

Corporate Social Responsibility PT. Vale Indonesia in North Luwu Regency in Realizing Community Empowerment and Welfare

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Abstract - Company social responsibility (CSR) at PT Vale Indonesia was meticulously designed, including all elements of the company's growth in terms of social and economic factors as well as cultural features and environmental concerns. In this research, PT Vale Indonesia's Corporate Social Responsibility is described and analyzed (CSR). In 2018-2023, PT. Vale Indonesia Tbk will execute the Community Development and Empowerment-Development of Independent Rural Areas (CDE-DIRA) program as part of its corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities. Vale Indonesia, the Ministry of Villages, South Sulawesi Provincial Government, and the East Luwu Regency Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding to assist the execution of the DIRA program. Two kinds of informants were used in this study: the internal party of PT. Indonesian Vale and the external party. Researchers conducted interviews with PT Vale Indonesia's General Manager for External Affairs and Sustainable Development, Manager for Government Relations, and Director for Communications. As a second example, consider the external parties or stakeholders. There are other organizations in beneficiary communities and sub-district or village heads where CSR activities take place, such as COMMIT or ALIKSA. There are 10 rural areas in the country that have been divided into four sub-districts based on their resource potential: (1) Tourist Areas; (2) Agrotourism; (3) Livestock and non-timber forest product processing, (4) Integrated Agriculture, (5) Pepper Plantation and Industry, (6) Trade and Industry, (7) Livestock and Supporting Areas and (8) Services and Support, (9) Coastal and Processed Marine Products, (10) Agriculture, Plantation and Livestock.

Keywords: - Corporate Social, Community Empowerment, Welfare.

INTRODUCTION

The idea of integrating a social viewpoint with corporate development arose from the premise that businesses that receive material and human resources from society must be obligated to give something back [1]. The Indonesian government has enacted a number of laws concerning Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSER). Some laws, for example, compel businesses that utilize natural resources in their operations (i.e., extractive industries) to disclose their actions [2]. The Company Law Number 40 (2007) and Government Regulation Number 47 govern the requirement to report these actions (2012). This law requires companies that conduct business in the field of natural resources (i.e. agriculture, plantation, animal husbandry, fishery, forestry, mining, coal mining, crude oil, natural gas production, metal and mineral mining, and soil/stone excavation) to meet social and environmental obligations (Article 74 paragraph 1). Sanctions will be imposed on any business that fails to meet this duty in line with the law's provisions (Article 74 paragraph 3). CSER is a requirement for businesses that carry out their commercial operations in the area and/or linked to natural resources, according to Government Regulation Number 47 (2012), which is based on Company Law Number 40 (2007). (Article 3 paragraph 2). As a result, businesses must not only guarantee the quality of their goods and services, but also that their operations do not damage the environment [3].

CSR is a program that shows corporate responsibility and care for the environment as a business duty for its effect on society [4]. CSR is the entrepreneur's duty to follow the plan, make the choices, and pursue the courses of action that create societal ideals [5]. The value of the business is the dependent variable in this research because it is an essential indication for investors to assess the degree to which a company has accomplished its objectives. The shift in management responsibility from a single bottom line, in which the company's value is solely determined by its financial condition, to a triple bottom line, in which the company's value is determined by its financial, social, and environmental conditions, has made CSR an integral part of the company. As a result, CSR serves as a mediator between independent factors that influence company value [6]. CSR functions as a genuine strategic framework that guarantees the company's and the environment's long-term viability [7].

CSR is a broad term that encompasses a wide range of community-oriented business operations such as charity, volunteering, environmental efforts, and ethical work practices. Unlike stakeholder theory, CSR does not attempt to comprehend the nature of the company as a whole or to identify a broad range of obligations. CSR, on the other hand, concentrates on a specific stream of corporate responsibility - duty to local communities and society as a whole – and ensures that companies meet it. Although social responsibility may occasionally be assigned to each stakeholder, social orientation still dominates [8].

