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The Influence of Internal Control Disclosure, Current Ratio, and DER on ROA of the BEI Transportation and Logistics Sector 2023–2025

Aninda Nurul Fathia[1*], Andreas Bambang Daryatno[2]
[1*2]Professional Accounting Education, Tarumanagara University Jakarta

*Corresponding Author: aninda.126261205@stu.untar.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Transportation and logistics firms listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange throughout 2023–2025 constitute the research setting for evaluating how Return on Assets (ROA) is influenced by three explanatory variables: Internal Control Disclosure (ICD), Current Ratio (CR), and Debt to Equity Ratio (DER). Annual reports and financial statements serve as the secondary data sources for this research, which is conducted within a quantitative methodological framework. Of the 37 companies comprising the population, 28 met the established sampling requirements and were consequently included in the final sample, yielding 84 observations for analysis. A 25-item disclosure index, structured around the five components of the COSO internal control framework, is employed to quantify Internal Control Disclosure (ICD). IBM SPSS is utilized to process the dataset and estimate the relationships among the study variables through multiple linear regression analysis. Empirical evidence demonstrates that ROA is positively and significantly associated with each of the three explanatory variables: ICD, CR, and DER. A statistically significant collective relationship with ROA is established for the three predictors, namely ICD, CR, and DER. Factors beyond the specified research framework account for the remaining 79.7% of the variation in ROA, whereas ICD, CR, and DER jointly account for 20.3%, as reflected by the Adjusted R Square coefficient of 0.203. A firm's capacity to generate asset-based returns is associated with the extent of its internal control disclosures, its short-term liquidity position, and its approach to financing through debt and equity.

Keywords: ***Internal Control Disclosure, Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Return on Assets, Transportation and Logistics.***

INTRODUCTION

The transportation and logistics sector plays a crucial role in supporting economic activity because it is directly related to the mobility of goods and services and requires effective management of assets, funding, and liabilities. The *Return on Assets* (ROA) ratio represents a company's effectiveness in converting its assets into profits. It can be used as a benchmark for evaluating asset utilization effectiveness and assessing financial performance (Kasmir, 2019). This performance relates not only to asset management but also to the company's internal control, liquidity, and capital structure. The assessment to profitability company can done with examine relatedness disclosure internal control through *Internal Control Disclosure* (ICD), capacity fulfillment obligation term short as measured use *Current Ratio* (CR), as well as composition Funding is represented by *the Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) . The relationship between profitability, as proxied by ROA, and three company indicators—ICD, CR, and DER—is analyzed using data from transportation and logistics issuers listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the period 2023–2025.

Internal Control Disclosure is disclosure information about internal control based on the five components of COSO (2013), namely *control environment* , *risk assessment* , *control activities* , *information and communication* , as well as *monitoring activities* . The condition and quality of company management can be interpreted by external parties through information published by the company, as explained in the *Signaling Theory framework* (Spence, 1973), while The separation of ownership and company management functions within *the Agency Theory framework* can give rise to conflicts of interest between owners acting as *principals* and management as *agents* (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Internal control can support transparency and oversight, but complete disclosure does not always guarantee increased profitability. Hernandi et al. (2025) reported no effect of *Internal Control Disclosure* (ICD) on the financial performance of property and real estate companies, while in the context of the transportation and logistics industry, Angkawijaya et al. (2022) found a relationship between the level of internal control disclosure and corporate performance . The lack of uniformity proof empirical about ICD and performance relationship finance indicates existence problem research that has not been done complete , so that validity connection the need reviewed back to context company and coverage different times.

