



REFORMULATION OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION

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Abstract

This research discusses the dynamics of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and environmental litigation in the legal framework after the enactment of the Omnibus Law. A normative juridical approach is used to examine regulatory changes, CSR implementation, supervisory challenges, and environmental dispute resolution mechanisms. The study found that the strengthening of CSR status as a legal obligation has not been fully followed by implementation standards for the entire industrial sector and weak national supervision, so there are still many gaps in its implementation. The adaptation of the environmental litigation system due to legal revisions, especially the reduction of public participation and simplification of environmental permits, weakens the position of the community in fighting for the right to a healthy and sustainable environment. Regulatory reconstruction, the establishment of supervisory authorities, improved data access, and wider community involvement in the entire licensing process are needed as concrete steps to overcome the obstacles so far. This research emphasizes that cross-stakeholder synergy and the placement of ecological justice principles in the implementation of CSR and environmental litigation are essential for the balance of economic, social and environmental development.

Keywords: corporate social responsibility, environmental law, Omnibus Law, litigation, public participation, supervision, sustainability

Introduction

The current era of national legislation policy, transformation has given rise to new dynamics related to the responsibility of corporate entities in preserving the environment. After the enactment of the Omnibus Law, various modern business practices face complex obligations to balance the interests of corporate profitability with demands for compliance with the principles of environmental sustainability. Today's society is increasingly critical of the way companies adapt to new regulations, especially regarding environmental litigation in legal cases that have a wide impact on ecosystems and public living spaces. This dynamic has consequences for corporate and community policy preferences in redesigning the principles of social responsibility within the framework of applicable law.

Globally, there is tremendous pressure from the international community for corporate entities to adopt sustainability principles in every line of operation. The governance component demands the adoption of the principles of prudence and accountability, as seen in various court decisions that demand concrete accountability for environmental damage. This pressure is reinforced by the pressure of civil society, non-governmental organizations, and local community networks fighting for collective rights to natural resources (Arifin & Darmawan, 2021). A number of studies suggest that the success of sustainability policies is closely related to the consistent implementation of risk management and information transparency by corporations (Mardikaningsih & Darmawan, 2023).

The legal reality in Indonesia is also characterized by the tendency of rapid adaptation of legal norms that are often inconsistent in their implementation, especially after the formulation of the Omnibus Law which regulates various aspects of the environment and corporate relations with ecosystems . The birth of this regulation changed the landscape of relations between companies and communities and the state, especially with the emergence of the issue of eliminating strict liability in environmental law (Mahardika, 2022). This new provision has sparked academic discussions on the extent to which environmental litigation mechanisms can be effectively implemented to ensure ecological justice and protection for affected communities.

Currently, the orientation of companies in fulfilling social responsibility is required to be more adaptive and innovative by paying attention to the social, cultural and ecological bases of local communities. This perspective encourages the emergence of critical literature that questions the consistency of the application of sustainability principles, both from the aspects of policy, management, to corporate public relations maneuvers (Rizky & Udjari, 2021). In line with this, environmental litigation forums are often at the forefront of fighting for ecological and social rights, so the role of the latest regulations is crucial in guarding the sustainability of national development.

The main problem that now arises is the inconsistency between normative regulations and practices in the field. One of the most serious problems lies in the application of corporate social responsibility principles in the realm of environmental litigation which tends to be partial and inconsistent in its implementation, as reviewed by Mardikaningsih and Darmawan (2022) who highlight the relationship between business ethics and the existence of corporate relations with external stakeholders. Another aspect that has been highlighted is the tendency of some companies to delay or limit the form of real recovery of environmental damage, especially when the legal process does not provide a firm foundation or clear enforcement mechanism (Wantu et al., 2023). As a result, environmental litigation often becomes a tug-of-war between the state, corporations and indigenous peoples.

Another thing that has become a serious concern for researchers is the weakness of the company's sustainability education and communication base in building public awareness. According to Essa and Mardikaningsih (2021), limited sustainability communication and green marketing carried out by companies are often only symbolic and not substantive, so they do not affect real community behavior related to monitoring and reporting environmental violations (Gardi et al., 2021). The process of community empowerment, as well as social innovation born at the grassroots level, requires conceptual enlightenment and stronger normative support from the government and the private sector.

