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IMPLEMENTING IFRS S2 IN INDONESIA'S ENERGY SECTOR:

ASSESS AND PREPARE FOR REPORTING ON CLIMATE

Narasumber:

Host:



Elvia R. Shauki, Ph.D, CA
Kepala Pusat Kajian ESG
EIRC - PPA FEB UI



Fanny Abdul Aziz
Manager of ESG
PT PLN (Persero)



Jalal
Chairperson of Advisory Board
Social Investment Indonesia



Peggy Arnolia
Senior Consultant
Social Investment Indonesia

Jumat, 7 Maret 2025

15.00 - 17.00 WIB



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ASSESS AND PREPARE FOR REPORTING ON CLIMATE

JUMAT, 7 MARET 2025 | 15.00 - 17.00 WIB

SIRD #75 | Social Investment Indonesia

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Resensi Buku: **UNSTAINABLE** by Matthew Archer

Host: **Peggy Arnolia**
Senior Consultant
Social Investment Indonesia

Jumat, 7 Maret 2025
15.00 - 17.00 WIB

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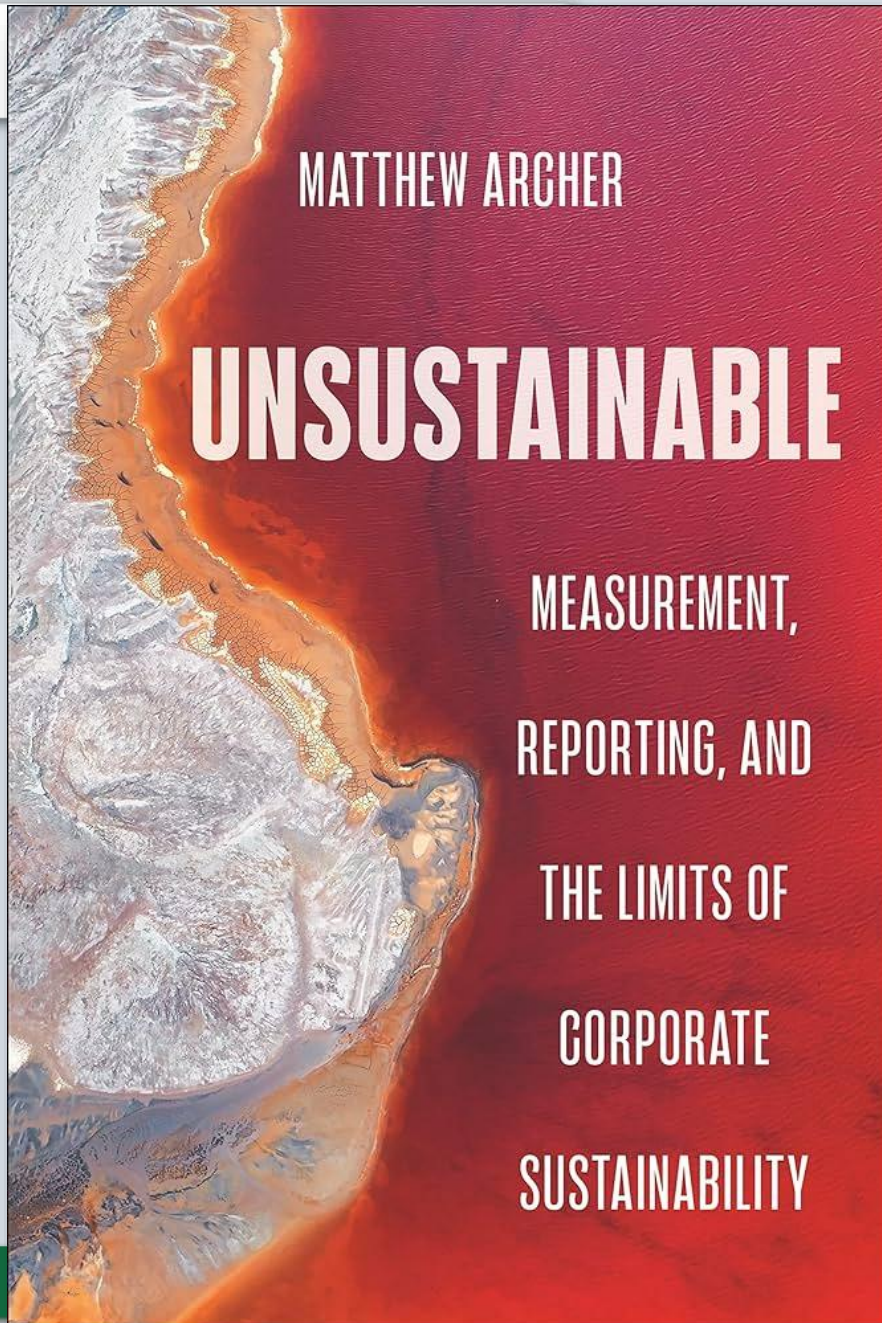


Bagaimana Perusahaan Dapat Mewujudkan Keberlanjutan Hakiki?

