



Strengthening Sustainable Economic Concept Through Village-Owned Enterprises

Dewi Ambarwati^(✉), Rachmad Safa'at, Siti Hamidah, and Rachmi Sulistyarini

Civil Law, Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java, Indonesia
ambarwatidewi269@gmail.com, {rachmad.safaat, hamidah,
rachmi.sulistya}@ub.ac.id

Abstract. One of the government's priority programs to improve the national economy is strengthening rural economic institutions. Village-Owned Enterprises are economic institutions established by the village by taking into account the characteristics of the village's natural resources that are used to realize independence and improve the welfare of the village community. However, empirically, some VOEs can still not contribute to the village and even experience business stagnation. Inaccuracies cause this and a lack of knowledge of VOE management in managing business entities. This research is normative juridical research that uses a philosophical and conceptual approach. The purpose of this study is to analyze the potential to strengthen Indonesia's sustainable economy. The results of this study indicate that a village business entity with a lot of business potential, such as the availability of natural resources, family values, and cooperation between communities, can be optimized to form a professional VOE business. A Business entity with good governance principles, but in running the company, still pays attention to the principles of local village wisdom.

Keywords: VOE · Sustainable Economy · Indonesia · Business · Regulation

1 Introduction

Early warnings against the threat of a global recession have been discussed by various parties, especially by the Government, which also provides education on the importance of people choosing and providing alternative sources of income so that they do not experience difficulties during a recession. The World Bank, in its report entitled "Is a Global Recession Imminent?" predicts a global economic recession in 2023.

The government needs to respond to the threat of a global economic recession by taking anticipatory steps to continue boosting the national economy's performance. Although the current performance of the national economy is quite positive, if a global economic recession occurs, it is believed that Indonesia will be affected and can drag Indonesia into the "abyss" of the economic recession. Several factors triggered the global economic recession, such as (1) the 2019 Corona Virus Disease (COVID) pandemic, which had a drastic impact on economic activity; (2) the Russo-Ukrainian war, which resulted in the disruption of the global supply chains, which caused a crisis in the food

and energy sector which eventually accelerated the inflation path; (3) high inflation; (4) an increase in the benchmark interest rate; and (5) declining global demand [1].

Global financial market uncertainty has also increased sharply due to declining consumer and business confidence in the economic outlook. Heavy pressure on financial markets and the global economy mainly occurred in the first semester of 2020, especially in the second quarter of 2020. (Indonesia 2020) Indonesia is one of the countries affected by Covid-19, which caused slowing economic growth. This can be seen in the sensitivity analysis of the Indonesian economy. Based on the sensitivity analysis, it was found that a 1% slowdown in the Chinese economy will affect and impact the rate of economic growth in Indonesia, which is -0.09% . This is also in line with the further sensitivity analysis, which states that every 1% of the economic slowdown in the European Union will have an impact on the economic growth rate in Indonesia of -0.07% , India (-0.02%), Japan (-0.05%) and United States (-0.06%). The same picture also occurs in most commodities; every 10% decline in crude palm oil (CPO) will impact the Indonesian economy by 0.08%, positive oil by 0.02%, and coal by -0.07% [2].

The research conducted by Firdaus on the effect of investment returns during the pandemic states that Indonesia's economic conditions are influenced internally and externally; one of the influencing factors is government policies in dealing with pandemic outbreaks, such as Covid-19. In simple terms, bad policies will affect every industrial sector's performance and productivity. At the same time, external trade wars and tensions between countries will impact Indonesia's world economy. Regarding stock investment during Covid-19, respondents tend to believe in the government and Indonesia's track record in overcoming various economic problems, so respondents tend to ignore and ignore the current condition of the Indonesian economy [3].

The government seeks to strengthen the local or village economy to restore the national economy. This is in line with the concept of a sustainable economy that can maximize the participation of the community and the government to utilize natural resources for village independence jointly, village people's welfare, and creates production land and economic resilience. A village is a village and traditional village or what is called by another name, starting now referred to as Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and traditional rights. Recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia [4].

