

Comparative Study of SDG 17 Implementation: A Case Analysis of PT. Pertamina and Tata Group

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Abstract. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17 emphasizes the importance of partnerships to achieve sustainable development, by involving collaboration between the government, private sector, and the community. This study compares two large companies, PT Pertamina and Tata Group, in implementing SDG 17 through partnership strategies and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programs. This study uses a qualitative approach method with case studies. PT Pertamina focuses on empowering local communities and preserving the environment, while Tata Group emphasizes strengthening international relations and social sustainability. This study analyzes the impact of the approaches adopted by both companies on the achievement of SDG 17, by highlighting the successes and challenges faced. The results show that both companies make significant contributions to SDG 17, albeit with different focuses, both in local and global contexts. The role of cross-sector partnerships, involving a wide range of stakeholders, is key in achieving broader and sustainable sustainability goals.

Keywords: PT. Pertamina, Tata Group, SDG, Implementation.

INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17 promulgated by the United Nations emphasizes the importance of strengthening partnerships to achieve sustainable development. This goal highlights that to address complex global challenges, collaboration is needed between different sectors—government, the private sector, and civil society. Major issues such as environmental sustainability, social justice, and economic prosperity can be addressed with strong partnerships. In this case, companies play a key role, as they have the resources, influence, and capacity to drive big, positive change.

The study focused on two major companies, PT Pertamina, an Indonesian state-owned energy company, and Tata Group, a multinational conglomerate from India. Both companies have integrated sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) principles in their operations, in line with SDG 17, through the development of partnerships and collaboration frameworks. Pertamina, with a focus on environmental preservation and community empowerment, and the Tata Group, which is committed to rural empowerment and social welfare, provided concrete examples of how the company can contribute to achieving global sustainability goals.

This study aims to explore and analyze the impact of the strategies implemented by the two companies on the achievement of SDG 17. This research will look at various CSR initiatives, funding mechanisms, and partnerships that have been established by each company in an effort to achieve sustainable development goals. Through in-depth comparisons, this research will discuss the impact of different approaches taken by each company, focusing on environmental aspects, community empowerment, and economic inclusion. The study will also show how important cross-sector partnerships are as key to achieving sustainable development, as well as how large companies can play a central role in achieving them.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative method with a case study approach to analyze the implementation of SDG 17 by PT Pertamina and Tata Group. The main sources of data come from annual reports, sustainability reports, scientific articles, and information from the official websites of both companies. The data were analyzed using content study techniques to identify key themes in related documents, as well as comparative techniques to compare the strategies and implementations of the two companies within the framework of SDG 17. The research process begins with the collection of relevant data, such as the annual and sustainability reports of both companies, as well as supporting articles discussing their collaboration and CSR programs. The collected data is then grouped into four main categories: partnerships and collaborations, CSR programs, funding, and challenges faced. Content analysis was carried out by highlighting keywords such as "partnership," "CSR," and "sustainability," while comparisons were conducted to identify similarities and differences in the approach of each company. The results of the analysis were used to conclude the contribution of the two companies to SDG 17, highlighting their role in establishing cross-sector collaboration and the resulting sustainability impact. In addition, the study also identifies opportunities and challenges faced by Pertamina and the Tata Group, providing relevant insights for the development of more effective collaboration strategies in the future.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

COMPARISON OF STRATEGIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG 17

In the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17, partnerships to achieve goals, there are various ways carried out by PT. Pertamina and Tata Group. The most common strategies to achieve these targets are funding and collaboration. In this study, both subjects applied the same thing, but some differences were found, especially in the focus of each corporation. PT. Pertamina is more *bottom-up* because it focuses on national development such as local community empowerment and collaboration with national stakeholders to address social and environmental challenges. Meanwhile, the Tata Group is oriented towards global supply chains, operational efficiency, and international collaboration with a technology-based approach and transparency that makes it *top-down*.

In the context of focusing on partnerships, PT. Pertamina collaborates a lot with local communities and the government in the context of the environment, such as holding waste management programs. In addition, PT. Pertamina also strongly emphasizes local empowerment to create direct social impact, such as encouraging people to manage waste for additional income. This resulted in challenges faced by PT. Pertamina is synonymous with operational aspects and climate risk management, which requires collaboration between sectors but is still nationally oriented.

On the other hand, the Tata Group has a broad collaborative approach with various *international stakeholders*, such as customers, suppliers, and vendors, to build a transparent and sustainable supply chain. The Tata Group focuses on strengthening business relationships through technology, satisfaction surveys, and a code of ethics that demonstrates global supply chain governance. This has an impact on technology and innovation to maintain sustainability as a key challenge faced by the Tata Group.

