

Transformasi pelaporan keberlanjutan sektor minyak dan gas bumi Indonesia pasca-intervensi regulasi menciptakan pergeseran fundamental dari tanggung jawab sukarela menuju rezim kepatuhan wajib. Meskipun pemberlakuan regulasi mandatori berhasil memicu lonjakan kuantitas pelaporan, muncul perdebatan kritis mengenai kualitas transparansi yang dihasilkan di tengah tekanan koersif. Terdapat indikasi kuat bahwa kepatuhan korporasi hanya menyentuh aspek administratif permukaan tanpa menjangkau substansi keadilan sosial, menciptakan kesenjangan antara klaim naratif dan realitas material.

Merespons dinamika tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan membedah penerapan Pilar Sosial dalam kerangka *Environmental, Social, and Governance* (ESG) guna menelusuri motif strategi korporasi di balik standarisasi pelaporan. Studi kualitatif ini menggunakan pendekatan analisis konten deduktif (*Deductive Qualitative Analysis*) berbasis indeks *NASDAQ Reporting Guide 2.0* yang diolah dengan bantuan perangkat lunak NVIVO. Unit analisis mencakup 82 laporan keberlanjutan dari 12 perusahaan produsen minyak dan gas di Indonesia yang terdaftar dalam penilaian risiko ESG Sustainalytics selama periode 2015–2023. Integrasi metodologis ini dilakukan untuk menguji secara empiris interaksi antara tekanan regulasi domestik dan insentif pasar global dalam membentuk pengungkapan sosial perusahaan.

Hasil analisis menyingkap paradoks kualitas pelaporan, di mana perusahaan melakukan transparansi radikal pada aspek prosedural aman seperti Keselamatan dan Kesehatan Kerja (K3) demi legitimasi pragmatis. Namun, secara simultan ditemukan pola defensif atau “kebisuan strategis” pada isu struktural sensitif seperti ketimpangan remunerasi dan konflik hak ulayat. Fenomena ini mengonfirmasi hipotesis biaya politik dalam Teori Pengungkapan Sukarela, di mana transparansi berfungsi sebagai mekanisme pertahanan strategis untuk mengamankan izin operasi daripada sebagai wujud akuntabilitas moral. Temuan ini menyimpulkan bahwa hegemoni standar global lebih dominan daripada mandat birokrasi lokal, sehingga mendesak regulator beralih dari sekadar audit ketersediaan menuju audit materialitas yang lebih ketat.

Kata Kunci: ESG, Kebisuan Strategis, Sektor Migas, Teori Pemangku Kepentingan, Laporan Keberlanjutan.

ABSTRACT

The transformation of sustainability reporting in Indonesia's oil and gas sector following regulatory intervention has created a fundamental shift from voluntary responsibility to a mandatory compliance regime. Although the implementation of mandatory regulations successfully triggered a surge in reporting quantity, there has been critical debate regarding the quality of transparency produced amid coercive pressure. There are strong indications that corporate compliance only touches on superficial administrative aspects without reaching the substance of social justice, creating a gap between narrative claims and material reality.

Responding to these dynamics, this study aims to dissect the application of the Social Pillar within the *Environmental, Social, and Governance* (ESG) framework to trace the corporate strategic motives behind reporting standardization. This qualitative study uses a deductive qualitative analysis approach based on the *NASDAQ Reporting Guide 2.0* index, processed with the help of NVIVO software. The unit of analysis includes 82 sustainability reports from 12 oil and gas companies in Indonesia listed in the Sustainalytics ESG risk assessment during the period 2015–2023. This methodological integration was conducted to empirically test the interaction between domestic regulatory pressure and global market incentives in shaping corporate social disclosure.

The results of the analysis reveal a reporting quality paradox, whereby companies practice radical transparency on safe procedural aspects such as Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) for pragmatic legitimacy. However, simultaneously, a defensive pattern or “strategic silence” was found on sensitive structural issues such as remuneration inequality and customary rights conflicts. This phenomenon confirms the political cost hypothesis in the Voluntary Disclosure Theory, where transparency functions as a strategic defense mechanism to secure operating permits rather than as a form of moral accountability. These findings conclude that the hegemony of global standards is more dominant than local bureaucratic mandates, urging regulators to shift from merely auditing availability to stricter materiality audits.

Keywords: ESG, Strategic Silence, Oil and Gas Sector, Stakeholder Theory, Sustainability Report.