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The United Nations have set 17 Sustainable Development Goals as a notion to current and future challenges that need to be handled precisely by all stakeholders around the world. To achieve these goals, surely support from vital sectors is much needed, of which banking industry is a part of it. The purpose of this research is to examine the CSR programs run by conventional and Islamic banks in address to the SDGs in Indonesia. It also examines whether any differences occurred in the CSR programs and SDGs focus before and during COVID-19 pandemic. Purposive sampling with content analysis is used in this research. Five conventional banks and five Islamic banks produced 20 annual reports and 18 sustainability reports during 2019-2020, resulting in a total of 38 units of analysis. The result of the study shows that during the analyzed period, in overall conventional and Islamic banks achieved the most to address SDG 1. No Poverty, SDG 3. Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4. Quality Education, SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, and SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production. Bank Rakyat Indonesia records the most CSR participation towards SDGs within conventional banks while Bank Syariah Mandiri holds the highest score among Islamic banks. This research also finds insignificant differences in the CSR practices before and after COVID-19 pandemic occurred. The results of this study can contribute to enrich the literature and practices of CSR to the UN SDGs, in particular among stakeholders within the banking industry in Indonesia.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Sustainable Development Goals, Conventional Bank, Islamic Bank, Indonesia.