

## Conference Paper

# Building a Green Industry Based on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Reports of State-Owned Banks

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**ORCID ID****Abstract.**

To achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia, effort needs to be made by state-owned banks. This study aims to determine the extent to which state-owned banks can support the SDG based on disclosed state-owned banks' annual sustainability reports. The research aims to identify, within the reports, 17 indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) between 2018 and 2021. The study's results show that state-owned banks have expressed support for the Sustainable Development Goals even though the 17 indicators have not been fully met.

**Keywords:** Banking, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Green Banking

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## 1. Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is a successful agenda that successfully ratified at the annual meeting of the United Nations (UN) in September 2015. 193 heads approved it of state including Indonesia. It aims to free the world from poverty, hunger and disease and improve sustainable economic welfare, the social life of the community, maintain the quality of the environment, life, and development that ensures justice as stated in the 17 goals and 169 targets that have been mutually agreed upon (1).

The 17 goals are divided into 4 pillars: social development, which includes goals without poverty and hunger, a healthy and prosperous life, quality education, and gender equality. The second pillar is economic development covering the goals of clean and affordable energy, decent work and economic growth, industrial infrastructure innovation, and reducing inequality. The third pillar, environmental development, includes clean water and proper sanitation, sustainable cities and settlements, responsible production and consumption, climate change management, ocean and land ecosystems.

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The fourth pillar is legal development and governance, covering peace, justice, and strong institutions.

To support this goal, all parties need to cooperate reasonably. The parties include the Financial Services Authority as the regulator of financial institutions. These parties must issue a phase II sustainable roadmap with the implementation of an ecosystem with priorities for developing a green taxonomy, implementing environmental, social, and governance aspects, developing entire programs, product innovation, and sustainable financial services and a national campaign for sustainable finance (2). Various economic developments that are not environmentally friendly indirectly encourage financial institutions, especially banks to start supporting environmentally friendly business activities. Not only in Indonesia, but also in other countries related to environmental friendliness has become an issue that must be resolved together, BRICS or an acronym from Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa assists the New Development Bank to support sustainable development (3). In addition, the terms green economy, green growth, or sustainable development cannot be separated because they are interrelated and integrated (4). Meanwhile, to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on green finance diversification, several public sector policy initiatives are needed such as promoting market transparency and governance, developing capacity and policies, and promoting partnerships between third parties or the private sector and the public (5).

Banking in Indonesia is no exception, with issues related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) development goals, one of which is the use of a term known as green banking. Green Banking is an effort that banks can make to make the industry grow green, where this concept has the potential to be mutually beneficial for the banking world, industry, and the economy (6). Green Banking exists to preserve the environment and maintain economic growth and can be a safe business potential for banks and the environment (7). Thus, Green Banking is directly related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In Indonesia, all state-owned banks during the period 2015, 2016, and 2017 have implemented and disclosed green banking in their annual and/or sustainability reports and reported variously because there are no guidelines or technical instructions related to green banking reporting (8). Whereas in 2017, 2018 and 2019 state-owned banks continued and implemented green banking practices, even in 2019 the implementation of green banking has been carried out 100% from the green product, green operational, green customer, and green policy indicators (9).

In contrast to green banking, which has been implemented even up to 100% in 2019, many banks have not consistently disclosed sustainable reporting in full, so

the disclosure of indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has not been disclosed. It can be seen well even though from 12 banking units, four state-owned banks have the highest average indicator disclosure (10). Meanwhile, during the 2017 – 2019 period, the bank disclosed a sustainability report based on the GRI for the financial services sector, which contributes to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets (11).

Following POJK No. 51/POJK.03/2017, every financial service institution is required to make a sustainability report separate from the annual report and announce to the public, including economic, financial, social, and environmental performance, including BUMN Bank (12). This study aims to determine the extent to which banks support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as disclosed in the sustainability report for the last 4 years, namely 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 and the object of the research is limited to state-owned banks, namely Bank BRI. , Bank Mandiri, Bank BNI and Bank BTN.

## 2. Method

The method in this study uses a descriptive study by identifying the support of state-owned banks for 17 indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2018-2021 period. Data analysis is carried out by evaluating state-owned banks' annual reports and sustainability reports concerning 17 indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (13). These are summarized into four pillars, namely social development pillars, economic development pillars, development pillars environment, and pillars of legal development and governance. The first stage is carried out by collecting the publication of annual reports and sustainability reports of state-owned banks for the last 4 years. The second stage is identifying state-owned banks that contribute to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. The third stage is to process data from the annual and state-owned bank sustainability reports.

