

POST-REPORTING EVENTS DISCLOSURE UNDER PSAK 210: EVIDENCE FROM PT UNITED TRACTORS TBK AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING QUALITY

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Abstract

The convergence of Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards with International Financial Reporting Standards has strengthened the importance of transparent disclosure of events occurring after the reporting period through PSAK 210. Despite this regulatory development, empirical evidence regarding the implementation of PSAK 210 remains limited, particularly in industries characterized by complex strategic investments. This study aims to analyze the implementation of PSAK 210 by PT United Tractors Tbk, evaluate its compliance with post-reporting event disclosure requirements, and identify opportunities for improving disclosure quality. A qualitative approach employing content analysis was adopted. The study utilized secondary data comprising the 2023 Annual Report, 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements, Notes to the Financial Statements, Independent Auditor's Report, and other official corporate publications of PT United Tractors Tbk. Data were analyzed through documentary analysis to evaluate the classification and disclosure of events after the reporting period in accordance with PSAK 210. The findings indicate that the company appropriately classified the additional investment in PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya as a non-adjusting event because the legal recognition criteria had not been fulfilled at the reporting date. The transaction was therefore disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and subsequently recognized in the 2024 financial statements after legal ownership was established. Although the company substantially complied with PSAK 210, disclosure quality could be further improved through explicit reference to the standard and the inclusion of quantitative information regarding the expected financial impact of material post-reporting events. This study contributes to the literature on PSAK 210 implementation and provides practical guidance for enhancing transparency, accountability, and financial reporting quality among publicly listed companies in Indonesia.

Keywords: content analysis; financial reporting quality; post-reporting events; PSAK 210; transparency



By Authors

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INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization and increasing economic openness, transparency and accountability in financial reporting have become fundamental determinants of an entity's performance, credibility, and sustainability. High-quality financial statements that are reliable, relevant, and comparable across jurisdictions are essential for facilitating informed economic decision-making by investors, creditors, regulators, and other stakeholders. To achieve global comparability in financial reporting, the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) has established the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as the globally accepted framework for preparing high-quality financial statements. One of the key standards within the IFRS framework is IAS 10: Events After the Reporting Period, which prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosure requirements for events occurring after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue (IFRS, 2022).

In Indonesia, the Indonesian Institute of Accountants (Ikatan Akuntan Indonesia/IAI) has progressively converged national accounting standards with IFRS through the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (Pernyataan Standar Akuntansi Keuangan/PSAK). The adoption of IAS 10 was initially implemented through PSAK 8: Events After the Reporting Period, which was subsequently revised and codified as PSAK 210, effective from 1 January 2024 (IAI, 2024). PSAK 210 provides guidance for determining whether events occurring after the reporting period should be recognized as adjusting events, which require modifications to the financial statements, or non-adjusting events, which require disclosure without affecting recognized amounts. The implementation of PSAK 210 is therefore essential to ensure that financial statements faithfully represent an entity's financial condition while maintaining the relevance, reliability, and comparability of financial information.

From a conceptual perspective, entities are expected to accurately distinguish between adjusting and non-adjusting events and to provide adequate disclosures for material events occurring after the reporting period. Such disclosures enhance the fairness, transparency, and usefulness of financial statements for decision-making purposes. Nevertheless, empirical evidence suggests that the implementation of PSAK 210 in Indonesia continues to face several challenges. Previous studies conducted between 2022 and 2025 indicate that many companies have experienced difficulties in distinguishing between adjusting and non-adjusting events, resulting in incomplete disclosures despite the materiality of the events. In several cases, companies merely disclosed the occurrence of significant events without providing quantitative estimates of their financial impacts or associated risks. Furthermore, differences in organizational capacity, particularly between large and medium-sized entities, have contributed to considerable variations in the quality of PSAK 8 implementation (Sufanda et al., 2023).

These findings suggest that although PSAK 210 represents Indonesia's full convergence with IFRS regarding events after the reporting period, its practical implementation has not yet been fully optimized. Consequently, further empirical

investigation is required to evaluate how Indonesian companies implement this standard, particularly large publicly listed companies characterized by complex transactions and diversified business operations. Within this context, the implementation of PSAK 210 is particularly relevant for companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), where compliance with financial reporting standards is closely monitored by investors and regulators.