Belajar dari Kritik Matthew Archer atas Moda Neoliberal “Keberlanjutan Perusahaan”

Jalal
Disampaikan sebagai pemantik diskusi dalam SIRD #75
“Implementing IFRS S2 in Indonesia’s Energy Sector:
Assess and Prepare for Reporting on Climate”
Jakarta, 7 Maret 2025

Keterangan Buku



- Judul Buku: **Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability**
- Penulis: Matthew Archer
- Penerbit dan Tahun Terbit: New York University Press, 2024
- Jumlah Halaman: 242 + viii
- *“This book examines the growing preoccupation with sustainability metrics, indicators, and data across distinct but related contexts. Based on extensive ethnographic research among people responsible for designing and implementing corporate sustainability projects in different contexts, it identifies the discourse around defining, measuring, and reporting sustainability impacts as a key feature of contemporary sustainability. And it also shows how this focus on measurement is a key impediment to the kinds of political action necessary to effectively mitigate and prepare for the inevitable impacts of the Earth’s changing climate.”*
- Dapat dibeli melalui <https://opentrolley.co.id/book/9781479822003/unsustainable> dengan harga Rp2,7 juta (*hardcover*) atau Rp 920.000 (*paperback*).

Tentang Penulis

Matthew Archer

I am an interdisciplinary environmental social scientist interested in the intersection of technology and sustainability, especially in the context of global supply chain governance. Most recently, this has involved research on metal and mineral supply chains, with a focus on traceability and digitization, building on my previous work studying sustainability standards as a technology of governance in global agricultural supply chains, ESG integration in investment practices, and the way corporate sustainability managers think about their impacts. My book, [*Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability*](#), was published by NYU Press in February 2024, and I have published in journals like *Surveillance and Society*, *Critique of Anthropology*, *Political Geography*, *Internet Policy Review*, and *Environment and Planning E: Nature and Space*.

Prior to working at UM, I taught at the University of York (UK) and Copenhagen Business School. I have a PhD in environmental studies from Yale University, an MSc in environmental economics from the LSE, and BAs in international studies and Chinese from the University of Mississippi. I am co-editor-in-chief of [*Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment*](#), which is the journal of the American Anthropological Association's Culture and Agriculture section.



Karya Lain Penulis

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Article

E Nature and Space

EPA, *Nature and Space* 2024, Vol. 3(4) 463-476
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DOI: 10.1177/26149146211014405
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How to govern a sustainable supply chain: Standards, standardizers, and the political ecology of (in)advertence

Matthew Archer
Copenhagen Business School, Denmark

Abstract
There is an ambivalence within political ecology about whether the unequal power relations that emerge from many development projects are intended or unintended. This ambivalence is a result of an empirical focus on the effects of these programs on target communities, as opposed to an empirical focus on the people who are responsible for developing those programs. Drawing on qualitative fieldwork among people tasked with designing, promoting, and enforcing sustainability standards in global agricultural supply chains, I argue that the empowerment of multinational corporations and well-funded environmental NGOs that characterizes market-oriented sustainability programs is, in fact, intentional. This intention reflects the belief among sustainability professionals that the interaction of western scientific expertise with the dynamics of “the market” is the most effective way to promote sustainability in global supply chains, and to generate global sustainability in a more general sense. Concepts like “stakeholder engagement” and a commitment to flexibility and accommodation in the development and adoption of social and environmental standards are examples of what I call *euphemistic sustainability*, which shifts critical attention away from a balance of power that is increasingly tilted toward private interests, even as that imbalance remains an intended outcome of non-state market-driven governance systems like ostensibly voluntary sustainability standards.

Keywords
Sustainability, standards, governance, stakeholders, political ecology, intentionality

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The ethics of ESG
Sustainable finance and the emergence of the market as an ethical subject

Matthew Archer

Abstract: Sustainable finance is generally understood as the integration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into the investment process. Based on participant observation of sustainable finance and impact investing conferences between 2015 and 2020, and a series of interviews with the sustainability team and several portfolio managers at a large European bank in 2018 and 2019, I show how the compulsion to define and measure sustainability indicators reflects the emergence of the market itself as an ethical subject, one that is capable of making the most efficient, and thus the most ethical, decisions. This has implications for ethical intersubjectivity in sustainability more broadly. I situate this claim alongside recent work in anthropology and geography on the translation of social and environmental values into financial values, as well as on work in the anthropology of ethics and its intersection with the anthropology of finance.