In fact, a paradigm shift in sustainability governance is only possible if there is a collective commitment to strengthen the culture of legal literacy and strengthen the legal basis for the formation of organic regulations after the omnibus law is enacted (Halizah & Mardikaningsih, 2022). The lack

of coordination between law enforcement agencies, companies and communities also leaves a gap in ensuring substantive justice for victims of environmental damage and efforts to rehabilitate damaged ecosystems. Legal uncertainty and slow adaptation of new norms prolong fragmentation in the implementation of environmental litigation.

The need to review the entire spectrum of corporate social responsibility and environmental litigation arises from the gap between the principles of social justice, sustainability, and economic growth. Corporate business rationality often undermines sustainability ethics in favor of short-term interests, while legal tools often present normative formulas that have not been effectively tested at the implementation level (Mardikaningsih & Hariani, 2023).

In this realm, research questions regarding the effectiveness of laws and social norms in the new Omnibus Law framework become increasingly important to ask. Clarity on the environmental litigation system and corporate responsibility can provide a new direction for the development of sustainable governance, ensure justice for all parties, and present a legal construction that functions fairly in the midst of changing times.

It is important to realize that this problem has broad implications for social, political and economic stability, both at the local and national levels. When aspects of social responsibility are ignored by corporations, public distrust of the legal system and the state becomes inevitable (Rizky & Udjari, 2021). The level of corporate accountability determines the future of relations between companies, communities and the state within the framework of sustainable development.

The relevance of studies that raise the issue of corporate social responsibility and environmental litigation after the Omnibus Law is undeniable. Post-regulation conditions bring various legal dynamics and create a new spectrum in the relationship between corporations, the state and society. Companies must pay attention to legal developments and changing community expectations so as not to be trapped in false certainty. National legal authorities also need effective litigation mechanisms to uphold ecological justice and protect vulnerable groups from the impacts of unethical environmental management (Zega & Najicha, 2021). The gap between regulation and reality is a strong reason for the need for a systematic review based on normative juridical literature to build a framework for future environmental justice.

The emphasis on the importance of this study is reinforced by a critical analysis of how changes in legal principles through the Omnibus Law have raised new questions about the implementation of corporate social responsibility. The emergence of new regulations increasingly urges companies to develop social innovations that are solutive in responding to the crisis of public trust in corporations while at the same time fulfilling the demands for environmental restoration in a fair and proportional manner (Mardikaningsih et al., 2024).

The important questions that must be asked in the context of this study include three aspects. How are the dynamics of corporate social responsibility redefined in post-Omnibus Law policies? What are the consequences or fundamental changes in the environmental litigation mechanism due to the application of the omnibus law to companies and communities? What is the significance of the development of an environmental-public law sustainability paradigm based on accountability and social participation after the enactment of the omnibus law? The brief problem formulations for the three questions are: Redefinition of Corporate Social Responsibility, Transformation of Environmental Litigation, Accountability and Participation Paradigm.

Through this research, it is targeted to find a comprehensive elaboration of the dynamics of corporate social responsibility in the new regulation, as well as to unravel the consequences of environmental litigation for companies and their impact on society and ecosystems. Another goal is to identify the urgency of building a more accountable and participatory legal paradigm so that companies are more responsive in realizing social justice and ecosystem rehabilitation after the new regulation. The practical implications of the results of this study are expected to provide valuable contributions to the development of environmental law and the design of modern corporate environmental protection policies in the future.

Method

In this research, a normative juridical qualitative literature study approach is used as the main foundation to examine aspects of corporate social responsibility and environmental litigation after the implementation of the Omnibus Law. Qualitative literature study is a method that focuses on reviewing secondary sources in the form of books, scientific journals, legal

documents, and relevant publications. Referring to Creswell (2016), qualitative studies utilize in-depth interpretation of text-based data to gain a comprehensive understanding of socio-legal reality by exploring the various perspectives and interpretations that emerge from the available data. This method allows researchers to analyze the development of rules, court decisions, and normative practices of companies within a broad social framework that is relevant to current conditions.

