can be concluded that in the family income category, ExxonMobil's CSR program does not have a significant impact on increasing income. In the skills training category, ExxonMobil's CSR program is deemed less useful. At the same time, access to networks for ExxonMobil's CSR program also does not have a significant impact because the program does not accommodate network access. However, in the category of entrepreneurship awareness, it has increased because the training and support provided by ExxonMobil in collaboration with the Bojonegoro Regency BLK increased public awareness of the importance of entrepreneurship.

The results of this study show that ExxonMobil's commitment to achieving sustainability has significantly impacted community empowerment, local economic growth, and the environment. ExxonMobil's contribution is a form of corporate social responsibility, with efforts to provide services to improve the quality of access to health, increase education levels and provide valuable skills training for the ringintunggal village community. ExxonMobil company has not fully implemented the concept of Sustainability in Corporate Social Responsibility because there are still problems related to environmental aspects (*planet*). The realization of the concept of sustainability in CSR must be maximally able to meet the 3P criteria (Profit, People, and Planet). It is necessary to evaluate the CSR activity program determined by the company and support from various stakeholders and shareholders to realize sustainability in corporate social responsibility.

## References

- Andrini, L. (2016). Mandatory Corporate Social Responsibility in Indonesia. *Mimbar Hukum - Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada*, 28(3), 512. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jmh.16669>
- Arikunto, S. (2006). *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu pendekatan Praktik* (revisi VI). Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Aristeus, S. (2019). Globalisasi, Perdagangan Bebas, Penanaman Modal Dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu. *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum*, 19(3), pp. 339–348.
- Aryawan, M., Rahyuda, IK, & Ekawati, NW (2017). Pengaruh Faktor CSR (Aspek Sosial, Ekonomi, dan Lingkungan) terhadap Citra Perusahaan. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Unud*, Vo. 6(2), pp. 604–633.
- Avesani, M. (2020). Sustainability, sustainable development, and business sustainability. In J. Ren & SBT-LCSA for D.-M. Toniolo (Eds.), *Life Cycle Sustainability Assessment for Decision-Making* (pp. 21–38). Elsevier. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-818355-7.00002-6>
- Bina, O. (2013). The green economy and sustainable development: An uneasy balance? *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, 31(6), pp. 1023–1047. <https://doi.org/10.1068/c1310j>
- Bocken, NMP, Short, SW, Rana, P., & Evans, S. (2014). A literature and practice review to develop sustainable business model archetypes. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 65, pp. 42–56. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2013.11.039>
- Bowen, HR (1953). *Social Responsibilities of the Businessman*. University of Iowa Press.
- BPS Jawa Timur. (2019). *Number of Companies, Employees, Investment, and Production Value in Large and Medium Industries by Regency/Municipality in Jawa Timur Province*. Surabaya.
- Bunawan, P. (2017). Foreign investment in Indonesia The Legal Aspects under the New Indonesian Investment Law. *Dialogia Iuridica: Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Dan Investasi*, 8, 1. <https://doi.org/10.28932/di.v8i2.719>
- Carroll, A. (2008). A History of Corporate Social Responsibility: Concepts and Practices. In *The Oxford Handbook of Corporate Social Responsibility* (pp. 19–46). <https://doi.org/10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199211593.003.0002>
- Carroll, AB (1999). Corporate Social Responsibility: Evolution of a Definitional Construct. *Business & Society*, 38(3), 268–295. <https://doi.org/10.1177/000765039903800303>
- Carroll, AB (2016). Carroll's pyramid of CSR: taking another look. *International Journal*