Keywords: data, ESG, ethics, finance, intersubjectivity, markets, sustainability

I was sitting next to Mr. Guo at dinner in the private dining room of a swanky hotel in Beijing. The dinner was hosted by the organizers of a small, invitation-only workshop on impact investing that was designed to bring together academics and practitioners. There were a dozen other people at the table, including well-known management and finance professors from Europe, the United States, and China; a handful of graduate students and junior scholars (like me); and a few impact investors, all of whom were there to learn more about impact investing and, of course, to network. Among the practitioners, Mr. Guo was by far the most successful. After

selling a popular internet venture and “making more money than [he] knew what to do with,” he had lived a life of luxury, collecting expensive cars and houses and taking lavish holidays in places like Bali and the Swiss Alps.

A half-empty pack of expensive *Hongtashan* cigarettes sat on top of two cell phones, a new iPhone and a new Huawei, which were on the floor under his chair. When the waitress came to take our order, Mr. Guo glanced over at the foreign conference organizer, who was still studying the menu, unsure of what to order or how much. Without hesitating, he turned to the waitress and began rattling off a long list of dishes

Focus—Journal of Global and Historical Anthropology 93 (2022): 18–31
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doi:10.1177/01462022221101402

CHAPTER 1

Introduction: Global Afterlives of Extraction

Filipe Calvão, Asanda Bryson and Matthew Archer

Abstract
This volume of *International Development Policy* brings together post-extractivist imaginaries, diverse and ever-evolving forms of resistance and contestation, and a growing recognition of the paradox of “green” extractivism. Despite the pervasive narrative that more rather than less mining is necessary to achieve decarbonisation, there is now growing recognition that the current model of economic development based on fossil fuels and resource extraction is not sustainable in the long term. The introduction to this volume acknowledges the complex and ongoing legacies of extraction and the urgent need to move beyond extractive models of development and towards alternative pathways that prioritise social justice, environmental sustainability, democratic governance, and the well-being of both human and non-human beings.

1 Introduction

Debates around resource extraction, capitalism and development are situated within broader discussions about the relationship between economic growth and socio-environmental sustainability. On the one hand, proponents of the familiar developmentalist approach argue that extraction is a necessary precondition for socio-economic development and poverty reduction, and could be carried out in a socially and environmentally responsible manner. Recently, the mining industry adopted this narrative to position itself, which it has done successfully, at the centre of discussions around green transitions and sustainable futures, arguing persuasively that *more* rather than *less* mining is necessary to achieve decarbonisation goals while maintaining economic growth. Critics of extractivism, on the other hand, argue that environmental degradation, social inequality and human rights abuses are an inevitable consequence of resource extraction and perpetuate a system of accumulation that prioritises profits over people and the planet. Attempts to improve the purported “sustainability” of mining operations, it is argued, are little more than “greenwashing.”

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Theme Issue Article

Economy and Space

EPA, *Economy and Space* 2024, Vol. 3(4) 463-476
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DOI: 10.1177/26149146211014405
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Governing through ESG and the green spirit of asset manager capitalism

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Abstract
The outside influence of asset managers raises important questions about the relationship between fund managers and the companies in which they are invested, with recent theorists of asset manager capitalism suggesting an emergent disinterest in the performance of individual firms among large asset managers. Investors’ growing focus on environmental, social, and governance (ESG) data in financial decisions offers one window into this relationship. Drawing on interviews with the ESG team and a group of portfolio managers at a large European bank, I argue that ESG analysis is seen as valuable not because of some unique social, environmental, or even financial benefits, but because it helps asset managers more effectively govern the companies in which they are invested by objectifying and depoliticising their interventions in the governance of invested companies. This contributes to emerging theories of asset manager capitalism by calling attention to the strategies asset managers develop to exercise control over invested companies.