The normative juridical qualitative approach emphasizes the legal-logical interpretation of regulatory dynamics, normative texts, as well as the analysis of court decisions in relation to environmental litigation and corporate social responsibility (Da Costa et al., 2022). This method also adopts the principle of document analysis as described by Bowen (2009), where the process of collecting and critically reading literature sources is carried out systematically. Thus, the research is able to present a weighty elaboration and synthesis of recent research and relevant legal documents, resulting in findings that are credible and worthy of reference in the development of legal science and public policy in the field of environmental sustainability.

Result and Discussion

Redefining Corporate Social Responsibility

Juridical analysis of corporate social responsibility after the enactment of the Omnibus Law shows a paradigm shift in the pattern of implementing corporate obligations towards society and the environment. This change was triggered by the adjustment of a number of rules in the fields of environment, business, and social protection contained in Law Number 11 of 2020. Law Number 11 of 2020 on Job Creation (hereinafter referred to as the Job Creation Law). This agreement is an important milestone in Indonesia's legislative history, as the Job Creation Law summarizes various regulatory changes aimed at improving the business and investment climate in the country. The Job Creation Law contains a number of changes in various sectors, including provisions related to labor, business licensing, and various other aspects relevant to economic growth and job creation. By passing the Job Creation Law, the Government hopes to create a more efficient legal framework that supports sustainable economic growth in Indonesia (Anggono, 2020). In the Indonesian legal system, this

transformation has the consequence that corporations can no longer rely solely on a philanthropic approach, but must comply with legal norms that are now more standardized and legally measurable (Zega & Najicha, 2021). The new provisions that emerge require every company to integrate social responsibility in all lines of business while being accountable for all activities that have an impact on the environment.

The new dynamics are responded variably at the implementation level. On the one hand, the elimination or modification of the principle of strict liability in the environmental realm according to Mahardika (2022) brings a dilemma regarding the certainty of corporate law enforcement. On the other hand, the adjustment of norms in the Omnibus Law also requires companies to develop targeted social programs with indicators, evaluation, and regulation-based reporting. This requires harmonization of social justice values and corporate policies so that they are not only financially oriented, but also based on strong juridical considerations (Mardikaningsih & Darmawan, 2023).

The judicial approach, according to Soekanto and Mamuji quoted from Suganda (2022), is a series of legal research conducted by examining heirloom materials or secondary data as basic material to be researched through tracing the regulations and literature relevant to the problem under study. The normative juridical approach highlights that the importance of corporate prudence in running a business is increasingly mandatory in the form of compliance, transparency, and legal innovation that is relevant to today's needs. The implementation of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a mandatory instrument, no longer optional, where every company is faced with legal pressure to bring real social and environmental benefits (Rizky & Udjari, 2021). Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a promise and commitment of companies in the business world to contribute to efforts to create sustainable economic development by taking into account corporate social responsibility and emphasizing on the balance of social, economic and environmental aspects where the company is located. In this framework, CSR provisions turn into an integral part of the legal system, the implementation of which can be prosecuted in a litigation forum if there are violations or omissions that cause environmental damage. One of the critical points in legal analysis is the monitoring and enforcement of formulated social responsibility

policies. There is a great need to ensure that CSR programs are not limited to formal documents, but are integrated into the company's risk management system and meet the dynamic development of environmental law.

In this context, environmental law enforcement, known as environmental law enforcement or in Dutch terms as *handhaving van milieurecht*, is an important instrument to ensure compliance and effectiveness of CSR implementation within the framework of environmental law (Pulungan, 2022). Research by Mardikaningsih and Darmawan (2023) confirms that strengthening the principles of sustainability and transparent reporting must be supported by a monitoring system that can be legally tested, so that explicit accountability can be sought when violations occur.

As a result of this regulatory transformation, there is a correlation between corporate social responsibility and environmental litigation mechanisms run by the state and society. This is made clear through the involvement of the judiciary in assessing the validity of CSR practices, through formal and material testing of the fulfillment of corporate legal obligations. The legal process now allows communities, NGOs, and state institutions to file a lawsuit and hold corporations accountable if they are proven to have ignored social and environmental provisions in business operations.

The newly emerging juridical literature after the Omnibus Law emphasizes the need for a proactive role of the state in ensuring the sustainability of environmental law as an integral part of the protection of human rights and ecological justice. The enforcement of corporate social responsibility, according to Halizah and Mardikaningsih (2022), must be seen as strengthening the social and legal legitimacy of corporations in the eyes of the public. It is no longer enough if it is only oriented towards administrative compliance, but must produce positive changes that can be tested for effectiveness through legal arguments.