PT. Vale Indonesia is an extractive company specializing in natural resource management. Vision To be Indonesia's leading natural resource business, using global standards to generate long-term value via superior performance and environmental

stewardship. PT Vale Indonesia's goal is to convert natural resources into sources of wealth and long-term development in order to realize this vision. Life is the most important thing, and life safety is more important than profit alone; rewarding employees, guiding and opening up opportunities for individual development, rewarding someone regardless of their background, supporting diversity; and recognizing individual aspirations and needs are among the values developed in PT Vale Indonesia's operations.

There are numerous elements of corporate social responsibility, such as meeting internal management goals and disclosing information to the public [9]. CSR has recently enlisted the participation of additional stakeholders. Employees want to do something nice for their business in return when they believe their firm is doing something good for society [10]. As a result, both internal and external stakeholders are now included in the CSR paradigm. Employees and suppliers are common internal stakeholders, whereas the community and the general public are examples of external stakeholders [11]

Many studies and investigations on CSR have been conducted on different aspects and subjects. Researchers may use Sawedi, et al. in their study "Conflict Mitigation in the Mine Circle: A Study on the Contribution of PT. Vale's Social Responsibility Program (CSR) in Sorowako" as an example of research that uses PT Vale Indonesia as a case study. According to the findings, PT. Vale's CSR implementation progressed slowly from attaining economic goals (profit) to being obedient and obedient to legal requirements (compliance), and on to moving beyond ethical elements of conducting business. Finally, CSR PT. Vale has achieved the philanthropic-transformative level, which is the greatest step of long-term CSR implementation. This CSR approach is also in accordance with Preston and Post's integrative idea, in which the business genuinely incorporates the community's social needs with its empowerment initiatives. As a result, a pattern of contact and communication is established in a long-term functional framework, as suggested by Parsons (1961). Through socio-cultural integration with the company's principles and philosophy, PT. Vale has effectively adapted to its surrounding environment.

In her research, "The Meaning of Corporate Social Responsibility Program: The Process of Social Transformation Based on Local Wisdom," Rismawati describes how PT Vale Indonesia's corporate values, such as "no business interruption," and local cultural values, such as siri' and maseddisiri' cultures, form the concept of social responsibility. As part of a case study, Rismawati wants to examine the effect of these two cultures on her reality. Researchers found that the phrase "no business interruption" was interpreted as an order to protect the environment and employees' health and safety, so that manufacturing activities would not be disrupted. Cultural norms of Luwu, on the other hand, rely heavily on shame (siri') [12].

One of the most challenging aspects of adopting CSR in Indonesia is that the interaction between businesses and indigenous peoples is more adversarial than cooperative. Indigenous people are often engaged in acrimonious disputes with the corporation, many of which result in violent actions that damage both parties. Companies like PT Freeport, PT Newmont, Kaltim Prima Coal (Bumi Resource), and others have seen their connection with local communities over CSR problems go up and down. Mining regions with multicultural populations, like PT Vale Indonesia, confront much higher difficulties. When implementing the CSR program, the business takes great effort to ensure that problems of race, religion, and politics are appropriately addressed, so that the CSR program serves as a means of bringing people together and preventing possible communal disputes [13].

Corporate Social Responsibility

This article will look at how PT Vale Indonesia's model, or CSR strategy, has been reasonably effective in keeping good connections with the community surrounding the mine in order to acquire and maintain a social license to operate (social license to operate). Furthermore, how is PT Vale Indonesia's corporate social responsibility to the people of North Luwu Regency, which seeks to discover and evaluate the community's empowerment and welfare after PT Vale Indonesia has implemented and described the corporate social responsibility model.