This research is classified as applied research, namely research that aims to solve practical life problems (14). The solution means that the results of this research can be used as a basis for evaluation for banks, especially banks that are the object of this research, whether they have been effective in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Measurement (data quantification) is carried out using a dichotomous scale. A value of 1 will be given if there is reporting of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and a

value of 0 if there is no reporting of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (9) using the formula as following :

$$SDGs = \sum_{i=1}^n di$$

Information :

SDGs: Reporting on bank 1 SDGs indicators in year T

in : 1 (one) if reporting, 0 (zero) if not reporting

n: Expected number of SDGs indicator reports

The data collected is in the form of annual reports and sustainability reports for the period 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 from 4 state-owned banks, namely Bank BRI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BNI, and Bank BTPN. The use of reporting data for the last 4 years is expected to provide an overview of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to support a sustainable future.

### 3. Result and Discussion

State-owned banks are state-owned banks, most of which are owned by the government. Disclosure of reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) must be carried out by the government every year through sustainability reports in accordance with regulations from the financial services authority and in this regulation, state-owned banks will have a direct impact on the provisions issued by the OJK (12). State-owned banks consisting of 4 banks, namely Bank BRI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BNI and Bank BTN, consistently report sustainability reports every year and are expected to serve as examples for other financial service institutions. Based on the results of the identification, all state-owned banks contained in the sustainability report for the 2018-2021 period as follows:

Using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, it is known that in the 4-year observation period 2018-2021, BRI Bank shows an increasing trend in reporting reported by BRI Bank from the 17 indicators used. In 2018 the number of indicators reported was 15 indicators or 88.23%. In 2019 the indicators reported were 16 out of 17 indicators, increasing to 94.11% where indicator no 10, namely reducing inequality, and indicator no 14, namely marine ecosystems from the previous year were not reported to be reported. However, indicator no. 2, namely no hunger from previously reported to non-existent in the report. In 2020, the number of reports increased to 100% after only 94.11%, and in 2021 the number of reporting indicators for Sustainable Development

TABLE 1: Reporting Indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Source: (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas, 2017) (13).

No	Indikator SDGs
1	No Poverty
2	No Hunger
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life
4	Quality Education
5	Gender equality
6	Clean Water and Proper Sanitation
7	Clean and Affordable Energy
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
9	Innovation and Infrastructure Industry
10	Less Gap
11	Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements
12	Responsible Consumption and Production
13	Handling Climate Change
14	Ocean Ecosystem
15	Mainland Ecosystem
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions
17	Partnership To Achieve Goals

No	SDGs Indicators	Bank BRI									
		2018		2019		2020		2021		2018 - 2021	
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
1	No Poverty	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
2	No Hunger	1	5,88	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
4	Quality Education	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
5	Gender equality	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
6	Clean Water and Proper Sanitation	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
7	Clean and Affordable Energy	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
9	Innovation and Infrastructure Industry	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
10	Less Gap	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
11	Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
13	Handling Climate Change	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
14	Ocean Ecosystem	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
15	Mainland Ecosystem	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
17	Partnership To Achieve Goals	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
<b>Average</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>88,23</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>94,11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>95,58</b>

Source: PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, 2018(15), 2019(16), 2020(17), 2021(18)

Table 2: Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2018-2021 Bank BRI Sustainability Report.

Goals (SDGs) remained at 100%. This shows that from 2018 to 2021 (4 years), more indicators are disclosed in Bank BRI's sustainability report with an average number of indicators reported as much as 95.58%.

No	SDGs Indicators	Bank Mandiri									
		2018		2019		2020		2021		2018- 2021	
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%
1	No Poverty	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
2	No Hunger	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
4	Quality Education	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
5	Gender equality	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
6	Clean Water and Proper Sanitation	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
7	Clean and Affordable Energy	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
9	Innovation and Infrastructure Industry	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
10	Less Gap	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
11	Sustainable Cities and Human	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
12	Responsible Consumption and	1	5,88	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	2	2,94
13	Handling Climate Change	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
14	Ocean Ecosystem	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-
15	Mainland Ecosystem	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	1	5,88	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	2	2,94
17	Partnership To Achieve Goals	1	5,88	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	2	2,94
<b>Average</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>64,70</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,47</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>94,11</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>77,94</b>