To deepen the analysis, a legal hermeneutics approach is used to interpret articles related to CSR and environmental litigation. In its application, it is not uncommon for debates to occur regarding the interpretation of legal provisions that are multi-interpretive, so that critical analysis and precision are needed in assessing each case in the field

(Mahardika, 2022; Wantu et al., 2023). Strengthening the doctrine of legal certainty is intended to avoid the practice of corporate impunity, which often seeks loopholes from the vagueness or looseness of post-Omnibus Law norms.

Research by Rizky and Udjari (2021) highlights the fact that there are still disparities in the implementation of social responsibility, both between industrial sectors and between regions. This is motivated by the ownership structure, foreign capital, and the large involvement of civil society in the environmental litigation process. These factors demand the formulation of secondary regulations that bridge the void of substantial norms, while strengthening the argumentation of the legal legitimacy of CSR in business practice.

The new direction in the juridical discussion focuses on creating a progressive environmental law ecosystem by considering the rights of the community and the capacity of companies to bring social innovation. Regulatory transformation requires strengthening reporting instruments, administrative sanctions, and environmental harm remediation mechanisms that are applied simultaneously. Hariani and Mardikaningsih (2024) state that successful policies must be able to integrate the dimensions of participation and accountability to avoid corporate moral hazard and violations of human rights norms.

Given this complexity, the design of corporate social responsibility becomes an arena for contestation of various interests bound by formal legal provisions and the pressure of social expectations. The strengthening effect of the Omnibus Law in the hierarchy of legislation forces significant changes in corporate governance and the application of the precautionary principle in business strategy.

An in-depth analysis of various litigation cases after the Omnibus Law shows that the judicial system is still in the stage of adjusting to the new norms. Environmental court decisions have a pattern that shows the beginning of consistency in enforcing accountability, but on the other hand there are still gaps in the issue of imposing sanctions and implementing effective and equitable decisions. Many legal practitioners and academics underline the importance of progressive legal breakthroughs to provide real protection for parties affected by corporate behavior.

Beyond that, in actual practice on the ground, coordination between law enforcement agencies determines the success or failure of harmonization between formal regulations and ecological sustainability goals. The capacity of human resources, modernization of legal tools, and synergy between the state, society, and the business sector must be continuously improved. The orientation of the application of the precautionary principle becomes very central amid the global trend of applying the principles of Environment Social Governance (ESG) in business.

The application of the juridical-normative literature approach opens up comprehensive insights into how changes in norms have impacted on aspects of corporate social responsibility. Measures to strengthen the monitoring system for CSR implementation are relevant to ensure that this policy is not merely symbolic, but provides a concrete improvement effect for the affected community and environment.

Through literature-based critical studies and juridical analysis, an understanding of the redefinition of corporate social responsibility enriches the scientific repertoire of environmental and business law. In addition to strengthening theoretical knowledge, the results of this discussion are expected to provide applicative references for policy makers and stakeholders who are serious about building a fairer future for environmental law and social governance.

In the national legal framework, corporate social responsibility (CSR) has gained a strong juridical footing as stipulated in Law No. 40/2007 on Limited Liability Companies, specifically Article 74. This provision confirms that corporations that operate businesses in sectors that intersect with the utilization or management of natural resources are required to carry out CSR activities. CSR is no longer seen as a voluntary act, but has turned into a legal obligation that must be fulfilled by every relevant corporate entity. Further affirmation is then included in Government Regulation No. 47 of 2012 which states that social and environmental responsibility is inherent as part of corporate duties, applicable both in the internal and external scope of the company. According to Hediger, CSR is an action program in which companies do not only focus on making profits, but also play a role in improving the welfare of society (Octavianto et al., 2023). In this case, every CSR program carried out must be oriented towards environmental sustainability, community empowerment, and the fulfillment of aspects of social justice in real terms.