Community development includes the development of capacity (the ability to act), social capital (the ability to act), and the outcomes of community development (community betterment) [14]. When quality management and governance principles are combined, it is possible to guarantee appropriate monitoring of processes and procedures that enable good governance [15]. Good Corporate Governance (GCG) is a must-have for every business, since it necessitates a sound governance structure that can assist create shareholder confidence and guarantee that all stakeholders are treated fairly [16]

The fact that stakeholders increasingly demand companies to behave ethically, and investors are more drawn to organizations that exercise social responsibility, supports the notion that corporate reputation is positively linked to company value [17]. Corporate governance may help to moderate a variety of cultural factors, such as the negative consequences of power distance [18]. Because each nation has its own social, cultural, political, economic, and institutional environment, context is extremely essential in CSR research. As a result, while designing CSR measuring tools, it is critical to include contextual variables [19].

CSR concerns have acquired broader acceptability among stakeholders and business entities across the world [20]. Corporate social responsibility is not a new idea; it has now been incorporated into virtually every aspect of business [21]. From a descriptive standpoint, rules and regulations may be used to legitimize social responsibility problems. From a descriptive standpoint, CSR actions may be seen. As a result, social responsibility is linked to good or bad consequences for stakeholders [22]. In addition to looking into the factors that may influence a company's CSR practices, empirical evidence suggests that companies change their disclosure practices after major events, such as an environmental disaster, the implementation of environmental regulations, or the implementation of good corporate governance practices [23]. To put it another way, social

activity has expenses that have a detrimental impact on earnings. The expenses of different CSR initiatives, such as charity, environmentally friendly equipment, improved working conditions, and pollution control, for example, will reduce profitability [24]. They use CSR to bridge the gap between transformative leadership and organizational execution [25]. This phrase refers to the notion that CSR is a kind of business conduct that is not regulated by the government [26]. As a result, corporate social responsibility is critical for promoting social solidarity and inclusive development [27].

The act of connecting with others is a process. A process is a collection of steps used to accomplish a goal. As a result, through fostering connections, empowerment, social influence, and access to material resources and services, social connectedness may help people achieve their objectives [28]. The investing community has reacted as well, with several funds now including CSR as one of their investment criteria [29]. As a result, the quantity of CSR data provided by businesses in their annual reports has grown significantly over the past several decades to satisfy the requirements and aspirations of a broad range of corporate stakeholders, not just shareholders [30]. The voluntary nature of CSR reporting allows businesses to control information by selectively disclosing good social and environmental initiatives [31].

Boards based on gender, education level, and board tenure are distinct business resources/capabilities that contribute to the firm's worth by dictating board choices in creating CSR quality initiatives that lead to long-term competitiveness [32]. As a consequence, businesses are increasingly turning to CSR to obtain a competitive edge. Furthermore, businesses that participate in CSR may want to reap financial benefits from the activity, since CSR efforts may have spent a significant amount of resources that must be justified to shareholders. Companies may then choose to make their CSR efforts public in order to keep their stakeholders informed [33]. In that way, CSR is not just a moral necessity for businesses today, but also a financial imperative, as customers reward socially responsible firms by participating in a variety of pro-corporate activities (such as buying, loyalty, and advocacy) (Baskentli et al. 2019). The present form of CSR was influenced by a number of events over the past decade, and the term is now defined in a more absolute meaning. CSR does not have a single meaning and therefore has a variety of definitions according on the situation [34]

METHODS

Academic journals, business periodicals, books, and reports from international agencies, as well as non-governmental groups and associations, have all published formal publications and literature on CSR since the 1930s. This indicates that the literature on the topic is vast, necessitating the use of specialized techniques to conduct a thorough evaluation [35]. This study was place at PT. Vale Indonesia in the East Luwu Regency. The study will last five months, from July to September 2020 and February to June 2021. This research utilized a qualitative method to gather information, documents, and associated data in order to accomplish this objective [36]. This study utilizes a case study method to look at literature studies and the most recent data from different exploratory social components [37] that describe a transitory scenario (social environment) that runs throughout the study and investigates the reasons of a specific symptom. To put it another way, explain what happened, why it happened, and how it happened [38].