A company's ability to generate profits can also be linked to its liquidity and capital structure, as well as the effectiveness of internal controls. The adequacy of current assets to cover short-term liabilities is measured by the current ratio (CR), while the ratio of liabilities to shareholders' equity is identified using the Derivatives to Equity Ratio (DER) as an indicator of the company's funding composition (Kasmir, 2019). Effective debt management has the potential to increase company profits, although its use can also increase financial burdens. On the other hand, adequate liquidity supports the continuity of operational activities, while the accumulation of current assets beyond needs has the potential to reduce asset productivity. The order of corporate funding preferences according to *Pecking Order Theory* begins with the use of internal funds, continues with the use of debt, and ends with the issuance of new shares as

the final funding alternative (Myers & Majluf, 1984). While *Agency Theory* explains the potential for conflicts of interest and agency costs in the relationship between management, owners, and creditors (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). Research by Rahmawati et al. (2026) found that CR had a positive but insignificant effect on ROA in the logistics and shipping subsector, while Putri et al. (2020) found a negative effect of DER on ROA in metal sub-sector companies and other research in the transportation and logistics sector showed an insignificant negative effect of DER.

Based on study previous research *gap* study This lies in the inconsistency results about the influence of ICD, CR, and DER on ROA as well the need testing third variables in a way integrated into the company sector transportation and logistics . Misalignment findings empirical previously seen in the ICD relationship that has not been produce conclusion consistent , the influence of CR on ROA is directional positive without significance statistics , as well as DER contribution tends to negative or No proven significant to profitability company . ROA testing on companies sector transportation and logistics listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange for the 2023–2025 period were carried out through a model that combines CR and DER as indicator finance with ICD as indicator non-financial , so that produce novelty in the form of integration second dimensions the in One framework analysis . In addition test the influence of each variable and the influence simultaneously , research This measure ICD using 25-item index based on five COSO components (2013), while CR is calculated from asset fluent shared liabilities current , DER of total liabilities divided by total equity , and ROA from profit clean divided by total assets . With Thus , the contribution offered in the form of proof empirical contextual about relatedness disclosure internal control , liquidity , and capital structure with profitability, without claim that combination variables the Not yet Once investigated previously.

The testing of transportation and logistics sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2023–2025 is aimed at identifying the influence of *Internal Control Disclosure* , *Current Ratio* , and *Debt to Equity Ratio* on *Return on Assets* , both through testing each variable partially and through testing all three simultaneously . Two research propositions are formulated from the theoretical constructs underlying the model, namely H1 which postulates a positive and significant contribution of *Internal Control Disclosure* to *Return on Assets* , and H2 which assumes a positive and significant influence of *the Current Ratio* on the profitability indicator . H3 assumes that improvement *Debt to Equity Ratio* correlated positive and significant with *Return on Assets* , while H4 postulates that ICD, CR, and DER are collective own influence to ROA when tested in a way simultaneous . Interrelationship between profitability company sector transportation and logistics with determinant non-financial and finance expected can explained through addition proof empirical data obtained from testing the hypothesis of this study. Evaluation to effectiveness internal control, management liquidity , and determination policy funding can supported by findings study This as one of the runway consideration for management and investors in take decision.

RESEARCH METHODS

The size profit generated relatively to overall asset company can evaluated through *Return on Assets* (ROA), where value higher ratio tall signify productivity more optimal assets in support achievement profit . Framework In this research, Profitability is used proxy company with *Return on Assets* (ROA) is positioned as focus main testing , with disclosure internal control (ICD), liquidity (CR), and structure funding (DER) as factors analyzed For explain variation level return assets .