The next difference lies in the main strategies used by both subjects. PT. Pertamina uses *a community empowerment-based approach* in the process of achieving SDG 17. This is manifested from the running of community counseling, the provision of facilities, and the focus on DEI (Diversity, Equity, Inclusion) at the local level. The strategy is still oriented towards the national context with challenges such as biodiversity conservation, occupational accidents, and the management of social aspects around the operating area.

Tata Group's main strategy focuses on a supply chain integration-based approach by connecting customers and suppliers in a transparent system through technologies such as Vendor 360 and *invoice discounting platforms*, where in order to achieve the success of this strategy, Tata Group needs to build more strategic and structured collaborations through customer and supplier satisfaction surveys to improve long-term relationships.

PT. Pertamina translates SDG 17 into a form of collaboration with local communities that focuses on empowerment and direct social impact creation, where climate and social challenges that require collaboration with domestic stakeholders are emphasized. Meanwhile, Tata Group interprets SDG 17 as sustainable management of business relationships and governance and reflects the scale of global operations.

Both companies, Pertamina and Tata Group, demonstrate a strong commitment to SDG 17 through a partnership approach that focuses on environmental and social sustainability. Pertamina, with a focus on conservation and

empowerment of the local economy through MSMEs, has a great impact on ecological sustainability and poverty reduction. On the other hand, Tata Group implements a partnership strategy that focuses more on health and social empowerment, which has a major impact in reducing poverty and improving the quality of life. However, the significant difference lies in the scale and geographic focus of the two. Pertamina focuses more on natural resource management and environmental conservation in Indonesia, while Tata Group focuses more on social programs that have a direct impact on rural communities in India. In this case, Corporate Sustainability Theory shows that companies that are able to integrate social and environmental goals in their business strategies will be more successful in achieving long-term sustainability (Elkington, 1997).

In this study, the authors use several key points as a comparison, such as cooperation and collaboration, CSR programs, funding and financial support, as well as the challenges faced by each subject in their participation in implementing SDG 17. Here is a table listing the comparison points.

TABLE 1. Comparison of SDG 17 Implementation

	PT. Pertamina	Tata Group
Partnerships and Collaborations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biodiversity conservation • Fostering MSMEs to become go-global 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening partnership for success • Private sector participation
CSR Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Waste management programs • Carbon Project Collaboration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Rural Maternal and New born Child Health • Livelihood
Funding and Financial Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental Social Responsibility Program (TJSL) • Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting sustainable CSR initiatives viz., Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha
Challenge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macroeconomic uncertainty • Management of DEI aspects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition to clean energy • Challenges of diversity and inclusion

In the context of partnerships and collaborations, PT Pertamina prioritizes local-based collaborations and is oriented towards environmental conservation and economic empowerment. One concrete example is biodiversity conservation carried out in collaboration with the Natural Resources Conservation Agency (BKSDA) and third parties for land restoration. The MSME development program to become "go-global" also reflects a direct contribution to SDG 17 through strengthening the capacity of local business partners to be able to compete globally. On the other hand, the Tata Group is more prominent in encouraging private sector participation in partnerships for sustainability. This approach places the Tata Group as a driver of collaboration involving various parties, both from the public and private sectors, to create a broader and deeper impact. This strategy reflects a global vision that is consistent with Tata Group's role as one of the world's major conglomerates.

Pertamina's CSR program focuses more on environmental issues, such as waste management and carbon project collaboration that supports the clean energy transition. This initiative not only reduces negative impacts on the environment but also demonstrates the company's commitment to environmental sustainability in Indonesia. Instead, Tata Group targets social issues through programs that focus on maternal and child health and livelihood development of rural communities. By strengthening maternal health services and creating economic opportunities in rural areas, the Tata Group not only supports people's well-being but also empowers communities for a more sustainable future.

Pertamina runs the Environmental Social Responsibility Program (TJSL) and the Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK), which aim to support the development of MSMEs in Indonesia. This approach demonstrates direct involvement in increasing local economic capacity while contributing to the reduction of economic disparities. Meanwhile, Tata Group is focusing on funding sustainability initiatives in various regions in

India, such as Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha. This program reflects Tata Group's commitment to regional development with a region-based strategic approach.

Pertamina faces major challenges in facing macroeconomic uncertainty and managing aspects of diversity, equity, and inclusion (DEI). These two issues affect the company's ability to maintain program sustainability, especially in the midst of rapid global change. In contrast, the Tata Group faces challenges related to the transition to clean energy and diversity in the workplace. As a company on a global scale, the challenge of diversity and inclusion is important to ensure that everyone within the company feels empowered and valued.