The importance of impartiality and honesty is prioritized by researchers, who achieve this through clarifying the study goals to informants [39]. Direct observation, interview notes, and interview recordings provided the data and information for this research, which were packed in the form of papers and events, which were then processed into data [40]. Informants in this research may be divided into two categories: internal parties of PT. Indonesian Vale and external parties of PT. Indonesian Vale. The authors conducted interviews with PT Vale Indonesia's General Manager of External Affairs and Sustainable Development (EASD), Manager of Government Relations, and Director of Communications and External Affairs. EASD's General Manager and top employees were chosen as informants because of their roles as business representatives in charge of creating community development initiatives in the neighborhood. Meanwhile, two EASD field officers were chosen as informants for their participation in the company's program execution and monitoring. The anticipated material from this interview is in the form of an overview, various types of programs and activities, CSR principles and models, motivations, implementation patterns, and roadblocks in the field. The company's policies, promises, and conduct in enhancing the community's welfare were also addressed in this interview.

External Parties/Stakeholders are the second group. COMMIT, ALIKSA, KNK, and beneficiary community organizations, as well as sub-district heads and Village Heads where CSR operations are situated. By examining the characteristics of the informants, interviews were performed in both casual and formal formats. The information that will be collected will pertain to the company's operations, community access and participation, social problems, and PT. Vale Indonesia's contribution to the community's welfare. The main informant in this study is the General Manager, who represents the business, and community leaders/citizens, who are members of the corporate social responsibility program's target population and often serve as resource people and liaisons for researchers with other connected parties. The research data was then examined using qualitative data analysis principles, beginning with sorting the raw data collected in the field, grouping the data, evaluating the data, and interpreting the results [41].

A similar approach was also utilized to discover prior empirical investigations by the researcher. Using the following search string: ("CSR" OR "corporate social" OR "environmental performance" OR "responsibility environment" OR "sustainability"), the researcher conducted a keyword search in the following databases: Business Source Complete, Science Direct, and the Wiley Online Library, ELSEVIER, and other reputable journals [42]. We have uncovered fresh information on the beneficial impacts of business participation in CSR initiatives on the degree of their innovative ability [43]

Research Location Profile

On July 25, 1968, PT Vale Indonesia Tbk (PT Vale) was founded in Sorowako, East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi Province, as an integrated nickel laterite mining and processing business. PT Vale produces nickel in matte with a composition of 78 percent nickel, 21% sulfur, and 1% cobalt, which it sells under specific long-term contracts to Vale Canada Limited and Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. PT Vale has a production capacity of 78,000 metric tons per year. In addition, this volume provides 5% of the world's nickel supply. PT Vale is a subsidiary of Vale, a Brazilian multi-mining conglomerate. Vale Canada Limited (58.73 percent), Sumitomo Metal Mining Co. Ltd (20.09 percent), Public (20.49 percent), Vale Japan Limited (0.55 percent), and Sumitomo Corporation make up PT Vale's ownership (0.14 percent). 118,017 hectares of concession land in South Sulawesi (Sorowako Block), Central Sulawesi (Bahodopi Block), and Southeast Sulawesi (Pomalaa Block). PT Vale employs a total of 3,165 people, with 2,759 of them being from the East Luwu Regency in South Sulawesi.

PT Vale produces matte nickel from laterite nickel ore using pyrometallurgy technology, commonly known as the smelting technique. PT Vale owns and manages three hydroelectric facilities: Larona, Balambano, and Karebbe, which have a combined installed capacity of 365 megawatts and provide 94 percent of the nickel processing plant's electricity. PT Vale implements its social initiatives in three concession areas: the Sorowako Block (South Sulawesi), the Bahodopi Block (Central Sulawesi), and the Pomalaa Block (Central Sulawesi) (Southeast Sulawesi). The Integrated Community Development Program (ICDP), which focuses on economic development activities, community capacity building, and public health, is the term given to the execution of social initiatives in the Sorowako Block. Meanwhile, PT Vale contributed 62.8 million US dollars to the state treasury in the form of taxes, levies, and royalties (2017). The execution of social programs in the Bahodopi Block and the Pomalaa Block is focused on improving health and education facilities, boosting Micro small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) operations, and increasing the capability of young working groups via skills training. PT Vale also implements social initiatives via strategic alliances, such as collaboration programs with local governments and strategic contributions in the form of donations, humanitarian aid, and sponsorships for arts, culture, sports, and community events.