One company that provides an appropriate setting for such an investigation is PT United Tractors Tbk, a subsidiary of PT Astra International Tbk, operating in the heavy equipment distribution, mining contracting, coal mining, energy, and industrial digitalization sectors. As one of Indonesia's largest publicly listed corporations, PT United Tractors Tbk manages complex business operations and therefore bears substantial responsibility for producing transparent and high-quality financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Accordingly, this study examines the implementation of PSAK 210 in the company's 2023 financial statements and evaluates the extent to which its reporting practices comply with both the substantive and formal requirements of the standard. Specifically, this study aims to analyze the application of PSAK 210, assess the level of compliance with disclosure requirements, and identify potential challenges encountered in the reporting process.

Previous studies have documented both the benefits and limitations of implementing PSAK 8 in Indonesia. Sintawati et al. (2022), in their study of telecommunication companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, found that PSAK 8 had generally been implemented appropriately, with the COVID-19 pandemic disclosed as a non-adjusting event in accordance with the standard. This finding reflects good disclosure practices by providing additional information relevant to stakeholders. However, the study also identified several shortcomings, including limited quantitative disclosures and inconsistencies in reporting practices across companies. Similarly, Sulistyowati et al. (2023) reported that the implementation of PSAK 8 encouraged greater transparency in disclosing post-reporting events, particularly regarding receivables affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, thereby enhancing the relevance of financial information. Nevertheless, the study also revealed several implementation challenges, including management's limited understanding of PSAK 8 requirements and the perception that additional disclosures could adversely affect reported profits and assets, thereby increasing the reporting burden.

Despite the growing body of literature on PSAK 8, empirical evidence concerning the implementation of the newly codified PSAK 210 remains limited, particularly within Indonesia's heavy equipment and mining industries, where post-reporting events may involve substantial investments, acquisitions, and strategic business transactions. By examining the implementation of PSAK 210 in PT United Tractors Tbk, this study seeks to enrich the existing literature on financial reporting and IFRS convergence in Indonesia. Furthermore, the findings are expected to provide practical insights for publicly listed companies in improving the quality of financial statement disclosures, offer

recommendations for regulators in strengthening oversight of accounting standard implementation, and serve as a valuable reference for future research on the application of international accounting standards in emerging economies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Reporting Standards (IFRS) as the globally accepted framework for preparing high-quality financial statements. One of the key standards within the IFRS framework is IAS 10: Events After the Reporting Period, which prescribes the accounting treatment and disclosure requirements for events occurring after the reporting date but before the financial statements are authorized for issue (IFRS, 2022).

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From a conceptual perspective, entities are expected to accurately distinguish between adjusting and non-adjusting events and to provide adequate disclosures for material events occurring after the reporting period. Such disclosures enhance the fairness, transparency, and usefulness of financial statements for decision-making purposes. Nevertheless, empirical evidence suggests that the implementation of PSAK 210 in Indonesia continues to face several challenges. Previous studies conducted between 2022 and 2025 indicate that many companies have experienced difficulties in distinguishing between adjusting and non-adjusting events, resulting in incomplete disclosures despite the materiality of the events. In several cases, companies merely disclosed the occurrence of significant events without providing quantitative estimates of their financial impacts or associated risks. Furthermore, differences in organizational capacity, particularly between large and medium-sized entities, have contributed to considerable variations in the quality of PSAK 8 implementation (Sufanda et al., 2023).

These findings suggest that although PSAK 210 represents Indonesia's full convergence with IFRS regarding events after the reporting period, its practical implementation has not yet been fully optimized. Consequently, further empirical investigation is required to evaluate how Indonesian companies implement this standard, particularly large publicly listed companies characterized by complex transactions and diversified business operations. Within this context, the implementation of PSAK 210 is

particularly relevant for companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), where compliance with financial reporting standards is closely monitored by investors and regulators.