The government strengthens the position and authority of the village through Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages (from now on referred to as the Village Law) which represents state recognition of village origin rights. The law also mandates villages to empower villages to realize village independence by strengthening the economic sector through Village-Owned Enterprises (from now on referred to as VOE). VOE entities continue to increase. Until early 2020, as many as 46 thousand or more than 61% of villages in Indonesia already have VOE. However, if you look at the conditions in the community, as many as 2,188 VOE are not running optimally, then a total of 1,670 VOE are running but unable to contribute to the village economy [5]. This failure was due to limited human resources in rural areas and several challenges faced in managing

VOE, so good organizational arrangements are needed so BUM administrators' Villages can optimally carry out their responsibilities [6].

In addition, other important elements must be considered, namely the elements of governance and business accountability. VOE is a business entity whose capital comes from the village and the village community; business management and accountability must also be considered. Suppose it does not apply the precautionary principle and good business governance principles. In that case, it is possible that VOE cannot run optimally, experiencing stagnation in business so that it becomes a field of corruption in the village.

Referring to the concept of sustainable national economic recovery, the VOE entity has a strategic position as a means of a sustainable economy, especially in villages. Suppose the VOE can be utilized optimally. In that case, the village will be able to be independent and manage all business potentials from the village's natural resources to absorb many workers in the village; this will certainly increase the people's purchasing power for the products produced by BUM. Village.

Some of the facts that have been previously described regarding the existence of VOE in Indonesia are still not optimal. While VOE is one of the means to realize a sustainable economy, a comprehensive study is needed on optimizing the management of VOE, which is ideal and analyzed using a legal point of view. In addition, it will also be studied further by using the theory of economic analysis of the law to find out whether the current policies taken by the government regarding VOE are effective for the community.

This study has several differences in studies with several previous studies published previously. For example, Nining Asniar Ridzal and Waode Adriani Hasan's research entitled "The Existence of Village-Owned Enterprises as a Driver of the Village Economy." The research discusses the management of BUM Des as a driving force for the village economy to increase community knowledge to improve the welfare of the village economy through VOE [7]. Furthermore, research conducted by Hijrah Nasir entitled "Strengthening Sustainable Economic Development through SMEs and Cooperatives in Rural Communities (Case Study: Forest Honey Farmers in Ujung Kulon National Park)" discusses conservation and sustainability efforts through strengthening village institutions through cooperatives and establishing UMKM organized by local communities [8].

2 Method

The method used in this paper is qualitative research, with a descriptive type of research. The data analysis process is carried out thoroughly with data collection techniques in this writing, namely through a literature study/literature review. The literature review in this research searches for relevant references or sources related to this writing in the form of books, journals, research results, and others.

3 Literature Review

A. *Sustainable Economic Concept*

In 1987, the Brundtland Commission published a report entitled “Our Common Future) in an attempt to link issues of economic development and environmental stability. The report defines sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs [9]”.

The concept of sustainable development aims to maintain economic progress and progress while protecting the environment in the long term without disturbing the ability of future generations to pay attention to environmental and social aspects. This affects the change in the business paradigm, which was originally based on the economy, to one based on sustainable development. John Elkington argues about the sustainability agenda, which has been understood as an effort to harmonize finance and the environment. For this reason, John initiated a “tree bottom line” that focuses on economic prosperity, environmental quality, and social justice. Furthermore, Elkington also describes the seven revolutions needed to realize sustainability, namely: [10].

1. market or market. To produce a sustainable economic or business condition, in-depth analysis and understanding of changing market conditions are required
2. values or values entrepreneurs or business actors give to the community in responding to changes or market challenges.
3. Transparency or openness.
4. Life-circle technology. Use of technology to meet the challenges of change.
5. Partnerships or partnering with other companies or entrepreneurs.
6. To ensure sustainability, entrepreneurs must pay attention to effective time.
7. Corporate governance. Improve optimal corporate governance to balance shareholders with stakeholders.