Source: PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, 2018(19), 2019(20), 2020(21), 2021(22)

**Table 3:** Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2018-2021 Bank Mandiri Sustainability Report.

By using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, it is known that in the 4-year observation period 2018-2021 at Bank Mandiri, Bank Mandiri showed an increasing trend of reporting reported by Bank Mandiri from the 17 SDGs indicators used. In 2018 the number of indicators reported was 11 indicators or 64.70%. In 2019, the indicators reported were 13 indicators out of 17 indicators, increasing to 76.47% where previously indicator no 2 was without hunger. Number 6 was clean water and proper sanitation, number 7 was clean and affordable energy, number 13 was handling climate change and No. 15 terrestrial ecosystems are in the disclosure of the 2019 report after 2018 there was no reporting.

However, indicator number 12 is consumption and responsibility, number 16 is peace, justice, and strong institutions and number 17 is a partnership to achieve goals from being reported to not in the report. In 2020, the number of reports remains the same as in 2019, which is 76.47% and in 2021 the number of reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators increases to 16 indicators or 94.11%, only indicator no 14 is in the annual sustainability report published by Bank Mandiri. This shows that from 2018 to 2021 (4 years), more indicators are disclosed in Bank Mandiri's sustainability reports with an average number of indicators reported as much as 77.94%.

By using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, it is known that in the 4-year observation period 2018-2021 at Bank BNI, there is an increasing trend of reporting reported by Bank BNI from the 17 SDGs indicators used. In 2018 the number

No	SDGs Indicators	Bank BNI									
		2018		2019		2020		2021		2018 - 2021	%
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	
1	No Poverty	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
2	No Hunger	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
4	Quality Education	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
5	Gender equality	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
6	Clean Water and Proper Sanitation	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
7	Clean and Affordable Energy	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
9	Innovation and Infrastructure Industry	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	0	-	3	4,41
10	Less Gap		-	1	5,88	0	-	0	-	1	1,47
11	Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	0	-	1	5,88	0	-	0	-	1	1,47
13	Handling Climate Change	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
14	Ocean Ecosystem	0	-	1	5,88	0	-	1	5,88	2	2,94
15	Mainland Ecosystem	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0	-	1	5,88	0	-	0	-	1	1,47
17	Partnership To Achieve Goals	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
<b>Average</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>58,82</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>77,94</b>

Source: PT. Bank BNI (Persero) Tbk, 2018(23), 2019(24), 2020(25), 2021(26)

**Table 4:** Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2018-2021 Bank BNI Sustainability Report.

of indicators reported was 10 indicators or 58.82%. In 2019 the indicators reported were 17, increasing to 100% where previously indicator number 1 was without poverty, and number 6 was clean water and sanitation. In 2020, the number of reports decreased compared to 2019. It which was down by 4 indicators or by 76.47% which included point no 10, namely reducing inequality, point no 12 for responsible consumption and production, point no 14 for ocean ecosystems, point no No. 16 is peace, justice, and strong institutions and point No. 17 is a partnership to achieve goals. In 2021, the number of reporting indicators for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were the same as in 2020, even though at point no 9, namely industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and point no 14, the ocean ecosystem changes its position from previously existing to non-existent and vice versa. This shows that from 2018 to 2021 (4 years) more and more indicators are disclosed in Bank BNI's sustainability report with an average number of indicators reported as much as 77.94% even though from the 2019 period it decreased to 2020.

By using the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators, it is known that in the 4-year observation period 2018-2021 at Bank BTN, Bank BTN shows an increasing trend of reporting reported by Bank BTN from the 17 SDGs indicators used. In 2018 the number of indicators reported was nine indicators or 52.94%. In 2019 the indicators reported were 13 out of 17 indicators, increasing to 76.47% where previously indicator no 1 was without poverty, no 6 was clean water and proper sanitation, no 10 reduced

No	SDGs Indicators	BANK BTN									
		2018		2019		2020		2021		2018 - 2021	
		Σ	%	%	%	Σ	%	%	%	Σ	%
1	No Poverty	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
2	No Hunger	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
4	Quality Education	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
5	Gender equality	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
6	Clean Water and Proper Sanitation	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
7	Clean and Affordable Energy	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
9	Innovation and Infrastructure Industry	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	1	1,47
10	Less Gap	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
11	Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
12	Responsible Consumption and Production	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
13	Handling Climate Change	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	4	5,88
14	Ocean Ecosystem	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	1	1,47
15	Mainland Ecosystem	0	-	1	5,88	1	5,88	1	5,88	3	4,41
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	1	1,47
17	Partnership To Achieve Goals	0	-	0	-	0	-	1	5,88	1	1,47
<b>Average</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>52,94</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,47</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>76,47</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>76,47</b>