- of Corporate Social Responsibility*, 1(1), pp. 3. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-016-0004-6>
- Chanafi, A., Fauzi, A., & Sunarti. (2015). Pengaruh Persepsi Masyarakat Terhadap Implementasi Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Dan Dampaknya Pada Citra Perusahaan (Survei Pada Masyarakat Sekitar PT. Greenfields Indonesia Yang Bertempat Tinggal Di Rw. 02 Dusun Maduarjo Desa Babadan Kecamatan N. *Jurnal Administrasi Bisnis*, 3(1), pp. 1–7.
- Chen, Y.-C., Hung, M., & Wang, Y. (2018). The effect of mandatory CSR disclosure on firm profitability and social externalities: Evidence from China. *Journal of Accounting and Economics*, 65(1), pp. 169–190. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jacceco.2017.11.009>
- Clement K. S. (2002). *Corporate Responsibility Economic Development Course*. Netherlands: Msm.
- Ekins, P., & Zenghelis, D. (2021). The costs and benefits of environmental sustainability. *Sustainability Science*, 16(3), pp. 949–965. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-021-00910-5>
- Elkington, J. (1998). *Cannibals with Forks: The Triple Bottom Line of 21st Century Business*. New Society Publishers.
- Erni R. E. (2014). Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan (Corporate Social Responsibility). *Jurnal Manajemen Dan Bisnis (Performa)*, 11(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.29313/performa.v0i2.3026>
- ExxonMobil. (2005). Sejarah kami di Indonesia. Retrieved June 24, 2022, from ExxonMobil Website website: <https://www.exxonmobil.co.id/id-ID/Company/Overview/Who-we-are/Our-history-in-Indonesia>
- ExxonMobil. (2020). *ExxonMobil Sustainability Report Highlights*.
- Fahham, A. M. (2011). Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan Dan Penerapannya Pada Perusahaan Di Indonesia. *Aspirasi*, 2(1), pp. 111–119.
- Farley, J. (2012). Ecosystem services: The economics debate. *Ecosystem Services*, 1(1), pp. 40–49. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecoser.2012.07.002>
- Fonseca, LM, Domingues, JP, & Dima, AM (2020). Mapping the sustainable development goals relationships. *Sustainability*, 12(8), pp. 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.3390/SU12083359>
- Fordham, AE, & Robinson, GM (2018). Mapping meanings of corporate social responsibility – an Australian case study. *International Journal of Corporate Social Responsibility*, 3(1), pp. 14. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40991-018-0036-1>
- Gladwin, TN, Kennelly, JJ, & Krause, T.-S. (1995). Shifting Paradigms for Sustainable Development: Implications for Management Theory and Research. *The Academy of Management Review*, 20(4), 874–907. <https://doi.org/10.2307/258959>
- Glavič, P., & Lukman, R. (2007). Review of sustainability terms and their definitions. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 15, 1875–1885. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2006.12.006>
- Hartman, L., Rubin, R., & Dhanda, K. (2007). The Communication of Corporate Social Responsibility: the United States and European Union Multinational Corporations. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 74. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10551-007-9513-2>
- Hilmi, H., Zarkasyi, W., Sueb, M., & Tanzil, N. (2021). Implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility Based on Triple Bottom Line Concepts on the Company's Financial Performance: Empirical Studies in Manufacturing and Mining Companies. *International Journal of Economics and Financial Issues*, 11, 12–18. <https://doi.org/10.32479/ijefi.11190>
- Hys, K., & Hawrysz, L. (2012). Corporate Social Responsibility Reporting. *China-USA Business Review*, 11.
- Jang, S., & Ardichvili, A. (2020). Examining the Link Between Corporate Social Responsibility and Human Resources: Implications for HRD Research and Practice. *Human Resource Development Review*, 19(2), 183–211. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1534484320912044>
- Kakabadse, N., Rozuel, C., & Lee-Davies, L. (2005). Corporate social responsibility and stakeholder approach: A conceptual review. *International Journal of Business Governance and Ethics*, 1. <https://doi.org/10.1504/IJBGE.2005.006733>
- Kuhlman, T., & Farrington, J. (2010). What is Sustainability? *Sustainability*, Vol. 2. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su2113436>
- Lindman, Å., Ranängen, H., & Kauppila, O. (2020). Guiding corporate social responsibility