When analyzed from a historical point of view, countries in various parts of the world agree to implement a sustainable development agenda. This commitment begins with implementing a global development paradigm through the MDGs (Millennium Development Goals), which were later replaced by the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals). The SDGs concept is a new development framework that accommodates all the changes that occurred after the 2015-MDGs, which are mainly related to the changing world situation since 2000 regarding the issue of natural resources, environmental damage, increasingly crucial climate change, social protection, food and energy security, and more pro-poor development.

The MDGs and SDGs are two documents agreed upon and used as guidelines by countries around the world in the context of sustainable development to carry out development. Indonesia has also signed the SDG’s document and issued Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning the Implementation of the National Sustainable Development Goals (from now on referred to as Perpres SDGs). The Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia are development acceleration that maintains sustainable improvement of the economic welfare of the community, a development that maintains the

sustainability of community social life, a development that maintains the quality of the environment, and development that ensures justice and the implementation of governance that can maintain the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next. Next generation.

There are 17 (seventeen) goals of Indonesia's SDGs, namely: no poverty; without Hunger; healthy and prosperous life; quality education; gender equality; clean water and proper sanitation; clean and affordable energy; decent work and economic growth; industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure; reduced inequality; sustainable cities and settlements; responsible consumption and production; climate change management; ocean ecosystems; terrestrial ecosystems; peace, justice, and strong institutions; partnership to achieve goals. These are some of the objectives that refer to the desired results (outputs), benefits (outcomes), and impacts (impacts). Thus forming the localization of SDGs to the provincial and district levels and even directed to certain groups or the private sector. The localization of SDGs as a sustainable development goal (TPB) in Presidential Regulation 59 of 2017 is to be further localized or implemented at the village level.

In formulating indicators from the SDG, there are shortcomings when applied to study village development in Indonesia, namely the absence of indicators of the development context in the form of conditions typical of archipelago villages. The purpose of localizing SDGs to SDG's Desa is so that the pace of village development that has been carried out does not disappear due to global, national, and regional measurements, such as religious peculiarities and social piety, as well as typical institutions that appear in villages such as VOE [11].

From the need to improve the SDG's localization indicators to villages, the formulation of SDG's Desa 18 is "dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture." According to the Minister of Villages of PDPT, Ahmad Halim Iskandar, SDGs Desa 18 is an effort to accommodate local community wisdom and productive village institutions [12]. Furthermore, the Village SDGs will contribute 74% to the achievement of TPB. Two aspects of the Village SDGs are believed to be able to make a significant contribution, namely the territorial and civic aspects. Based on the territorial facts, 91% of Indonesia's territory is a village area, while based on citizenship, 43% of the Indonesian population lives in villages, and the 6 SDGs are related to villagers.

Linked to the village SDG's concept, there are 18 (eighteen) Village SDGs objectives, namely: a village without poverty; village without hunger; healthy and prosperous village; quality village education; involvement of village women; villages with clean water and sanitation; clean and renewable energy village; equitable village economic growth; infrastructure and village innovation as needed; villages without gaps; safe village residential area; environmentally conscious village consumption and production; climate change response; a village that cares about the marine environment; a village that cares about the terrestrial environment; the village of peace and justice; partnership for village development; dynamic village institutions and adaptive village culture. To facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the 17 goals and 169 targets of the SDGs, they are grouped into 4 pillars, namely: (1) Social Development Pillar, which includes Goals 1 to 5; (2) The Pillars of Economic Development, include Goals 7, 8, 9, 10, and 17; (3) Environmental Development Pillar, which includes Goals 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15; (4) The Pillar of Legal Development and Governance, which includes Goal 16.

After being explained in detail about the concept of sustainable development, which consists of several aspects such as economic, social, cultural, political, and security development, it can be understood that the concept is a holistic and comprehensive development concept. The formulations of development targets start from the global development of the MDGs, then are derived in the SDGs, adapted into the Presidential Regulation on Sustainable Development Goals, and finally localized in the SDG's Villages which function to harmonize development from the lowest level, namely from rural to national level.