The Job Creation Law uses the Omnibus Law concept, which is a form of simplifying regulations by revising and repealing several laws at once. This concept is a solution to the problems that arise because there are often overlapping regulations and the phenomenon of over-regulation (Putra, 2020). After the enactment of the Omnibus Law (Job Creation Law), there have been fundamental changes regarding the supervision mechanism and implementation of CSR. Although the existence of CSR is still guaranteed, there are new nuances in terms of regulation, where the supervision system has been modified, and the provision of administrative sanctions has shifted. CSR implementation is no longer entirely based on the existing mechanism, which has led to a lack of uniformity in implementation standards across industry sectors. Critics and policy observers highlight the absence of a national institution with exclusive authority to monitor and evaluate CSR implementation across the region. This has led to a disparity between the legal reality on paper and the practice on the ground, where companies often manage CSR more as an administrative formality than as a substantive effort to build social justice and sustainability.

Regarding environmental litigation, post-Omnibus Law legal reforms have direct implications for governance and environmental dispute resolution mechanisms. Revisions to several provisions in Law No. 32/2009 on Environmental Protection and Management have impacted a number of strategic aspects. Simplification of the licensing system, such as the incorporation of environmental permits into the business licensing process, has relatively improved procedural efficiency, but on the other hand has raised concerns about the potential for neglecting the precautionary principle and the involvement of affected communities. Changes in EIA preparation procedures have reduced the space for public participation in the environmental decision-making process. This condition makes the community's position when dealing with environmental pollution or damage issues tend to be less strong than before.

Under the applicable provisions, communities still have room to demand environmental justice through several legal channels. Civil lawsuits on the basis of unlawful acts can be filed to demand compensation or environmental restoration. There are administrative lawsuit procedures for those who object to the decisions of authoritative officials, as well as criminal channels to take action against perpetrators of environmental pollution or

destruction more strictly. The effectiveness of the litigation route is strongly influenced by the quality of legal instruments, access to information, and transparency in the decision-making process.

At the level of scientific and practical discourse, a number of academics and legal practitioners emphasize the need to reconfigure CSR regulations to have a firmer structure, clear implementation standards, and a measurable evaluation system. It is also necessary to strengthen environmental litigation mechanisms, especially in expanding public access to legal justice and realizing transparency in the process of assessing and preparing EIA documents. These steps are believed to be able to bring the national environmental protection system to a more equitable, adaptive, and responsive direction to the shifting needs of society and the dynamics of global business.

Transformation of Environmental Litigation

After the implementation of the Omnibus Law, the environmental litigation framework in Indonesia has experienced a fundamental shift from a juridical perspective. Revisions to a number of environmental law provisions are considered to bring new nuances to the governance of environmental disputes both procedurally and substantively. One of the most prominent aspects is the simplification of the licensing system, where environmental permits are merged into an integrated business licensing system. The implication of this regulation has an impact on the acceleration of administrative processes, but raises questions about the effectiveness of substantive supervision of potential environmental pollution and damage carried out by business actors (Wantu et al., 2023). In this context, environmental disputes often arise due to government decisions regarding investment projects, such as the construction of highways or waste plants. Therefore, environmental security management needs to be supported by effective administrative procedures (Jurgilewicz et al., 2020).

The decline of public participation in the environmental impact assessment (EIA) process marks one of the main problems. The public now has limited space to provide input or conduct direct supervision at the pre-project stage and during the implementation of business activities. In environmental participation theory as developed by the importance of social accountability in governance, community involvement is crucial so

that the development process remains socially and ecologically controlled (Halizah & Mardikaningsih, 2022). Without this crucial role, the potential for systemic violations and environmental degradation is higher.

The new provisions also regulate the mechanism of environmental lawsuits through civil, administrative, and criminal channels are still accommodated in the national legal framework. However, there is a tendency to weaken the position of the community in efforts to sue acts of pollution by corporations. This is due to various factors, including the assumption that the absence of proportional standards of proof often makes it easy for business actors to shift responsibility. Zega and Najicha (2021) highlight that reducing the level of strict liability has the potential to expand the space for legal negotiations without providing certainty of protection for affected communities.

The convergence between changes in normative rules through the Omnibus Law and implementation in the field has created a gap in the environmental justice system. The process of proving a direct link between business activities and environmental damage is becoming increasingly difficult, especially in cases of contaminant pollution with long-term impacts and multi-party incidents. Various studies indicate that the success of an environmental lawsuit is highly dependent on the quality of legal tools, the courage of expert witnesses, and the clarity of the evidence collection and testing system (Mahardika, 2022).