The Sustainable Environmentally Friendly Healthy Agriculture Program (SEFHAP) in the form of the introduction and application of organic System of Rice Intensification (SRI) to agricultural extension workers and farmers in the PT Vale empowerment area in the Sorowako Block is one example of strategic partnership implementation. Training on the cultivation and use of therapeutic plants and herbs for families, as well as traditional medicine skills for health cadres, Family Welfare Empowerment (FWE) cadres, and locals, is also being implemented. PT Vale also assists with product marketing, network marketing, and promotions, as well as the establishment of Sharia Microfinance Institutions (SMI). PT Vale has cultivated MSME goods that have made inroads into the contemporary retail sector as well as online sales.

As of March 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) has declared Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) a Pandemic. That is to say, the dispersion has gone beyond national boundaries. The governance of the Pandemic Preparedness Plan has been developed by PT Vale. The strategy consists of three parts: preserving the health and safety of workers, their families, and the surrounding community; taking proactive measures to limit the spread of illness; and ensuring the company's activities' long-term viability.

As a result, the COVID-19 epidemic may be one of the most important environmental shifts in contemporary marketing history, with the potential to have a substantial effect on CSR, consumer ethics, and fundamental marketing philosophy. Due to extensive lockdowns and social distancing measures throughout the world, the short-term effect of Covid-19 is apparent and palpable. Whatever the outcome of the epidemic, it is already having long-term economic, social, political, and cultural consequences [44]. Activities that involve a large number of people at the same time and in the same location are also halted. Face-to-face meetings, training, activities, and visits are avoided by PT Vale. The usage of virtual communication devices is maximized at PT Vale. As a precaution, PT Vale stationed personnel at Sorowako Special Airport to collect body temperature readings from all incoming passengers. Charter aircraft and staff shuttle vehicles are subjected to disinfectant spraying. Inco Hospital is likewise working to enhance the preparedness of medical equipment and staff to deal with COVID-19 cases in the event that they arise. As part of the Company's efforts to concentrate on minimizing exposure or interaction, PT Vale employs remote work techniques (working from home) for some kinds of work. The Company will offer particular assistance to workers who are needed to work in order to preserve their physical condition. This is done to keep PT Vale's activities running smoothly. Meanwhile, PT Vale advises all parties to remain calm, only receive information from official sources, prevent themselves and others from becoming ill, and be vigilant but not panicked.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PT. Vale Indonesia Tbk launched the CDE-DIRA (Community Development and Empowerment-Development of Independent Rural Areas) initiative as a form of CSR implementation in 2018-2023 via multi-stakeholder cooperation between PT. Vale Indonesia, government, and society. An MOU was signed between PT. Vale Indonesia, the Ministry of Villages, the South Sulawesi Provincial Government, and the East Luwu Regency Government to assist the execution of the DIRA program. The Memorandum of Understanding was signed at the Ministry of Villages' Office in Jakarta. Regarding the implementation of the Program Community Development and Empowerment, PT. Vale signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Cooperation Agreement with the Directorate General of Rural Area Development, Ministry of Villages, Development of

Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (DDRT), the Office of Community and Village Empowerment of South Sulawesi Province, and the East Luwu Regency Government. According to PT Vale's President Director and CEO, the synergy will emerge as a result of new regulations, particularly the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) Decree No. 1824 concerning Guidelines for Community Development and Empowerment and the Village Law, which directs all elements of the public and private sectors to work together and synergistically in community development.

