

EFEKTIVITAS KINERJA TIM FASILITASI DALAM PENGAWASAN TANGGUNG JAWAB SOSIAL DAN LINGKUNGAN PERUSAHAAN DI KABUPATEN BULELENG

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk pengawasan Tim Fasilitasi Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Lingkungan Perusahaan (TJSLP) terhadap perusahaan di Kabupaten Buleleng serta efektivitas pengawasan tersebut berdasarkan Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Buleleng Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Tanggung Jawab Sosial dan Perusahaan (TJSLP). Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian hukum empiris dengan sifat deskriptif. Data diperoleh melalui studi dokumen dan wawancara kepada Informan dan Responden dengan *purposive sampling*, kemudian dianalisis secara deskriptif kualitatif menggunakan teori sistem hukum Lawrence M. Friedman yang membagi efektivitas menjadi 3 unsur utama, teori perlindungan hukum Hadjon, dan pedoman tanggung jawab sosial ISO 26000. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pengawasan Tim Fasilitasi TJSLP masih didominasi oleh pengawasan administratif, yaitu melalui pendataan, pelaporan, koordinasi, dan sosialisasi, sedangkan pengawasan lapangan belum terlaksana secara optimal. Dari perspektif perlindungan hukum, pengawasan lebih mencerminkan upaya preventif daripada represif karena sanksi administratif belum diterapkan secara efektif. Mekanisme penyusunan menu prioritas dan penetapan bidang sasaran TJSLP telah selaras dengan prinsip-prinsip ISO 26000, khususnya pada bagian *stakeholder engagement* serta *community involvement and development*, namun implementasi yang dilaksanakan masih memerlukan penguatan pada aspek transparansi, akuntabilitas, monitoring, dan evaluasi. Berdasarkan teori sistem hukum yang dikemukakan oleh Lawrence M. Friedman, efektivitas pengawasan TJSLP di Kabupaten Buleleng masih belum sepenuhnya tercapai, karena masih terdapat kendala dan hambatan pada aspek struktur hukum, substansi hukum, dan budaya hukum. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan penguatan kelembagaan Tim Fasilitasi, penyempurnaan mekanisme teknis pengawasan serta pelaporan yang dilakukan oleh perusahaan, serta peningkatan kesadaran hukum perusahaan agar pelaksanaan TJSLP dapat berjalan lebih efektif sesuai dengan ketujuh bidang sasaran dan selaras dengan tujuan pembangunan daerah.

Kata-kata kunci: TJSLP, Tim Fasilitasi, Pengawasan, Efektivitas Hukum, ISO 26000.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE FACILITATION TEAM'S OVERSIGHT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSIBILITY IN BULELENG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the forms of oversight exercised by the Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility Facilitation Team (CRS) over companies in Buleleng Regency, as well as the effectiveness of such oversight based on Buleleng Regency Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2017 on Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSR). This study is an empirical legal study of a descriptive nature. Data were collected through document analysis and interviews with informants and respondents using purposive sampling, and were then analyzed using qualitative descriptive methods based on Lawrence M. Friedman's legal system theory, which divides effectiveness into three main elements, Hadjon's legal protection theory, and the ISO 26000 guidelines on social responsibility. The results indicate that the oversight conducted by the CSR Facilitation Team remains dominated by administrative oversight, specifically through data collection, reporting, coordination, and outreach, while on-site oversight has not been optimally implemented. From a legal protection perspective, oversight reflects preventive rather than repressive measures, as administrative sanctions have not been effectively enforced. The mechanisms for developing priority menus and determining CSR target areas are aligned with the principles of ISO 26000, particularly in the areas of stakeholder engagement and community involvement and development; however, implementation still requires strengthening in the areas of transparency, accountability, monitoring, and evaluation. Based on the legal systems theory proposed by Lawrence M. Friedman, the effectiveness of CSR oversight in Buleleng Regency has not yet been fully achieved, as there are still constraints and obstacles in the areas of legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Facilitation Team, refine the technical mechanisms for oversight and reporting carried out by companies, and enhance companies' legal awareness so that the implementation of CSR can proceed more effectively in accordance with the seven target areas and in alignment with regional development goals.

Keywords: Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility (CSR), Facilitation Team, Oversight, Legal Effectiveness, ISO 26000.