The pressure on law enforcement agencies is increasing due to public demands for real environmental restoration. It is not uncommon to find cases where the litigation process runs very slowly, while environmental damage continues without optimal remediation efforts. In some findings, judicial institutions are still faced with weak investigative capacity and limited resources, so that enforcement mechanisms experience serious obstacles in providing a deterrent effect for business actors (Wantu et al., 2023).

The precautionary principle, which is actually the main reference in handling environmental cases, is sometimes reduced by short-term economic interests. Mardikaningsih and Darmawan (2023) emphasized the urgent need to internalize the principles of sustainability and ecological justice into the environmental justice system. This is a central element to avoid economic bias in the decision-making process that can be fatal to environmental sustainability and the welfare of local communities.

There is no denying the importance of inter-agency synergies between environmental oversight authorities, courts, and civil society organizations to ensure that environmental litigation is transparent, fair, and adaptive to community dynamics. Transparency of environmental data and access to legal documents is urgent to avoid the practice of information concealment, which has been a major complaint of environmental advocacy groups (Hariani & Mardikaningsih, 2024). Many experiences show that the difficulty of the community to access data and evidence often hampers the journey of cases to the realm of law enforcement.

The transformation of environmental litigation also demands updates to the education and capacity building of investigators and prosecutors in the application of contemporary environmental law. In various cases, the capabilities of law enforcement human resources are required to not only understand formal legalistic aspects, but also mastery of technical and scientific issues regarding ecological damage. A multidisciplinary approach is essential for the quality of assessment and decision-making in environmental cases to be accountable before the law and science (Halizah & Mardikaningsih, 2022).

In addition to procedural and capacity challenges, there is also a need for a stronger post-decision monitoring framework. Court decisions that order environmental restoration or rehabilitation must be implemented with intensive supervision, both by civil society, the government, and internally by the company itself. Substantive monitoring and evaluation after the verdict is a measure of the success of environmental protection in the national litigation system (Wantu et al., 2023).

The deepening of environmental litigation problems after the Omnibus Law opens space for debate about the direction of environmental law reform in the future. Demands for transparency, capacity building, and procedural and substantive justice are priorities that cannot be set aside if we want to maintain environmental integrity and balance the relationship between the state, business and civil society. Strengthening cross-sector synergies and improving legal structures are the main homework to support environmental justice that is resilient, responsive and fair to all stakeholders.

Accountability and Participation Paradigm

The paradigm of accountability and participation has become increasingly crucial in the practice of corporate social responsibility (CSR) as well as in the governance of environmental litigation following regulatory changes through the Omnibus Law. Accountability is the obligation of the trustee (board/agent) to provide accountability, present, report, and disclose all activities and activities for which it is responsible to the trustee (community/principal) who has the right and authority to hold it accountable (Coryanata, 2012). Accountability is no longer understood solely as an administrative obligation to report CSR activities, but as an ongoing process that requires openness, transparency, and corporate responsibility to all stakeholders, both internal and external. The implementation of accountability requires companies to not only fulfill legal requirements, but also integrate the principles of social justice and environmental sustainability into all business processes and strategic decision making (Tamvada, 2020).

The paradigm of participation of all stakeholders together with another paradigm, namely "community empowerment" has become a kind of trigger for the emergence of a passion to formalize participation in all aspects of development in technical processes and administrative procedures of development that are constitutionally legal, including in terms of spatial planning or other efforts to improve the quality of settlements (Salam, 2010).

The participation paradigm is now the main foundation in strengthening environmental governance and corporate social responsibility practices. The active involvement of communities and affected groups is needed at all stages, from planning to monitoring and evaluation of CSR programs and the implementation of environment-based projects. Public involvement not only enriches perspectives in formulating policies, but also prevents bias and conflicts of interest between companies and surrounding communities. The presence of community voices encourages companies to really pay attention to the needs and aspirations of stakeholders, including vulnerable groups that are often overlooked. Thus, public participation becomes the main driving force for the realization of more equitable social and environmental sustainability.

However, after the passing of the Omnibus Law, the structure of formal community participation has been restricted, especially in vital processes such as the preparation of EIA documents and environmental licensing. In fact, EIA is an important instrument in sustainable development because it has a function as a means of strategic decision making at the project level (Lestari & Sitabuan, 2022).