Keywords
Sustainability, ESG, asset manager capitalism, governance

Introduction
In early 2022, BlackRock Chairman and CEO Larry Fink published an open letter describing his firm’s renewed commitment to accounting for invested companies’ decarbonisation efforts. Environmental, social, and governance—or ESG—issues, he contended, were increasingly important determinants of capital allocation. As if responding to the charges of “weakness” that are now bludgeoned at asset managers and other financial institutions that have adopted even the most basic forms of ESG analysis (Financial Times, 2022), Fink insisted that BlackRock is focused on sustainability “not because we are environmentalists, but because we are capitalists and fiduciaries

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ANTIPODE

Sustaining Decarbonisation: Energy Storage, Green Extractivism, and the Future of Mining

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Abstract: Within the context of the so-called green energy transition, the mining industry has successfully repositioned itself as a facilitator of, rather than an impediment to, a sustainable future. Underlying the success of this claim is a discourse of sustainability that, on the one hand, equates sustainability with decarbonisation and, on the other hand, insists that the rapid expansion of renewable energy generation and storage infrastructures is the only viable way to decarbonise. Reflecting specifically on the mining industry’s increasingly central role within this discourse, this article identifies three key modalities of decarbonisation, each of which involves energy storage as an important component: decarbonisation through mining; decarbonisation of mining; and decarbonisation of mines themselves. Analysing these modalities through the emergent literature on the political ecology of storage, which highlights both the spatial and temporal elements of storage infrastructures, we argue that the reinforcement and expansion of green extractivist logics is driven, in part, by the idea that extractivism can and will unlock new spaces and temporalities of decarbonisation through the installation and expansion of energy storage infrastructures. Consequently, energy storage in mining decarbonisation is not only a form of accumulation, but a condition of possibility for sustaining and generating new forms of capitalist extraction.

Keywords: decarbonisation, energy storage, green extractivism, mining, sustainability

Introduction
“Together, we are mining more sustainably.” In a crowded room of mining industry representatives, gathered in Aizopua for the “Electric Mine 2023”, the biggest meeting dedicated to electrifying mining operations, the Caterpillar Inc. group president Denise Johnson summed up the spirit of the conference in the opening keynote speech. For the next few days, the biggest mining companies in the world, along with a coterie of electric battery manufacturers and energy providers, presented their visions for decarbonisation and sustainable mining. For a BHP representative who spoke later that day, the “mining industry needs to be at the forefront of tackling the climate challenge”. Rio Tinto, in turn, presented its

Antipode Vol. 54 No. 4 © 2024 (DOI: 10.1177/0043986224131111)
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Komentar Pakar

"Deftly shows how expanding quantification practices around corporate sustainability are serving to perpetuate rather than seriously challenge the role of corporations in causing climate change." – **Marina Welker**, Cornell University

"Engagingly written and featuring an impressive breadth of research, *Unsustainable* offers a critical ethnography of corporate sustainability practices, challenging businesses (and the rest of us) to reckon with what we mean by 'sustainability' and how we think we can measure and manage it." – **Andrew Orta**, Author of *Making Global MBAs: The Culture of Business and the Business of Culture*.

"Blows open the disguises of sustainability discourse and corporate sustainability metrics, taking readers on an important journey to demonstrate the ways that politics of sustainability matters. In a world of climate crises, the marketization of sustainability and the outsized influence of corporations in everyday life, ecosystems, and the planet itself, *Unsustainable* is a necessary book and a tool to help confront systems that perpetuate the problems." – **Farhana Sultana**, Syracuse University



Tautan:

<https://www.amazon.com/Unsustainable-Measurement-Reporting-Corporate-Sustainability/dp/1479822019>

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THE DATA FIX

The Data Fix with Dr. Mél Hogan

Unsustainable, with Matthew Archer

Ep. 35 • Monday, April 8, 2024

Listen to my conversation with Matthew Archer, author of *Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability*. In his beautifully written book, Matthew makes a case for being highly skeptical of corporate sustainability initiatives, especially as they've become increasingly grounded in metrics of all kinds that measure just and exactly what the companies themselves determine to be worthy of measuring. Framing sustainability as a technical issue has been and continues to be a failure, and so we ask: what it might mean to take this criticism seriously? Recorded Feb 2, 2024. Released Apr 8, 2024.

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Matthew Archer, "Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability" (NYU Press, 2024)

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DeepSummary

In this episode, host Robin Steiner interviews Matthew Archer about his new book 'Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability'. Archer discusses his findings from five years of research among sustainability professionals in the US and Europe, exploring how the focus on metrics and reporting allows companies to frame sustainability as a technical issue while obscuring their actual environmental impact.

Tautan: <https://deepcast.fm/episode/matthew-archer-unsustainable-measurement-reporting-and-the-limits-of-corporate-sustainability-nyu-press-2024>

IMPLEMENTING IFRS S2 IN INDONESIA'S ENERGY SECTOR

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Podcast Episode

Matthew Archer, "Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability" (NYU Press, 2024)

New Books in Critical Theory

Aug 16, 2024 • 37 min 3 sec

Episode Description

In recent years, companies have felt the pressure to be transparent about their environmental impact. Large documents containing summaries of yearly emissions rates, carbon output, and utilized resources are shared on companies' social media pages, websites, and employee briefings in a bid for public confidence in corporate responsibility.