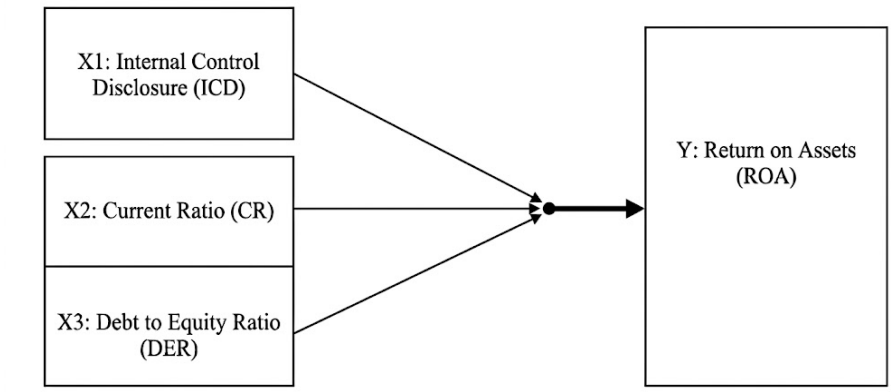


Figure 1. Research Model

These three variables were then tested partially and simultaneously to determine their effect on ROA. Secondary data were analyzed in this study through the application of a quantitative approach. A total of 37 transportation and logistics companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange were designated as the study population, with data sourced from the company's annual reports and financial statements for the period 2023–2025. Completeness of data for variable measurement, publication of annual reports and financial statements, and consistency of company listing on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during 2023–2025 became the basis for applying the *purposive sampling technique* in determining the research observation unit . Based on these criteria, 28 companies were obtained as samples with a total of 84 observations .

Table 1. Research Sample

No.	Sample Selection Criteria	Amount
1	Transportation and Logistics sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2023–2025 period	37
2	Companies that were not listed consecutively during the period 2023–2025	-8
3	The number of companies that meet the initial criteria and then verify the availability of Internal Control Disclosure (ICD), CR, DER, and ROA data	29
4	Companies that do not have complete Internal Control Disclosure, CR,	-1

DER, and ROA data during the 2023–2025 period	
Number of companies that are research samples	28
Number of years of observation	3 years
Number of research observations	84 observations

Source : Processed data (2026)

A total of 25 disclosure items based on the five COSO components are used as the basis for compiling an index to measure *Internal Control Disclosure* (ICD) . ICD is measured by accumulating the disclosure scores for each item, using a value of 1 for information presented and a value of 0 for information not included in the company's report. The index value is then determined using the following formula:

$$\mathbf{ICDI = \Sigma Xi / n}$$

The Current Ratio (CR) value is obtained through ratio between total assets of a financial nature smooth and overall liabilities term short company . Measurement structure funding through *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) is carried out with proportionate total liabilities to total equity , while *Return on Assets* (ROA) is determined based on comparison profit clean with overall asset company .

IBM SPSS was used as a data processing tool to estimate multiple linear regression models to test the relationships between research variables. The feasibility of the regression model and its explanatory capacity were examined through a series of statistical procedures including data description, verification of classical assumptions, partial testing using the t-test, simultaneous testing using the F-test, and estimation of the coefficient of determination to measure the proportion of variation in the dependent variable that can be explained by the independent variables in the model. The regression equation used is:

$$\mathbf{ROA = \alpha + \beta\ 1ICD + \beta\ 2CR + \beta\ 3DER + \varepsilon}$$

Information :
ROA = *Return on Assets*
ICD = *Internal Control Disclosure*
CR = *Current Ratio*
DER = *Debt to Equity Ratio*
α = konstanta
β = koefisien regresi
ε = *error*

Empirical testing of ROA as a dependent variable is carried out through the application of multiple linear regression, with ICD, CR, and DER set as predictors to identify the influence of each variable on company profitability. The model's apparent power against the variation of

the dependent variable is evaluated through the coefficient of determination, while the significance of partial and simultaneous relationships is examined using the t-test and F-test. The entire series of analyses, preceded by descriptive statistics and classical assumption testing, are carried out with the help of IBM SPSS. The results of statistical processing are used as a basis for determining the acceptance or rejection of the hypothesis while identifying the pattern of relationships between the independent variables and the dependent variables in the research model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Research result

The empirical characteristics of each variable are identified through descriptive statistics, which summarize the total observations along with the minimum, maximum, and average values as an initial representation of the distribution of the research data. The characteristics of each variable being studied can be understood through this analysis as a basis for obtaining an overview of the research data .

Table 2. Statistics Descriptive

Variables	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
ICD	0.800	0.960	0.86857	0.060702
CR	0.255	6,918	1.87402	1.381068
DER	-7,985	6,718	0.75798	1.929532
ROA	-0.217	9,390	0.37018	1.473121

Source : SPSS Data Processing Results (2026).