Furthermore, how does the concept of sustainable development apply to Indonesia's economic aspect? In essence, Indonesia adheres to an economic, democratic system that focuses on welfare, prosperity, and the benefit of natural resources for all citizens. The context of Indonesia's economic democracy refers to the values contained in the five precepts of Pancasila, namely the value of divinity, the value of humanity, the value of unity, the value of deliberation, and the value of social justice. So the use of economic resources in Indonesia is based on kinship and not only on individuals. Related to this, the government's commitment to realizing sustainable development in various strategic aspects in Indonesia, especially in the economic field, is to collaborate on the goals and indicators of sustainable development summarized in the SDG and SDG's Desa with Pancasila values and local wisdom.

B. The legal construction of village-owned enterprises in Indonesia

This discussion will briefly discuss the legal construction of VOE in Indonesia in the sub-chapter. The VOE arrangement can be categorized into two periods: the Village Law period and the Job Creation Law period. The two legal arrangements have very significant differences and impact the VOE governance.

In Article 1 point 6 of the Village Law, Village BUM is defined as a business entity whose capital is wholly or most of the capital owned by the Village through direct participation originating from Village assets which are separated to manage assets, services, and other businesses for the maximum welfare of the community. Village. It can be analyzed further; the definition of VOE contained in the Village Law does not explicitly regulate the legal status of VOE, whether it is a legal entity or not. However, in the explanation of the Village Law, it is stated that VOE is a business entity characterized by a village and cannot be equated with a limited company, limited partnership, and Cooperatives, so the community must conceptualize the legal construction of VOE as a business entity characterized by a village as regulated in the Village Law.

In addition, the regulation of VOE, which does not explicitly regulate the legal status of VOE, impacts the sustainability of VOE's business. Many of the VOE in several villages experienced business bottlenecks and even experienced losses that led to bankruptcy. On the other hand, external and internal factors also affect VOE's existence, such as errors in choosing the type of business, management of VOE that is not optimal and professional, and limited access to VOE capital from banks because it is considered less "bankable."

In 2020, the Indonesian government sought to simplify the licensing process and facilitate investment to provide investment opportunities and job creation in Indonesia through Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation (called the Job Creation Law).

The main objectives of the Job Creation Law are to encourage investment, accelerate economic transformation, harmonize central and regional policies, provide ease of doing business, overcome overlapping regulatory problems, and eliminate sectoral egos that often occur in society. The Job Creation Act changes and abolishes several statutory provisions that are inefficient and do not by the needs of the community.

As one of the arrangements for ease of business with legal certainty, the Village BUM is further regulated in the Job Creation Law. In the tenth section on VOE, Article 117 changes the provisions in Article 1 point 6 of the Village Law regarding the definition of VOE so that it becomes a Village Owned Enterprise, from now on referred to as VOE, is a legal entity established by the village and/or together with villages to manage a business, utilize assets, develop investment and productivity, provide services, and/or provide other types of business for the maximum welfare of the Village community. The legal status of VOE is expressly stated as a legal entity in the Job Creation Law.

According to E. Utrecht, a legal entity (*rechtspersoon*) is an entity according to the law with the power (authority) to support rights that are not soulless, or more precisely, non-humans. Molengraaff argues that legal entities are essentially the rights and obligations of their members, which cannot be divided [13]. Each member is not only the personal owner of each part but also the owner of the entire property [14]. So it can be understood that a legal entity is a business entity with rights and obligations and certain goals and assets. Therefore, the legal construction of VOE in Indonesia as a legal entity must be managed with the principles of good corporate governance to maintain business professionalism and pay attention to the values of local wisdom inherent in every village in Indonesia.

4 Result and Discussion

Strengthening the concept of sustainability in various aspects, especially the economic aspect in Indonesia, can be done in various ways, including by optimizing the role of institutions, business entities, or business entities in the village. Because if the village can fulfill and seek alternative economic fulfillment by managing the village's natural resources properly and correctly, indirectly strengthening the economy and sustainably, the village's independence will be realized.

Optimization is finding the best solution, not always the highest profit that can be achieved if the optimization goal is to maximize profits or the lowest cost that can be reduced if the optimization goal is to minimize costs. Several elements need to be identified as optimization problems, namely: [15].