And yet, Matthew Archer argues, these metrics are often just hollow symbols. *Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability* (New York University Press, 2024) contends with the world of big banks and multinational corporations, where sustainability begins and ends with measuring and reporting. Drawing on five years of

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English

Tautan: <https://open.spotify.com/episode/OEAUxc8uF7UomLy12lwTjV>

Resensi Buku *Unsustainable*

Sustainability and Climate Change > Vol. 17, No. 3

Book Review | **NO ACCESS** | Published Online: 25 June 2024



Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability

Authors: [Makena Lung](#) and [Abigail Malmud](#) | [AUTHORS INFO & AFFILIATIONS](#)

Publication: Sustainability and Climate Change • <https://doi.org/10.1089/scc.2024.0088>

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Book Review

Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability

Makena Lung and Abigail Malmud



In *Unsustainable: Measurement, Reporting, and the Limits of Corporate Sustainability*, social scientist Matthew Archer examines the value of sustainability metrics, indicators, and data in mitigating and preparing for the impacts of climate change. Beginning with the argument “you can’t manage what you can’t measure,” Archer acknowledges that the hegemonic corporate sustainability strategy is based on quantitative data driven by key metrics and indicators (Archer, 2024, p. 4). The aim of the sustainability reporting, the aim of which is to efficiently and favorably disperse environmental impacts, supported by the neoliberal assumption that markets will solve the impending consequences of climate change.

Archer’s book represents a timely critique of corporate reporting strategies driven by capitalism and the constant push toward growth. Archer argues the sole fixation on measurement and reporting fails to hold corporations accountable for their actions. Ultimately, using these sustainability metrics does not support adaptation to a rapidly changing climate. In noting how society, the environment, and the economy are assessed through quantitative data, Archer demonstrates how corporate approaches to sustainability remain based on “extraction, disposition, and domination” (Archer, 2024, p. 18). This leaves limited space for pluralized, innovative

methods to challenge profit-driven corporations that contradict sustainable practices. By providing readers with a dialectical analysis of the discourse around sustainable measurements and reporting, Archer considers the impact of quantitative data, its consequences, and opportunities for improvement.

Archer utilizes ethnographic research among sustainability professionals to reveal the common practices of neoliberal sustainability. By engaging his extensive personal and professional network, Archer asks numerous informants to reveal their outlook on corporate sustainability. This focus begins in chapter one, as informants are asked to define sustainability. It is immediately evident that the sustainability professionals lack a solid response. The disparate answers demonstrate a clear ambiguity around the meaning, which Archer argues allows strategic corporate framing to present profit-seeking activities as sustainable. The trouble with a flexible, indeterminate definition of sustainability is it becomes aligned with corporations’ specific interests that “buoy the status quo” (Archer, 2024, p. 44). Even with the wide range of responses, Archer recognizes how the informants’ commensurate social, environmental, and economic factors to align with existing capitalist structures. This realization provides his basis for the claim that data-driven approaches to

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MARY ANN LIEBERT, INC. • Vol. 17 No. 3 • June 2024 • DOI: 10.1089/scc.2024.0088

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ALREADY A SUBSCRIBER? SIGN IN AS AN INDIVIDUAL OR VIA YOUR INSTITUTION

1. Keberlanjutan Korporasi Utamanya Soal Legitimasi, Bukan Perubahan

- Banyak perusahaan menggunakan keberlanjutan sebagai strategi pemasaran, bukan sebagai upaya perubahan nyata.

2. Pengukuran dan Pelaporan adalah Mekanisme Kontrol Pasar

- Keberlanjutan di dunia bisnis lebih berfokus pada indikator kuantitatif yang sesuai dengan logika Kapitalisme.

3. Peran Perusahaan sebagai 'Penyelamat'

- Keberlanjutan diposisikan sebagai tanggung jawab perusahaan, tetapi pada saat yang sama tetap beroperasi pada sistem ekonomi kapitalistik yang merusak.