Source: PT. Bank BTN (Persero) Tbk, 2018(27), 2019(28), 2020(29), 2021(30)

**Table 5:** Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the 2018-2021 Bank BTN Sustainability Report.

inequality, and no 15 terrestrial ecosystems were in the reported disclosure. In 2019 after 2018, there was no reporting. In 2020, the number of reports remains the same as in 2019, which is 76.47%, and in 2021 the number of reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators will increase to 17 indicators or 100. This shows that from 2018 to 2021 (4 years) ) the more indicators disclosed in Bank BTN's sustainability report with an average number of indicators reported as much as 76.47%.

### 3.1. Presenting The Result

From the data presented above, overall state-owned banks have disclosed reports related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) using 17 existing indicators, although the trend of disclosure of reports based on these 17 indicators is up and down from 2018 – 2021. Bank BRI is a state-owned bank that has implemented Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the company's business and strategy. The evidence is by an increase every year to reach 100% in 2020 and 2021, with an average disclosure over the last 4 years of 95.58%, followed by Bank Mandiri and Bank BNI by 77.94% and finally Bank BTN by 76.47%. the disclosure of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) report provides additional value to the previous hypothesis, namely the disclosure of indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through green banking reporting. It includes green products, green operations, green customers and green policies plus disclosure of reports through indicators. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



No	SDGs Indicators	2018		2019		2020		2021		2018 - 2021	%
		Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	%	Σ	
1	No Poverty	3	4,41	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	15	5,19
2	No Hunger	3	4,41	3	4,41	4	5,88	4	5,88	14	4,84
3	Healthy and Prosperous Life	3	4,41	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	15	5,19
4	Quality Education	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	16	5,54
5	Gender equality	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	16	5,54
6	Clean Water and Proper Sanitation	2	2,94	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	14	4,84
7	Clean and Affordable Energy	3	4,41	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	15	5,19
8	Decent Work and Economic Growth	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	16	5,54
9	Innovation and Infrastructure Industry	3	4,41	3	4,41	3	4,41	3	4,41	12	4,15
10	Less Gap	1	1,47	4	5,88	3	4,41	3	4,41	11	3,81
11	Sustainable Cities and Human	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	16	5,54
12	Responsible Consumption and	3	4,41	3	4,41	2	2,94	3	4,41	11	3,81
13	Handling Climate Change	3	4,41	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	15	5,19
14	Ocean Ecosystem	0	0,00	2	2,94	1	1,47	3	4,41	6	2,08
15	Mainland Ecosystem	1	1,47	4	5,88	4	5,88	4	5,88	13	4,50
16	Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions	2	2,94	2	2,94	1	1,47	3	4,41	8	2,77
17	Partnership To Achieve Goals	2	2,94	2	2,94	2	2,94	4	5,88	10	3,46
<b>Average</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>66,17</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>86,76</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>82,35</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>92,64</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>77,16</b>

Source: (PT. Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Persero) Tbk, 2018(15), 2019(16), 2020(17), 2021(18); PT. Bank Mandiri (Persero) Tbk, 2018(19), 2019(20), 2020(21), 2021(22); PT. Bank BNI (Persero) Tbk, 2018(27), 2019(24), 2020(25), 2021(26)); PT. Bank BTN (Persero) Tbk, 2018(27), 2019(28), 2020(29), 2021(30))

**Table 6:** Reporting on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in the Sustainability Report on all state-owned banks in 2018-2021.

## 4. Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to describe the extent to which banks in this case state-owned banks support the government in achieving the goals of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. It is by considering that state-owned banks are pioneers in disclosing information related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by identifying sustainability reports for the period 2018 – 2021 at Bank BRI, Bank Mandiri, Bank BNI, and Bank BTN. The results of the study show that state-owned banks every year express support for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through sustainability reports, although the trend of each bank reporting 17 indicators of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is up and down. However, state-owned banks annually report this support along with the obstacles, challenges, and strategies faced in disclosing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators. This study, of course, has shortcomings and limitations that can be considered in the development and research in the future.

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