Table 2. is a summary of descriptive statistics for each variable in the study, ICD, CR, DER, and ROA. Based on descriptive statistical testing on *the Internal Control Disclosure (ICD)* variable has a minimum value of 0.800 and a value of The maximum value is 0.960 with an average value of 0.86857. Of all the internal control items that form the basis of the assessment, the sample companies disclosed an average of 86.86%. The relatively uniform level of internal control disclosure between companies is reflected in the ICD standard deviation of 0.060702, which is below the average value, so that the data variation between companies is relatively low.

The average *Current Ratio* (CR) in the sample companies was recorded at 1.87402, with a range of values ranging from 0.255 as the lowest limit to 6.918 as the highest limit . In general, the adequacy of current assets to meet short-term liabilities in the sample companies is reflected in the average CR value that exceeds 1. The existence of companies with very high liquidity amidst other companies with low liquidity indicates the heterogeneity of the ability to fulfill short-term liabilities, as reflected in the CR standard deviation of 1.381068.

The average *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) of the sample companies was recorded at 0.75798, with the lowest value reaching -7.985 and the highest value at 6.718 . The dominance

of equity over debt in the funding structure of the sample companies is generally reflected in the average DER value which is below 1. The high diversity of capital structures between companies is indicated by the DER standard deviation of 1.929532 which exceeds its average value, while the negative minimum value indicates that there are sample companies that record equity below zero.

The average *Return on Assets* (ROA) value in the sample companies was recorded at 0.37018, with a range of values extending from -0.217 as the lowest value to 9.390 as the highest value . Losses during the observation period are reflected in the lowest negative ROA value, indicating that there are sample companies that have not been able to generate profits from the assets they manage. Differences in the ability to generate profits through the utilization of total assets between companies are evident from the ROA standard deviation of 1.473121 which far exceeds the average value, so that the profitability of sample companies shows a high level of dispersion. The characteristics of the data between companies show that ICD tends to have a uniform level of dispersion, in contrast to CR, DER, and ROA which show relatively high value diversity.

Normality, multicollinearity, autocorrelation, and heteroscedasticity are the four aspects tested in the evaluation of classical assumptions in the regression model of this study.

The residual distribution in the regression model was evaluated through a normality test by applying the Kolmogorov–Smirnov method accompanied by the Lilliefors correction to determine whether the residuals met the normal distribution assumption.

Table 3. Normality Test Results

Information		**Mark**
N		84
Test Statistics		0.050
Asymp . Sig. (2-tailed)		,200d
Monte Carlo Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.	0.884

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

Based on the initial test results in Table 3, the model residuals do not meet the normality assumption because *the Asymp. Sig* . (2- *tailed*) value is recorded as less than 0.001, below the 0.05 significance level. This abnormality is suspected to be related to the presence of extreme values in *the Return on Assets* (ROA) variable that differ significantly from most other observations. Therefore, *a rank-based inverse normal transformation* using *normal scores* with Blom's formula was performed on the ROA variable. This transformation was carried out without deleting observations, so the sample size remained at 84. The fulfillment of the normality assumption in the regression model residuals is indicated by the results of the post-transformation Kolmogorov–Smirnov test, which recorded an Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.200, higher than the 0.05 significance limit.

Indication multicollinearity in regression models determined through inspection mark *Tolerance* and *Variance Inflation Factor* (VIF), with criteria *Tolerance* exceeds 0.10 and VIF is less out of 10 as reference For conclude that symptom multicollinearity No detected .

Table 4. Multicollinearity Test Results

Variables	Tolerance	VIF
ICD	0.949	1,054
CR	0.973	1,028
DER	0.933	1,072

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

Based on Table 4, values *Tolerance* and VIF in the three variables independent recorded as as follows : *Debt to Equity Ratio* of 0.933 and 1.072, *Current Ratio* of 0.973 and 1.028, and *Internal Control Disclosure* of 0.949 and 1.054.

Correlation between error disturbance in the period running ((t)) and period previously (t-1) became aspects examined in the autocorrelation test on the linear regression model .