At the Ministry of Villages DDRT Building in Jakarta, PT Vale President Director Nico Kanter, PT Vale Vice President Director Bernardus Irmanto, and PT Vale Communications and External Affairs Director Gunawardana Vinyaman, DDRT Village Ministry Secretary General Anwar Sanusi, South Sulawesi Governor Nurdin Abdullah, and East Luwu Regent Thorig Husler signed the document. In the PT Vale empowerment area in East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi, a Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation Agreement was signed to coordinate programs and activities aimed at achieving community welfare. The scope of cooperation includes community and rural development, implementation of the Community Development and Empowerment Program (CDE) and the Independent Rural Area Development Program (IRAD), fostering and strengthening the capacity of government institutions at the village and sub-district levels, and fostering and strengthening the capacity of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IAD). The signing of the document was carried out by President Director of PT. Vale Nico Kanter, Vice President Director of PT. Vale Bernardus Irmanto and Director of Communications and External Affairs of PT. Vale Gunawardana Vinyaman, Secretary General of the Ministry of Villages DDRT Anwar Sanusi, Governor of South Sulawesi H.M. Nurdin Abdullah and the Regent of East Luwu M. Thorig Husler at the Ministry of Villages DDRT Building, Jakarta on November 18, 2018.

The Memorandum of Understanding and Cooperation Agreement was signed in order to coordinate programs and activities aimed at achieving community welfare in PT. Vale's empowerment region in East Luwu Regency, South Sulawesi. The development and empowerment of communities and rural areas, the implementation of the Community Development and Empowerment Program (CDE) and the Independent Rural Area Development Program (IRAD), the fostering and strengthening of government institutions at the village and sub-district levels, and the fostering and strengthening of the Intergovernmental Village Development and Capacity Building for Village-Owned and Joint Village-Owned Enterprises Since the Deputy Governor of the Southern Province started the IRAD Program on May 3, 2019, it has gone through various phases, including preparation, planning, execution, and monitoring. The District Coordination Team for Community Development and Empowerment (DCT CDECa), subdistrict head, Village Head, Inter-Village Cooperation Agency (IVCA), Secretariat of the CDE Team, and regional assistants are all engaged at each step.

As a means of putting the IRAD Program's motto or tagline, "Synergy to Build Regions," into action in order to achieve the program's goals, which include accelerating and improving service quality, economic development, and/or empowering rural communities through a participatory approach that incorporates various policies, plans, programs, and the activities of stakeholders in the designated arrears. Based on the potential of their respective resources, the IRAD program has formed 10 rural areas spread across 38 villages and sub-districts in four sub-districts, including: (1) Tourism Areas, which include the villages of Sorowako, Nickel, Nuha, and Magani; (2) Agro-tourism Areas, which include the villages of Wasuponda, Ledu-Ledu, Tabarano, and Balambano; (3) The area for livestock husbandry and non-timber forest product processing includes the villages of Kawata, Parumpanai and Matano (4) Integrated Agricultural Areas include Mahalona, Buanging, Libut Mandiri, Tole, and Kalosi Villages; (5) Pepper Plantation and Industrial Areas include Loeha, Ranteanging, Bantilang, Tokalimbo, and Masiku Villages; (6) Trade and Industrial Areas include Wawondula, Langkea Raya, Asuli, Baruga, and Lioka Villages; and (7) Livestock and Supporting Areas include Matompi, Timampu and Pekaloe Villages; (8) Service areas and urban areas include Puncak Indah, Baruga and Malili villages; (9) Coastal areas and processed marine products include Pasi-Pasi, Harapan, Wewangriu and Balantang Villages; and (10) Agricultural, plantation and livestock areas include Laskap and Pongkeru Villages.