Pengantar: Konsep Dasar Keberlanjutan Korporasi

“On the surface, the idea that sustainability solutions should be “data driven” and “evidence based” seems unproblematic, as do calls for greater transparency, traceability, and accountability in global supply chains and financial networks. Yet the perverse “seductions” of this kind of quantified approach to sustainability, as the anthropologist Sally Engle Merry has shown us, are myriad.” [hal. 6]

Bab 1: *The Meaning of Sustainability*

“The meaning of sustainability matters. Meanings are not objective, immutable descriptions of some external reality but are inherently social, political, and ethical. The power to define sustainability corresponds to the power to define who or what is sustainable, which corresponds in turn to the power to determine who has access to and control over the increasingly vast amounts of human, natural, and financial resources that are being mobilized to promote, support, and achieve “global sustainability.” [hal. 37]

- 1. Keberlanjutan Korporasi sebagai Illusi Transformasi**
 - Banyak perusahaan mendefinisikan keberlanjutan sebagai keseimbangan antara *people, planet, profit*, tetapi ini sering kali hanya kosmetik.
- 2. Keberlanjutan sebagai “Proses Berkelanjutan”**
 - Perusahaan mengklaim bahwa keberlanjutan adalah perjalanan tanpa akhir, memungkinkan mereka untuk terus menunda tindakan konkret.
- 3. Data dan Metrik Menggantikan Aksi Nyata**
 - Fokus utama perusahaan kebanyakan adalah pada pelaporan dan indikator keberlanjutan, bukan pada perubahan nyata dalam model bisnis mereka.
- 4. Komodifikasi Keberlanjutan**
 - Keberlanjutan telah menjadi produk yang dapat dijual, digunakan untuk menarik investor dan pelanggan tanpa perlu mengubah praktik bisnis secara fundamental.

Bab 2: *Measuring Sustainability*

1. Pengukuran Dianggap sebagai Pengganti Tindakan Nyata

- Keberlanjutan sering kali direduksi menjadi angka, menciptakan ilusi transparansi tanpa memastikan perubahan substansial.

2. ESG dan Indikator Keberlanjutan adalah Alat Legitimasi

- Banyak perusahaan hanya mematuhi standar ESG untuk meningkatkan citra mereka di mata investor, tanpa benar-benar berkontribusi terhadap keberlanjutan.

3. Keberlanjutan dalam Format yang Bisa Diperdagangkan

- Aspek sosial dan lingkungan dipaksa untuk dikonversi ke dalam metrik ekonomi agar bisa diintegrasikan ke dalam logika pasar.

4. Data Tidak Selalu Bersifat Objektif atau Netral

- Perusahaan memiliki kendali atas data yang mereka laporkan, memungkinkan manipulasi untuk meningkatkan peringkat ESG mereka di mata lembaga penilai/pemeringkat.

“Despite these different approaches and despite the debate about whether social capital measurement could be aligned with natural capital measurement, everyone seemed to be working with the same goal in mind. They wanted to ensure that data about sustainability—whether those data are reported by companies, derived by a consulting firm, or measured by natural scientists—made sense from the perspective of the market.” [hal. 77]

Bab 3: *Certifying Sustainability*

“Recent scholarship on multistakeholder initiatives (MSIs) has shown that multinational corporations tend to play an outsize role in the kinds of social and environmental sustainability standards these initiatives attempt to develop. A recent review of the multidisciplinary literature on MSIs shows how power asymmetries between the different stakeholders that constitute an MSI lead to the privileging of corporate interests, particularly when it comes to the politics of standards development, which tend to play out “backstage.”” [hal. 96]

- 1. Sertifikasi sebagai Alat *Branding*, Bukan Perubahan Nyata**
 - Label keberlanjutan seperti dari Rainforest Alliance sering kali digunakan untuk meningkatkan kepercayaan pelanggan tanpa perubahan signifikan dalam rantai pasok.
- 2. Perusahaan Besar Mengendalikan Standar**
 - Standar sertifikasi disusun dengan mempertimbangkan kepentingan perusahaan besar, bukan untuk memberikan manfaat maksimal bagi lingkungan atau pekerja.
- 3. Beban Finansial bagi Produsen Kecil**
 - Petani dan produsen kecil sering kali dipaksa untuk mematuhi standar sertifikasi tanpa menerima insentif atau dukungan yang memadai.
- 4. Sertifikasi Tidak Menjamin Dampak Positif**
 - Banyak studi telah menunjukkan bahwa produk bersertifikat tidak selalu lebih baik dalam aspek sosial atau lingkungan dibandingkan produk yang tidak bersertifikat.

Bab 4: *Moralizing Sustainability*

1. Keberlanjutan sebagai Narasi Moral Pasar

- Investasi berbasis keberlanjutan (*sustainable investment*) diposisikan sebagai cara bagi perusahaan dan investor untuk “berbuat baik”, tetapi tetap dalam logika profitabilitas.