Table 5. Autocorrelation Test Results

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Standard Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
,482a	0.232	0.203	0.82371	2,014

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

Table 5. Testing beginning show DW value of 1.518 which is more small from limit below (dL) so that there is symptom autocorrelation positive . For overcome it used Cochrane-Orcutt method with coefficient autocorrelation (ρ) of 0.235, namely correlation between the residual and the residual of the previous period. All variables transformed with reduce mark variables with ρ multiplied by mark period previously , so that amount observation becomes 83. After the transformation , the DW value is 2.014 which is between dU and 4 − dU , so that No there is symptom autocorrelation.

Inspection heteroscedasticity intended For identify There is or whether or not change interobservation residual variance in the regression model .

Table 6. Autocorrelation Test Results

Variables	B	Robust Std. Error	t	Sig.
X1	7,154	1,466	4,881	<,001
X2	0.147	0.067	2,190	0.031
X3	0.196	0.068	2,862	0.005

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

Based on Table 6, level significance For *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) is recorded of 0.005 with coefficient 0.196, while *Current Ratio* (CR) obtained significance of 0.031 with coefficient of 0.147. Meanwhile, *Internal Control Disclosure* (ICD) shows coefficient amounting to 7,154 with mark significance not enough from 0.001. All three more small from 0.05 and its confidence interval No covers zero , so ICD, CR, and DER have an effect significant on ROA.

These results The same with results estimate without correction , which means existence heteroscedasticity No change conclusion testing hypothesis

The magnitude and direction of changes in the dependent variable due to variations in a number of predictors are identified through a multiple linear regression model, which estimates the relationship between variables based on empirical research data.

Table 7. Analysis Results Multiple Linear Regression

					95% Confidence Interval	
Variables	B	Robust Std. Error	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
X1	7,154	1,466	4,881	<,001	4,238	10,071
X2	0.147	0.067	2,190	0.031	0.013	0.281
X3	0.196	0.068	2,862	0.005	0.060	0.332

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

The magnitude of the change in the dependent variable due to a one-unit increase in the independent variable is represented by the regression coefficient value listed in column B of Table 7. The B value in Table 7 is the same as the results of ordinary regression because the robust method does not change the coefficient. The *Robust Std. Error column* is the standard error that has been corrected for heteroscedasticity, so that the t value (coefficient divided by *standard error*) and the resulting significance value are more reliable. The 95% CI column shows the range of possible coefficient values at the 95% confidence level. If the range does not include zero, then the coefficient can be said to be significantly different from zero.

The estimation results show that ICD has a coefficient of 7.154 with a significance of <0.001, CR has a coefficient of 0.147 with a significance of 0.031, and DER has a coefficient of 0.196 with a significance of 0.005. The significance of the influence on ROA is confirmed for the three independent variables, namely ICD, CR, and DER, because each has a significance value below 0.05 and a confidence interval that does not cross the zero value. These results are the same as the estimation results without correction, which means that the presence of heteroscedasticity does not change the conclusions of the hypothesis testing. Thus, this regression model with robust standard errors is suitable for use in hypothesis testing in the next subsection.

The significance of each predictor's contribution to the change in the dependent variable is determined through partial hypothesis testing, which identifies the significance of the influence of each independent variable in the regression model . Hypothesis evaluation includes testing the parameters individually using the t-statistic test and testing their effects together using the F-statistic test. In addition, the accuracy of the model in explaining the variation in the dependent variable is assessed through the coefficient of determination (R2), with the results of sample observations as the basis for evaluating the hypothesis proposed by Ghozali (2021).

The t-test is used to identify the significance of the individual influence of each predictor on the dependent variable, so that the significance of the partial relationship formed in the

regression model can be determined statistically . Inferential decisions are set at a 5% error level with reference to the robust standard error HC3. Evidence of significance is declared fulfilled when the statistical probability is below 0.05 or the absolute value of the empirical t exceeds the critical limit of the t distribution, so that the null hypothesis (H0) is rejected and the influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable is declared statistically significant.