THE IMPACT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY ON SDG 17 GOALS

PT Pertamina's strategy, which focuses on partnerships with authorities such as BKSDA and the Environment Agency for the implementation of biodiversity conservation, has a positive impact on SDG 17 goals, especially in strengthening cross-sector partnerships for environmental sustainability. By involving the government and conservation agencies, Pertamina plays a role in maintaining and preserving biodiversity in areas affected by its operational activities. Land restoration projects involving third parties also demonstrate Pertamina's contribution in restoring ecosystems, which supports the goal of sustainable natural resource management.

Economic empowerment programs, such as the Micro and Small Business Funding (PUMK) and the Environmental Social Responsibility Program (TJSL) run by Pertamina, play an important role in reducing poverty and increasing local economic resilience. The positive impact on SDG 17 can be seen in the strengthening of the local economic sector which directly increases the income of the community around the operational area. The program supports the achievement of SDG 17, which promotes inclusive partnerships and economic sustainability that can reduce social inequality.

The Carbon Project Collaboration initiative run by Pertamina to reduce carbon emissions has a significant impact in supporting global emission reduction. Cooperation with third parties in this project demonstrates how partnerships between the public and private sectors can address environmental challenges more effectively. The impact on SDG 17 is seen in the reduction of carbon footprint in line with global efforts to address climate change.

Tata Group has made a great social impact through its Strengthening Rural Maternal and Newborn Child Health program, which directly contributes to improving the quality of life of mothers and children in rural areas. Through partnerships with the health sector and local governments, Tata Group plays a role in poverty reduction by improving access to better health services, especially in areas that previously lacked health facilities. The program directly supports SDG 17 by strengthening collaboration between the private and public sectors to improve people's health and well-being.

The Livelihood Program run by Tata Group aims to improve the livelihoods of rural communities by providing skills training, market access, and economic empowerment. The impact can be seen in increased family income and better economic resilience in areas that were previously vulnerable to poverty. The programme supports SDG 17 goals by integrating the private sector into social and economic empowerment efforts, strengthening partnerships between the Tata Group and local governments in poverty alleviation efforts.

The Tata Group also demonstrated its impact on SDG 17 by supporting sustainable CSR in regions such as Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Odisha. The program focuses on long-term sustainability, which includes not only the empowerment of local communities, but also the more responsible management of natural resources. By engaging various stakeholders, the Tata Group is optimizing the potential for broader partnerships in achieving social and environmental sustainability in India.

Both companies show significant impacts on SDG 17, but with different focuses. Pertamina focuses more on biodiversity management and local economic empowerment through CSR programs related to environmental management and poverty reduction. This impact is seen in land conservation and restoration efforts involving partnerships with authorities and third parties. On the other hand, Tata Group prioritizes social empowerment through maternal and child health programs and improving the livelihoods of rural communities, which has a direct impact on reducing poverty and social inequality.

These two companies prove that cross-sectoral partnerships—both between the private sector, government, and non-governmental organizations—are key to achieving SDG 17. Tata Group emphasizes more on global partnerships for social empowerment, while Pertamina focuses more on local partnerships for environmental and

economic sustainability. While there are differences in focus areas, they have a significant impact in achieving sustainability goals and sustainable international and local partnerships. Overall, the two companies demonstrated how effective partnerships can drive the achievement of SDG 17 through deep and sustainable collaboration, with impacts reflected in natural resource management, economic empowerment, and improving people's quality of life.

CONCLUSION

This comparative study reveals the distinctive strategies of PT Pertamina and Tata Group in implementing SDG 17, focusing on local and global contexts, respectively. PT Pertamina prioritizes biodiversity conservation and local economic empowerment, demonstrated through initiatives like the Micro and Small Business Funding Program (PUMK) and Environmental Social Responsibility Program (TJSL). These programs have directly contributed to reducing poverty and improving income levels for communities near its operational areas while addressing climate risks through partnerships with conservation agencies such as BKSDA.

Conversely, Tata Group focuses on social empowerment and sustainable supply chain governance. Programs like the Rural Maternal and Newborn Child Health initiative and Livelihood Program have significantly impacted rural poverty reduction and enhanced health services. By leveraging technologies such as Vendor 360, Tata Group also strengthens global supply chain partnerships, addressing challenges in transparency and operational efficiency.

Both companies exemplify the importance of cross-sector partnerships in achieving sustainable development. Pertamina's collaborations with national stakeholders demonstrate the potential of localized efforts to drive ecological and social improvements. Meanwhile, Tata Group's engagement with international stakeholders highlights the role of global collaboration in fostering social and economic development.

These findings illustrate that businesses can achieve meaningful contributions to SDG 17 by aligning their strategies with their operational contexts. PT Pertamina and Tata Group have successfully balanced economic growth, environmental stewardship, and social equity, offering scalable models for other corporations aiming to drive sustainable development.

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