Protection of community participation in voicing public interests to defend environmental interests in Indonesia must get attention because the reality that still often occurs in the field is the lack of legal protection for environmental activists and the public when expressing opinions or rejecting a project that is being carried out by both the government and the private sector (Afinnas et al., 2022). In fact, public participation acts as a vital oversight mechanism in environmental protection and law enforcement, particularly against actions that damage the environment. Integrating community input, as mandated by Article 26 of UUPPLH, prevents weak enforcement due to lack of public oversight. Without community involvement, environmental licensing can become an exclusive prerogative of the government, leading to potential administrative, civil, or criminal liability.

The simplification of administrative procedures, which the government expects to speed up investment, has had the effect of shrinking formal access for communities to interact and exercise control over company policies. In the midst of this limitation, there is a demand to open new and more innovative participation spaces, both through informal channels such as community forums, social media, and inter-agency cooperation with civil society organizations.

The community can still oversee transparency, advocate, and carry out social control functions over CSR programs and corporate environmental activities. Participation that takes place through informal or collaborative channels is a powerful alternative amid the lack of formal participation mechanisms. Such practices have been proven to strengthen environmental advocacy networks, improve ecological literacy at the grassroots level, and educate people to be able to voice their rights constructively. Public engagement innovation is also a proving ground for companies to establish harmonious relations through open dialog and responsiveness to actual issues in their operational areas.

Inclusive public participation plays a major role in preventing the practice of "greenwashing" or false environmental reporting, while ensuring the effectiveness of CSR program implementation. Through broad involvement, communities are not just administrative appendages, but true partners in the sustainable development process. The legitimacy and trust of the community in the company is strengthened when business decisions are made openly and can be accounted to the public. Transparency is a basic principle of the company's reporting mechanism, disclosed reporting, it is hoped that every activity carried out will certainly be reported in the facts that exist and not hidden in the report (Afifah et al., 2021). Transparency in CSR implementation and reporting makes companies more acceptable and trustworthy, and minimizes social resistance that has the potential to create horizontal conflict (Yan & Zhang, 2019).

Furthermore, in the field of environmental litigation, public participation has a strategic role in strengthening law enforcement efforts. Public involvement in gathering information, preparing evidence, and putting social and political pressure on environmental violators makes the litigation process more transparent and in favor of the common interest. Strong participation increases the chances of realizing environmental justice, because the legal process does not only refer to formal administrative interests, but also asserts the public's right to a healthy and sustainable environment (Narang & Oktavian, 2022). Thus, strengthening the participation paradigm will continue to be a strategic agenda in encouraging the creation of democratic environmental governance with integrity.

The paradigm of accountability and participation ultimately becomes an important indicator in measuring the success of CSR programs and the quality of environmental protection. Companies that are able to demonstrate high accountability and facilitate broad participation will more easily gain social legitimacy, maintain good relations with stakeholders, and contribute significantly to sustainability. Amidst the challenges of decreasing formal participation space due to regulatory changes, strengthening this paradigm can still be optimized through data transparency, participatory dialogue, cross-sector collaboration, and innovation in public engagement mechanisms.

Therefore, the paradigm of accountability and participation is not only an ethical and juridical necessity, but is the main foundation for building CSR practices and environmental litigation that are adaptive, transparent and equitable.

Conclusion

A comprehensive discussion of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and environmental litigation after the Omnibus Law shows that regulatory changes have a major impact on the structure of CSR implementation and supervision as well as environmental dispute mechanisms. The affirmation of CSR as a legal obligation has been clearly stated, but its implementation still faces challenges of implementation standards and weak national supervision. Reforms to environmental litigation mechanisms have also brought changes in access to public participation, lawsuit settlement procedures, and the position of communities in environmental recovery efforts. The gap between legal normativity and practical reality is still a major obstacle, so synergy and institutional strengthening are absolutely necessary to ensure social and environmental protection goes hand in hand with development interests.

Changing CSR governance and environmental litigation are putting new pressures on corporations, regulators and communities to adapt to the latest legal framework that demands transparency, accountability and sustainability in every business activity. Weak standards and oversight pose a risk that CSR implementation is merely administrative and does not fully impact community welfare and environmental sustainability. On the other hand, reduced public participation and evidentiary challenges in the litigation process indicate the need for policy reorganization, science-based litigation facilities, and increased public access to environmental justice.

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