2. Komodifikasi Etika dalam Bisnis

- Perusahaan menggunakan sertifikasi dan laporan ESG untuk menunjukkan komitmen etis mereka, meskipun sering kali tanpa bukti perubahan nyata.

3. Data ESG Menggantikan Tanggung Jawab Sosial

- Metrik ESG dan keberlanjutan digunakan sebagai ukuran moralitas perusahaan, sehingga mengaburkan realitas ketidakadilan yang lebih luas.

4. Keberlanjutan, Selama Tidak Menantang Status Quo

- Fokus pada investasi berkelanjutan dan bisnis beretika mengabaikan perlunya perubahan struktural dalam ekonomi global.

“The biggest challenge for impact investing, ..., is that investors and analysts have not developed tools to measure the impact of their investments. This means that it is difficult (if not impossible) to integrate impact as a tangible or “actionable” dimension of the investing process, since it does not “fit” in the financial models that investors use to make investment decisions. Impact, in other words, remains illegible in the hegemonic and hegemonizing gaze of conventional finance.” [hal. 117]

Bab 5: *Sustainable Lives*

“Contemporary sustainability exhibits a tacit (but nonetheless fundamental) commitment to a particular vision of what constitutes a sustainable lifestyle and the subsequent prioritization of certain lifestyles over others. Given the close relationship between sustainability professionals’ ideas about the good life and the programs they design and implement with the goal of cultivating sustainable lifestyles, it does not require much of a conceptual leap to move from thinking about sustainability in terms of social, environmental, and economic impacts to thinking about sustainability in terms of whether a particular lifestyle will (or should) be sustained, that is, whether it should

- 1. Narasi Keberlanjutan Berbasis Gaya Hidup Kelas Menengah**
 - Gaya hidup “hijau” (mobil listrik, rumah hemat energi) dianggap sebagai model keberlanjutan arus utama, padahal hanya dapat diakses oleh segelintir orang.
- 2. Marginalisasi Komunitas Rentan dalam Keberlanjutan**
 - Banyak komunitas adat dan masyarakat miskin dianggap “tidak berkelanjutan” hanya karena mereka tidak mengikuti standar keberlanjutan modern.
- 3. Paternalisme dalam Program Keberlanjutan**
 - Program keberlanjutan perusahaan sering kali dibuat tanpa partisipasi masyarakat terdampak, melainkan dipaksakan dari atas oleh pemerintah dan perusahaan besar.
- 4. Keberlanjutan yang Berbasis Keputusan Global, Bukan Lokal**
 - Konferensi keberlanjutan internasional sering kali dipimpin oleh elit global tanpa mempertimbangkan suara masyarakat lokal dan adat.

continue existing.” [hal. 155-156]



Bab 6: *Sustainable Futures*

1. Masa Depan Keberlanjutan Dikendalikan oleh Pasar

- Solusi yang paling didukung adalah yang menguntungkan secara ekonomi, seperti energi hijau dan pasar karbon, bukan perubahan sistemik.

2. Janji Keberlanjutan yang Tidak Konkret

- Banyak perusahaan membuat janji *net-zero* karbon pada tahun 2050 tanpa strategi jelas untuk mencapainya.

3. Perbedaan Perspektif tentang Keberlanjutan

- Negara-negara maju dan negara berkembang memiliki kebutuhan yang berbeda dalam menghadapi perubahan iklim, tetapi solusi keberlanjutan masih didominasi oleh perspektif negara kaya.

4. Alternatif: Keberlanjutan yang Berbasis Keadilan Sosial

- Komunitas adat dan gerakan sosial menawarkan pendekatan keberlanjutan yang lebih berakar pada keadilan dan tidak bergantung pada mekanisme pasar semata.

“A desirable future is also a matter of perspective. The same can be said for acceptable, tolerable, or even survivable futures. Two or three degrees of global warming might be manageable for small, wealthy communities in places like Scandinavia, but those same changes will be devastating for many tropical and coastal communities, especially those without the access to capital required to finance massive adaptive infrastructure projects.”
[hal. 168-169]

Kesimpulan: *Against Sustainability*

1. Keberlanjutan Telah Dibajak oleh Kapitalisme

- Narasi keberlanjutan saat ini lebih berfungsi untuk mempertahankan *status quo* dengan perubahan inkremental di level perusahaan daripada menciptakan perubahan struktural.

2. Metrik Keberlanjutan ≠ Keberlanjutan Nyata

- Pengukuran dan pelaporan sering kali digunakan untuk menciptakan ilusi keberlanjutan tanpa tindakan nyata.