- practice for social license to operate: A Nordic mining perspective. *The Extractive Industries and Society*, 7(3), pp. 892–907. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.exis.2020.07.013>
- Marcelo, González III, JL, Tongzon, JL, Nakamaru, S., Frank, W., Rey de Marulanda, N., ... Contreras, ME (2004). *Corporate social responsibility in the promotion of social development: experiences from Asia and Latin America* (M. Contreras, Ed.). Washington, DC: Inter-American Development Bank Felipe Herrera Library.
- Mensah, J. (2019). Sustainable development: Meaning, history, principles, pillars, and implications for human action: A literature review. *Cogent Social Sciences*, 5(1), 1653531. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23311886.2019.1653531>
- Muhajir Haris, A., & Priyo Purnomo, E. (2016). Implementasi Csr (Corporate Social Responsibility) Pt. Agung Perdana Dalam Mengurangi Dampak Kerusakan Lingkungan. *Journal of Governance and Public Policy*, 3(2), pp. 203–225. <https://doi.org/10.18196/jgpp.2016.0056>
- Murray, K., & Boron, S. (2019). The Necessary Paradigm Shift in Sustainable Business Practice Part 2: Beyond the Triple Bottom Line. *Journal of Management and Sustainability*, 9, 111. <https://doi.org/10.5539/jms.v9n1p111>
- Nadapdap, B., & Hutabarat, SMD (2017). Tanggung Jawab Sosial Perusahaan: Antara Kewajiban Dan Kesukarelaan. *Jurnal Yuridis*, 2(1), pp. 111–134.
- Nayenggita1, GB (2019). Praktik Corporate Social Responsibility (Csr) Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Pekerjaan Sosia*, 2(1), pp. 61–66. <https://doi.org/10.28918/jupe.v14i1.813>
- Neely, A., Gregory, M., & Platts, K. (2005). Performance measurement system design: A literature review and research agenda. *International Journal of Operations & Production Management*, 25, pp. 1228–1263. <https://doi.org/10.1108/01443570510633639>
- Perrini, F. (2006). Review of Corporate Social Responsibility: Doing the Most Good for Your Company and Your Cause, by P. Kotler & N. Lee. *Academy of Management Perspectives*, 20(2), pp. 90–93. Retrieved from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4166242>
- Philipova, C. (2020). Corporate Social Responsibility: A Business Contribution to Sustainable Development. In A. Kuna-Marszałek (Ed.), *CSR and Socially Responsible Investing Strategies in Transitioning and Emerging Economies* (pp. 1–22). Hershey: IGI Global. <https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-7998-2193-9.ch001>
- Prastowo, T, Amin, M., & Susetyo, B. (2021). Cost Efficiency During Construction. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity, and Change*, 15(4), 507.
- Pratikto, R., Yazid, S., & Dewi, E. (2020). Enhancing the role of remittances through social capital: Evidence from Indonesian household data. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 29(1), pp. 30–54. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0117196820920401>
- Preuss, L. (2013). *Corporate Social Responsibility BT - Encyclopedia of Corporate Social Responsibility* (SO Idowu, N. Capaldi, L. Zu, & A. Das Gupta, Eds.). Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28036-8\\_127](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-642-28036-8_127)
- Purvis, B., Mao, Y., & Robinson, D. (2019). Three pillars of sustainability: in search of conceptual origins. *Sustainability Science*, 14(3), pp. 681–695. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11625-018-0627-5>
- Ramplang, P. (2013). From Agency to Stakeholder Theory: Realigning Executives Focus. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2131096>
- Romadhona, MK, Kurniawan, F., Sabrie, HY, & Agustin, E. (2022). Pengembangan Objek Wisata Potensial “Kampung Tenggher”: Tantangan dan Strategi. *Jurnal Dedikasi Hukum*, 2(1 SE-Articles), 38–50. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jdh.v2i1.20217>
- Rosita. (2010). Corporate Social Responsibility. *Universitas Sebelas Maret*.
- Wijantini, W. (2006). Voluntary Disclosure in the Annual Reports of Financially Distressed Companies in Indonesia. *Gadjah Mada International Journal of Business*, 8, 343. <https://doi.org/10.22146/gamaijb.5615>
- Zainuddin Rela, I., Awang, AH, Ramli, Z., Taufik, Y., Md Sum, S., & Muhammad, M. (2020). Effect of Corporate Social Responsibility on Community Resilience: Empirical Evidence in the Nickel Mining Industry in Southeast Sulawesi, Indonesia. *Sustainability*, Vol. 12. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su12041395>