Companies are increasingly expected to attempt to repair or avoid environmental deterioration, as well as to protect the health and safety of their workers, customers, and all members of the communities in which they operate [45]. Various initiatives have been developed as a reference for the IRAD Program using the Master Plan for Community Development and Empowerment (MPCDE) and the Rural Area Development Plan (RADP). Various program activities that have been planned have begun to be implemented in each area based on resource potential as alternative programs for rural area development in 2018, while in 2019 various program activities that have been planned have begun to be implemented in each area based on resource potential as alternative programs for rural area development through IVD (Inter-Village Deliberation). Capacity building programs for IRAD actors such as the District Secretariat Team, which has now been renamed the Program Secretariat Team, IVCA, and Program Facilitators have been launched in each region, followed by sectoral programs such as Organic Agriculture, Fisheries and Marine Affairs, Tourism, Agrotourism, Integrated Agriculture, Integrated Livestock, and public spatial planning in each region.

In terms of capacity building/institutional, economic, socio-cultural, environmental, and an integrated network of facilities and infrastructure, the program of activities planned in 2018 was partly executed in 2019. All of these projects, however, are at an early stage (phase I) when PT receives the FUR (Fund Usage Report). Vale then submits the PUF II (Plan for Use of Funds Phase II) to PT. Vale then performs phase II payment if all criteria have been fulfilled as a program cycle. Although the advantages, let alone the result, of this program have yet to be assessed, the output of each action can. Although some of these projects continue to get follow-up inquiries from different parties about the replica research activities, assistance and license from the government of East Luwu Regency/Sulawesi Province and PT. Vale itself, For example, permits from the Regent of East Luwu for activities related to environmental issues, permits from the Regent of East Luwu for programs/activities that intersect with blood government programs, and issues of land purchase or land lease that are not covered by PT Vale's own internal policies.

Companies that want to accomplish CSR goals and gain moral or social legitimacy in order to become good citizens must use appropriate CSR governance processes and provide measurable social and environmental benefits [46] As a result, a good

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corporate governance strategy may assist CSR initiatives by encouraging sound business practices that satisfy the expectations of all interested parties in terms of responsibility, openness, and disclosure [47]. Fortunately, various parties contributed to the implementation of the IRAD activity program, including not only PT. Vale, but also the regional government of East Luwu, the government of South Sulawesi Province, and in this case, the Provincial Community and Village Empowerment (CVE) Service. The Provincial CVE Service is committed to continuing to contribute to facilitating the RADP Workshop as a reference for planning future activity programs and further improvement training. Aliksa, KNK, and COMMIT, as well as the assistants, will constantly work together to develop and execute linked activity plans (organic, SME and institutional).

CONCLUSION

PT Vale Indonesia's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) program is well-thought-out and comprehensive, including all areas of social, economic, cultural, environmental, and tourist development, as well as education. In ten regions, the Rural Area Development Program (RADP) is implementing corporate social responsibility in an institutionalized way. Its goal is to empower the community around the firm via programs and productive economic business activities in groups, working with three consultants, each of whom is ALIKSA, COMMIT, and KNK. Although not all company operations go well, they may substantially enhance their well-being.

Through productive economic efforts, PT Vale Indonesia's CSR has been able to improve the community's income and welfare, as anticipated by the beneficiaries. This is because individuals who are offered business advice, help, and support are already running a side company, while people who work in groups are less developed due to a lack of active mentorship.

The researchers suggest that PT Vale continue to be developed and enhanced in a sustainable way based on the findings of research on the application of CSR to promote the welfare of the community surrounding the business. Economic businesses that are productive must be researched and sharpened in order to improve their capital and equipment, as well as get ongoing and consistent marketing assistance. It is anticipated that as corporate social responsibility is better implemented, the empowerment and welfare of the community around the business would improve in the future. It is essential to define and clarify the recruiting and target criteria for the beneficiaries in order to achieve this goal. It will need coordination and cooperation with the Social Service, which has dealt with 22 different kinds of People with Social Welfare Problems (PSWP) from the outset.

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