3. Alternatif Keberlanjutan yang Lebih Radikal Diperlukan

- Diperlukan pendekatan baru yang lebih adil, tidak hanya berbasis pada pasar, tetapi juga pada keadilan sosial dan perubahan struktural.

“The goal is not to abandon markets completely, which are just one of many ways we relate to each other, or to discard social and environmental indicators, which can be valuable sources of information; the goal, rather, is to figure out how these things can be put to use by diverse communities for diverse ends, without allowing them to rule us. Faced with the end of this world, we have to work hard to make sure the next one is better.”

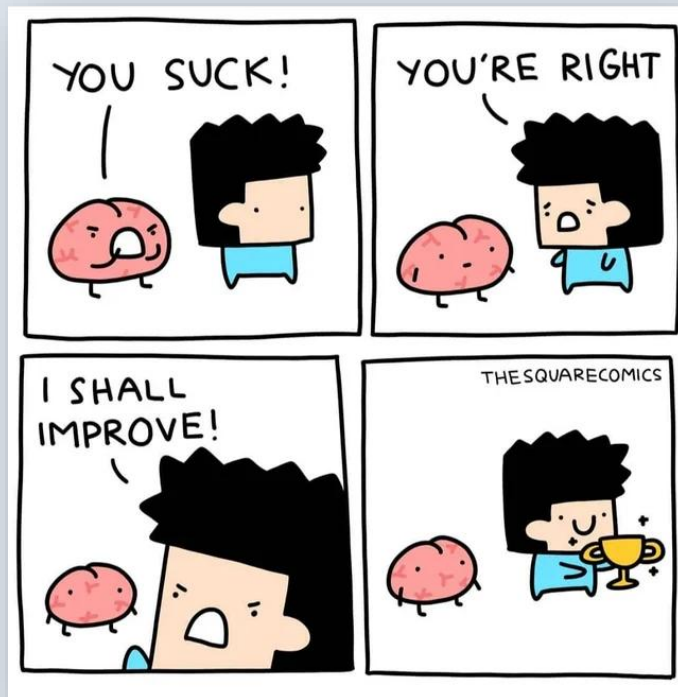
[hal. 201]

Kekuatan Buku

- **Kritik Tajam terhadap Bentuk Dominan Keberlanjutan Korporasi Neoliberal** – Mengungkap bagaimana ESG, sertifikasi, dan laporan keberlanjutan sering menjadi alat legitimasi tanpa perubahan nyata.
- **Berbasis Data & Memanfaatkan Studi Kasus** – Menggunakan contoh konkret dari perusahaan besar dan skema keberlanjutan untuk menunjukkan praktik pasar yang bermasalah.
- **Menyoroti Aspek Sosial & Politik** – Menjelaskan bagaimana kebijakan keberlanjutan sering menguntungkan perusahaan besar, tetapi membebani komunitas rentan.
- **Perspektif Kritis & Alternatif** – Mengevaluasi kegagalan sistem saat ini, juga mengajak pembaca mempertimbangkan pendekatan yang lebih adil.
- **Gaya Penulisan yang Akademis tetapi Mudah Dipahami** – Memuaskan bagi akademisi, profesional keberlanjutan, dan aktivis lingkungan dan sosial yang ingin memahami keterbatasan sistem keberlanjutan saat ini.



Ruang Perbaikan



- **Belum Memberi Solusi Konkret** – Kritik terhadap keberlanjutan korporasi sangat kuat, tetapi tidak cukup memberikan alternatif praktis yang bisa diterapkan.
- **Fokus terhadap Keberlanjutan Bisnis dalam Sistem** – Tidak cukup memberi contoh perusahaan yang benar-benar berusaha menjalankan keberlanjutan dengan cara yang lebih transformative [mis. Patagonia].
- **Meminimkan Perspektif dari Praktisi** – Sebagian besar ditulis dari sudut pandang akademik dan aktivisme, dan kadang terasa memerlakukan masukan dari profesional keberlanjutan di dalam perusahaan sebagai sumber informasi untuk 'dilawan'.
- **Bahasa yang Dipilih Kadang Masih Terlalu Akademis** – Beberapa bagian masih menggunakan istilah teknis yang bisa sulit dipahami oleh pembaca awam.
- **Tidak Memanfaatkan Gambar, Bagan, dan Tabel** – Seluruh ide dipaparkan dengan kata-kata, padahal bisa menjadi lebih mudah dipahami dan menarik dengan bantuan visualisasi.

SALAM LESTARI. TERIMA KASIH!

JALAL

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