Table 8. Results of the T -Statistic Test

					95% Confidence Interval	
Parameter	B	Robust Std. Error	t	Sig.	Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Intercept	-4.851	1.200	-4.043	0.000	-7.239	-2.462
LAG_X1	6.832	1.760	3.882	0.000	3.329	10.334
LAG_X2	0.143	0.068	2.095	0.039	0.007	0.278
LAG_X3	0.179	0.076	2.365	0.020	0.028	0.329

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

Table 8. T- table values at α = 5% (two side) with degrees freedom 79 (83 − 3 − 1) is around 1,990. *Internal Control Disclosure* (ICD) has coefficient of 6.832 with t count of 3.882 and significance < 0.001. Because the significance < 0.05 and t count > t table , and the 95% confidence interval (3.329 to 10.334) is not covers zero , then the ICD has an effect positive and significant towards ROA. The more wide disclosure internal control , increasingly tall profitability company . *Current Ratio* (CR) has coefficient of 0.143 with a t -test of 2.095 and a significance level of 0.039. Since the significance level is <0.05 and the 95% confidence interval (0.007 to 0.278) does not include zero, CR has a positive and significant effect on ROA. Companies with better liquidity tend to be able to finance their operations smoothly, thus supporting profit generation. *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER) has a coefficient of 0.179 with a t-test of 2.365 and a significance level of 0.020. Since the significance level is <0.05 and the 95% confidence interval (0.028 to 0.329) does not include zero, DER has a positive and significant effect on ROA. This indicates that debt funding in the sample companies is utilized productively to generate profits.

The suitability of the regression model (*goodness of fit*) and significance influence collective all over variables independent to variables dependent determined through statistical tests *F* , which evaluates influence variables free in a way simultaneously . The feasibility of the regression model is determined by rejecting H_0 if the significance value is below 0.05 or the calculated F value exceeds the F table, so that the model can be declared suitable for use in research.

Table 9. Results of the F Statistical Test

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.

1	Regression	16,197	3	5,399	7,957	,000b
	Residual	53,601	79	0.678		
	Total	69,797	82			

Source: SPSS Data Processing Results , (2026).

The significance level of 0.000 recorded in Table 9 is below the 0.05 limit, with the calculated F value reaching 7.957 as a result of simultaneous testing. By using degrees of freedom df1 = 3 and df2 = 79 at a significance level of 5%, the F table value is obtained at around 2.72, which is below the calculated F of 7.957. The significance of the simultaneous influence of ICD, CR, and DER on ROA causes H_0 to be rejected, so the regression model is declared suitable for use in research.

Discussion

The Effect of Internal Control Disclosure on Profitability

Coefficient regression amounting to 7,154 with mark significance $p < 0.001$ indicates that *Internal Control Disclosure* own relatedness positive and significant with *Return on Assets* , so that disclosure better internal control tall associate with improvement Profitability. Profitability, reflected in the effectiveness of asset utilization, tends to increase as the company's disclosure of internal controls expands.

Based on descriptive statistical analysis, the average ICD disclosure in the sample companies is relatively high, namely 86.86% with a relatively homogeneous data distribution (standard deviation 0.0607). theoretical, findings This support *Signaling theory* and *agency theory* . Comprehensive internal control disclosures send a positive signal to the market that management is managing the company's operations efficiently, transparently, and in a structured manner. This successfully minimizes information asymmetry between *agent* and *principal* and reduces agency costs . Well-measured internal controls have been proven effective in preventing the risk of fraud and capital wastage, thus optimizing the use of total assets to generate profits.

The Effect of Liquidity (Current Ratio) on Profitability

Estimate regression produce CR coefficient of 0.147 with probability of 0.031, which confirms significance influence liquidity to ROA at the 5% level , with direction connection positive. The average current ratio of 1.874 reflects the sample companies' capacity to support the fulfillment of short-term liabilities through the availability of current assets.

In a way substantial, results This confirm importance healthy working capital management. Companies that have healthy working *capital management* liquidity adequate is at in condition stable operations Because avoided from risk fail payment and delay obligation term short . Stability This give freedom for management For utilise various opportunity business profitable as well as get condition more credit profitable from suppliers, which ultimately impact positive on efficiency operational and improvement profitability.