1. Goals can be in the form of optimization and minimization. This form of optimization is used when the optimization objective is related to profit, revenue, and the like. On the other hand, minimization if the optimization objective is for cost, time, and distance.
2. Alternative decisions. Every decision taken should consider and provide alternative decisions. The existence of an alternative decision is an alternative to using limited resources in addition to achieving goals.

3. Limited resources. Resources are one of the important elements to achieving the goals, but the availability of these resources is limited, which is why optimization is needed.

So, optimization can be interpreted as an effort or a method to improve something. In this study, the optimization in question is the effort to optimize VOE as an economic entity in the village to support the global and sustainable economy.

Based on the results of previous research, the village economy was able to survive because the agricultural sector continued to struggle against unbalanced economic flows during the pandemic. The added value in the agricultural sector continued to grow by 1.77% when the national economy contracted minus 2.07% in 2020 [16]. Regarding income inequality, villages have proven to be more resilient than cities. Utilizing village funds through social safety net programs has proven to reduce development inequality (Gini Index) in villages.

Villages in Indonesia have a variety of potential natural resources that can be used as a means of realizing village independence. The potential of the village is also one of the benchmarks for the allocation of village funds (DD) in Indonesia as well as taking into account the population, the area of the poverty rate and the level of difficulty in village geography. Village funds (DD) are used to improve the village economy and rural development, considering the characteristics of rural natural resources.

Referring to the provisions in the Regulation of the Minister of Villages, Development of Underdeveloped Regions and Transmigration of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2021 concerning Priority for the Use of Village Funds in 2022, the priority of using village funds is directed to programs and acceleration of the achievement of SDG's Villages through (1) national economic recovery by with village authority, (2) national priority programs by village authority and (3) natural and non-natural disaster mitigation and handling by village authority.

The use of village funds for national economic recovery is prioritized for: (1) poverty alleviation to create a village without poverty, (2) establishment, development, and capacity building for managing village-owned enterprises/village-owned enterprises together for equitable village economic growth, and (3) development and development of productive economic enterprises, which are prioritized to be managed by village-owned enterprises or joint village-owned enterprises to realize environmentally conscious village consumption and production. Thus, VOE has a very central and strategic role used by the Government for national economic recovery. As an economic institution in the village, VOE can ideally provide distribution services for rural communities at affordable and easy prices.

The analysis of the optimization of VOE to realize a sustainable economy can be studied based on several perspectives, namely, the regulatory perspective; Second, the perspective of the suitability of VOE management with SDG's Desa; and Third, the three optimization elements mentioned earlier. From the analysis of the three elements, a solution will be found to realize a sustainable economy through VOE.

First, in terms of VOE regulations. The VOE regulation in the era of the Job Creation Law stated the legal status of VOE as a legal entity. The basic question then arises whether the regulation of VOE as a legal entity is effective and efficient in running a business or

business in the village. This can be analyzed with the help of economics on applicable laws or regulations. Economic analysis of the law is to look at the efficiency aspect to minimize the costs of enactment (rules) of law so as not to cause a high cost and inefficient economy.

According to Posner, “that the use of the principles of Economics in the use of law because “...economic is a powerful tool for analyzing a vast range of legal questions...” Polinsky further said that the economic approach to the law was carried out by legal experts who carried out with the intention of “... to focus on how to think like an economic about legal rules”. Furthermore, Posner said that the role of law is seen in terms of value, utility, and efficiency) [17]. Legal experts cannot carry out legal work in the economic approach because this approach requires complex calculations. However, the basis of value, usefulness, and efficiency does not have to be based on these complex theories and calculations but can be used very simply. The economic analysis of law in this paper is more about the role of law in regulating the legal status of BUM. The village is a legal entity [18].

