RINGKASAN

Perkembangan praktik bisnis mendorong perusahaan untuk tidak hanya berfokus pada keuntungan, tetapi juga memperhatikan aspek sosial dan lingkungan melalui pengungkapan *sustainability report*. Laporan ini menjadi sarana transparansi perusahaan kepada para pemangku kepentingan terkait dampak kegiatan operasionalnya. Pengungkapan *sustainability report* juga dipengaruhi oleh berbagai faktor internal maupun eksternal perusahaan, seperti struktur kepemilikan perusahaan, tekanan dari *stakeholder*, praktik agresivitas pajak, serta tekanan regulasi dari pemerintah yang mendorong perusahaan untuk meningkatkan akuntabilitas dan transparansi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh kepemilikan perusahaan yang terdiri dari kepemilikan manajerial, kepemilikan institusional, dan kepemilikan publik; tekanan *stakeholder* yang meliputi industri sensitif lingkungan dan industri dekat konsumen; agresivitas pajak; serta tekanan regulasi pemerintah terhadap pengungkapan *sustainability report* pada perusahaan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2020–2024. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data penelitian diolah menggunakan Microsoft Excel untuk tabulasi data dan dianalisis menggunakan SPSS untuk menguji pengaruh variabel penelitian baik secara parsial maupun simultan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial kepemilikan manajerial, kepemilikan institusional, dan industri dekat konsumen tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengungkapan *sustainability report*. Sebaliknya, kepemilikan publik, industri sensitif lingkungan, agresivitas pajak, dan tekanan regulasi pemerintah berpengaruh signifikan terhadap pengungkapan *sustainability report*. Oleh karena itu, perusahaan diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kualitas pengungkapan laporan keberlanjutan guna mendukung transparansi serta praktik bisnis yang berkelanjutan.

Kata kunci: *sustainability report*, kepemilikan perusahaan, tekanan *stakeholder*, agresivitas pajak, tekanan regulasi pemerintah.

SUMMARY

The development of business practices encourages companies not only to focus on profit but also to pay attention to social and environmental aspects through the disclosure of sustainability reports. This report serves as a means of corporate transparency to stakeholders regarding the impact of their operational activities. The disclosure of sustainability reports is also influenced by various internal and external factors of the company, such as corporate ownership structure, stakeholder pressure, tax aggressiveness practices, and government regulatory pressure that encourage companies to improve accountability and transparency. This study aims to analyze the effect of corporate ownership consisting of managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and public ownership; stakeholder pressure which includes environmentally sensitive industries and consumer-proximity industries; tax aggressiveness; and government regulatory pressure on sustainability report disclosure in companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2020–2024. This study uses a quantitative approach with a purposive sampling technique. The research data were processed using Microsoft Excel for data tabulation and analyzed using SPSS to examine the effect of research variables both partially and simultaneously.

The results show that partially managerial ownership, institutional ownership, and consumer-proximity industries do not have a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure. Conversely, public ownership, environmentally sensitive industries, tax aggressiveness, and government regulatory pressure have a significant effect on sustainability report disclosure. Therefore, companies are expected to improve the quality of sustainability report disclosure in order to support transparency and sustainable business practices.

Keywords: sustainability report, corporate ownership, stakeholder pressure, tax aggressiveness, government regulatory pressure.