Influence Leverage (Debt to Equity Ratio) against Profitability

Profitability the company represented by *Return on Assets* (ROA) shows connection positive and significant with structure measured funding use *Debt to Equity Ratio* (DER). Findings the supported by coefficients regression of 0.196 and the value significance of 0.005 . With an average DER of 0.758, in general general funding company sample Still dominated by equity , although variation intercompany capital structure classified as Enough high (standard deviation 1.930).

Influence positive DER to ROA indicates creation impact lever Effective financial *leverage* (trading *on equity*). Additional funds sourced from from debt capable utilized by management For funding asset productive and activities expansion profitable business level more returns tall than cost flower loan . During controlled debt costs , scheme efficiency taxation (*tax shield*) from burden flowers also provide incentive addition in increase profitability entity.

Methodologically, the handling of classical assumptions in this study contributes to the validity of the estimates. The use of *rank-based inverse normal transformation* (Blom's formula) on the ROA variable has been proven to overcome the problem of non-normality due to extreme data without eliminating observations (N = 84). Furthermore, handling heteroscedasticity using *the robust standard errors* (HC3) method and autocorrelation using the Cochrane-Orcutt transformation ensures that the parameter estimates are free from variance bias. This ensures that the resulting hypothetical conclusions are consistent, *robust* , and have a high level of reliability.

The Influence of Internal Control Disclosure, Current Ratio, and Debt to Equity Ratio on simultaneous influential significant on Return on Assets

Hypothesis fourth (H4) evaluates significance influence collective *Internal Control Disclosure* , *Current Ratio* , and *Debt to Equity Ratio* to *Return on Assets* through testing simultaneous . Significance value of 0.000 accompanied by F count amounting to 7,957 was obtained from results testing simultaneous using the F test. The feasibility of H4 obtained empirical support from the F statistic of 7.957, which is above the critical value of 2.72, as well as a significance probability of 0.000, lower than the threshold of 0.05. These results confirm the significance of the simultaneous influence of independent variables on the dependent variable .

Significance influence simultaneous to *Return on Assets* identified through involvement *Internal Control Disclosure* , *Current Ratio* , and *Debt to Equity Ratio* in a way collective in the regression model . Simultaneously, the profitability of companies in the Transportation and Logistics sector during the research period is related to three main aspects, namely liquidity, capital structure, and internal control disclosure.

Overall, the research results show that company profitability is not only related to financial ratios such as liquidity and leverage, but also to the information regarding internal control disclosed by the company. *Adjusted R Square* Value of 0.203 shows that the model only

capable explains 20.3% of the change *Return on Assets* (ROA), while the remaining 79.7% related with other determinants that are outside coverage testing .

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Improvement *Return on Assets* proven related in a way positive and significant with level disclosure internal control (*Internal Control Disclosure*) based on results testing Empirical . Company asset performance tends to increase along with the increasing disclosure of information regarding internal control. Influence positive and significant to *Return on Assets* participate shown by *the Current Ratio* as indicator liquidity company. Profitability generated through asset utilization is related to the company's capacity to pay off its short-term liabilities. The increase proxied profitability through *Return on Assets* related in a way positive and significant with structure funding the company being measured use *Debt to Equity Ratio* . The contribution of debt to increasing profitability depends on the effectiveness of its management within the company's funding structure. Significance influence to *Return on Assets* identified when *Internal Control Disclosure*, *Current Ratio*, and *Debt to Equity Ratio* tested in a way together in the research model . The significance of the model is collectively indicated by the F statistic obtained at 7.957 with a significance probability of 0.000, which places the test results below the statistical error tolerance threshold. The model's apparent power on *Return on Assets* (ROA) is limited to 20.3%, as indicated by the *Adjusted R Square value* of 0.203. Thus, *Internal Control Disclosure* , *Current Ratio* , and *Debt to Equity Ratio* together explain some of the variation in ROA, while the remaining 79.7% is beyond the explanatory power of the estimated model.

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