The regulation of the legal status of VOE is very appropriate when it is associated with the sustainability of VOE’s business in the future. However, it should be noted further that in the Village Law explanation, it is stated that VOE cannot be equated with a limited company, *commanditaire vennootschap* (CV), and Cooperatives. VOE is more of a business entity characterized by a village. So, based on the elements of value, utility, and efficiency, VOE still requires optimal assistance and supervision from the village and the community to construct VOE as a legal entity characterized by the village (the existence of the principle of kinship and cooperation).

Second, referring to the 18 SDGs Desa goals, namely Dynamic Village Institutions and Adaptive Village Culture, the scope of optimizing VOE to strengthen economic resilience is in the objectives of dynamic village institutions. Through village deliberations, VOE can be directed to support village businesses that have been formed and implemented previously. The existence of VOE is not an institution that “turns off” the previous village business but vice versa.

Businesses in the village, such as those run by farmer groups, tourism groups, and other groups synergized with VOE, will experience benefits that can later support the village’s original income. The benefits will return to the village community with village development. Therefore, at the time of village deliberations, the participation of the village community and elements of the village government is urgently needed to provide business ideas and management of VOE that is adapted to the potential of village natural resources. This is so that VOE can be managed and allocated to villagers according to village needs.

Third, the analysis of the optimization of VOE in terms of three optimization elements, namely:

- Purpose.

It is said that goals can be in the form of optimization and minimization. So in determining the objectives of VOE in each village, which has different business characteristics, it must be guided by business efficiency, for example, in selecting the type of business, managing it, and how much it costs production. Thus, the business objectives of VOE can be formulated clearly and concretely and achieved. Do not

let the VOE goals formulated only in the form of derivatives of the law without paying attention to the characteristics of the local village's economic potential. In addition, the business objectives of VOE pay attention to the management principles of VOE (professional, open and responsible, participatory, and prioritizing local and sustainable resources).

- Alternative decisions.

The VOE organ must pay close attention when making business decisions as a legal entity. Suppose it is wrong to make a business decision that causes VOE to suffer losses. In that case, the VOE organ must have other alternative decisions to replace or cover the burden of VOE caused by inappropriate decisions. As long as business negligence and mistakes in making decisions in business are not intentional and have the intention to enrich themselves or abuse their authority, the VOE organ cannot be held personally responsible.

- Limited resources.

In managing VOE, the effectiveness of resources must be given great attention, considering that VOE was established by the characteristics or characteristics of the village's natural resources. If this is not managed properly, natural and human resources will be exhausted and will not have an optimal contribution to running the VOE business. Ideally, a village that can process without spending or exploiting natural resources as raw material for production that is too large would be able to create new production sources without damaging the environment and the village's natural resource ecosystem.

5 Conclusion

A sustainable economy is an old concept that countries worldwide want to realize to improve the welfare of all citizens by elaborating several strategic steps and main achievement indicators of sustainable development. The actualization of the concept of a sustainable economy does not only focus on increasing business but also paying attention to the sustainability of the environment and natural resources. In Indonesia, the concept of sustainability is localized from the MDGs and SDG's to SDG Desa.

As a village economic institution in Indonesia, VOE has a strategic role in strengthening the national economy if it is managed with business principles that refer to the sustainable economic concept listed in the village SDGs. Therefore, the link between the concept of a sustainable economy and the optimization of VOE lies in the consistency of VOE management by the needs and potential of the village, as well as incorporating indicators of sustainable economic concepts in VOE governance. Thus, in the future, VOE will be able to adapt and analyze the business potential to maintain the stability and sustainability of the national economy.

References

1. T. A. Surya, "Mewaspadai Ancaman Resesi Ekonomi Global," *Info Singkat*, vol. ol. XIV, N, no. Pusat Penelitian Badan Keahlian DPR RI. p. 18, 2022.

2. F. P. Dedy Darmawan Nasution, "BPS: Kemiskinan di Desa Turun Lebih Cepat dari Perkotaan," *Republika*. 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://www.republika.co.id/berita/r5unhf457/bps-kemiskinan-di-desa-turun-lebih-cepat-dari-perkotaan>.
3. R. G. Firdaus, "Pengaruh Risiko, Return, dan Perekonomian Indonesia Terhadap Keputusan Berinvestasi Saat Covid-19," in *Jurnal Pasar Modal dan Bisnis*, vol. 2, no. 2, 2020.
4. R. A. Febrian, S. Ip, and M. Si, "Undang-Undang Nomor 6 Tahun 2014 Tentang Desa," vol. IV, no. 1. pp. 479–485, 2018, [Online]. Available: <https://csws.fisip.unair.ac.id/2018/03/imp-lementasi-undang-undang-nomor-6-tahun-2014-tentang-desa-herlin-wijayati/>.
5. T. (tirto. id. Vincen, "Kenapa Ribuan BUMDes Mangkrak Meski Dana Desa Triliunan Rupiah?," *Tirto.Id*. 2019, [Online]. Available: <https://tirto.id/kenapa-ribuan-bumdes-man-gkrak-meski-dana-desa-triliunan-rupiah-enpb>.
6. DPR, "Parlementaria Terkini - Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat," 08 April. 2021, [Online]. Available: <https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/34375/t/Perlindungan+Data+Pribadi+di+Indonesia+Dinilai+Masih+Lemah%0Ahttps://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/28788/t/Aneh+Jika+RUU+HIP+Tidak+Merujuk+Pada+TAP+MPRS+No.+XXV+MPRS+1966%0Ahttp://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail>.
7. N. A. Ridzal and W. A. Hasan, "EKSISTENSI BADAN USAHA MILIK DESA (BUMDes) SEBAGAI PENGGERAK EKONOMI DESA," in *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat MEMBANGUN NEGERI*, vol. 4, no. 1, 2020, pp. 98–106.
8. H. Nasir, "Penguatan Pembangunan Ekonomi Berkelanjutan melalui UMKM dan Koperasi dalam Masyarakat Pedesaan (Studi Kasus: Petani Madu Hutan di Taman Nasional Ujung Kulon)," *J. Sos. Polit.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 122, 2017, doi: <https://doi.org/10.22219/sospol.v3i2.5060>.
9. R. Emas, "Brief for GSDR 2015 The Concept of Sustainable Development : Definition and Defining Principles." 2015.
10. J. Elkington, *Cannibals with forks: the triple bottom line of 21st century business*, vol. 36, no. 07. United Kingdom: Capstone Publishing Limited, 1999.
11. A. H. Iskandar, *SDGs Desa : Percepatan Pencapaian Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional Berkelanjutan - A. Halim Iskandar - Google Books*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor indonesia, 2020.
12. Kementerian Desa Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal dan Transmigrasi Republik Indonesia, "SDGs Desa dan Rekonstruksi Paradigma Pembangunan Berkelanjutan," <https://Sdgsdesa.Kemendes.Go.Id/>. 2021, [Online]. Available: <https://sdgsdesa.kemendes.go.id/sdgs-desadan-rekonstruksi-paradigma-pembangunan-berkelanjutan/>.
13. Neny Sri Imaniyati, *Hukum Bisnis Telaah Tentang Pelaku dan Kegiatan Ekonomi*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2009.
14. Jimly Ashidique, *Perkembangan dan Konsolidasi Lembaga Negara Pasca Reformasi Setjen dan Kepaniteraan MKRI*. Jakarta: Setjen dan Kepaniteraan MKRI, 2006.
15. H. Siringoringo, *Pemrograman Linear: Seri Teknik Riset Operasi*, vol. 53, no. 9. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2005.
16. Rifqi, "Kementerian Desa, Pembangunan Daerah Tertinggal, dan Transmigrasi," *Kemendes.go.id*. 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://kemendes.go.id/berita/view/detil/4334/mendes-pdtt-penyaluran-dana-desa-capai-rp321-triliun-lebih-besar-20-persen-dibanding-tahun-lalu>.
17. H. Juwana, "Analisis Ekonomi Atas Hukum Perbankan," *Huk. dan Pembang.*, vol. 1–3, p. 1.
18. H. Juwana, *Bunga Rampai Hukum Ekonomi dan Hukum Internasional*. Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2002.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