One company that provides an appropriate setting for such an investigation is PT United Tractors Tbk, a subsidiary of PT Astra International Tbk, operating in the heavy equipment distribution, mining contracting, coal mining, energy, and industrial digitalization sectors. As one of Indonesia's largest publicly listed corporations, PT United Tractors Tbk manages complex business operations and therefore bears substantial responsibility for producing transparent and high-quality financial statements in accordance with applicable accounting standards. Accordingly, this study examines the implementation of PSAK 210 in the company's 2023 financial statements and evaluates the extent to which its reporting practices comply with both the substantive and formal requirements of the standard. Specifically, this study aims to analyze the application of PSAK 210, assess the level of compliance with disclosure requirements, and identify potential challenges encountered in the reporting process.

Previous studies have documented both the benefits and limitations of implementing PSAK 8 in Indonesia. Sintawati et al. (2022), in their study of telecommunication companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, found that PSAK 8 had generally been implemented appropriately, with the COVID-19 pandemic disclosed as a non-adjusting event in accordance with the standard. This finding reflects good disclosure practices by providing additional information relevant to stakeholders. However, the study also identified several shortcomings, including limited quantitative disclosures and inconsistencies in reporting practices across companies. Similarly, Sulistyowati et al. (2023) reported that the implementation of PSAK 8 encouraged greater transparency in disclosing post-reporting events, particularly regarding receivables affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, thereby enhancing the relevance of financial information. Nevertheless, the study also revealed several implementation challenges, including management's limited understanding of PSAK 8 requirements and the perception that additional disclosures could adversely affect reported profits and assets, thereby increasing the reporting burden.

Despite the growing body of literature on PSAK 8, empirical evidence concerning the implementation of the newly codified PSAK 210 remains limited, particularly within Indonesia's heavy equipment and mining industries, where post-reporting events may involve substantial investments, acquisitions, and strategic business transactions. By examining the implementation of PSAK 210 in PT United Tractors Tbk, this study seeks to enrich the existing literature on financial reporting and IFRS convergence in Indonesia. Furthermore, the findings are expected to provide practical insights for publicly listed companies in improving the quality of financial statement disclosures, offer recommendations for regulators in strengthening oversight of accounting standard implementation, and serve as a valuable reference for future research on the application of international accounting standards in emerging economies. For quantitative research,

this section may include the development of the conceptual framework and hypothesis formulation based on relevant theories and prior empirical findings. For qualitative, mixed methods, and conceptual research, authors should present the theoretical framework, analytical perspective, or research propositions appropriate to the research design.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study adopted a qualitative research approach using content analysis as the primary research method. A qualitative approach was considered appropriate because it enables an in-depth interpretation of financial reporting practices and facilitates the assessment of the extent to which a company implements the principles prescribed in PSAK 210: Events After the Reporting Period. Through content analysis, this study sought to identify disclosure patterns, classify the types of post-reporting events, and evaluate the level of transparency reflected in the financial statements of PT United Tractors Tbk, particularly with respect to the recognition and disclosure of adjusting events and non-adjusting events occurring after the reporting period (Putriana et al., 2024).

The study utilized secondary data obtained from official and publicly accessible sources. The primary data comprised the 2023 Annual Report and 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements of PT United Tractors Tbk, which were retrieved from the official websites of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) and PT United Tractors Tbk. To strengthen the robustness of the analysis, additional supporting documents, including the Independent Auditor's Report, the Annual Report, the Notes to the Financial Statements (CALK), and other official corporate publications, were also reviewed.

Data were collected using the documentation method, which involved collecting, examining, and analyzing relevant financial reporting documents. This method enabled the researcher to assess how PT United Tractors Tbk implemented PSAK 210, evaluate the completeness and accuracy of disclosures related to events occurring after the reporting period, and identify potential challenges encountered in the implementation of the standard (IAI, 2024).

The findings of the content analysis are presented in a descriptive narrative supported by excerpts from the Notes to the Financial Statements (CALK), thereby providing contextual evidence for interpreting the company's disclosure practices. By employing this methodological approach, the study provides a comprehensive understanding of the implementation of PSAK 210 in PT United Tractors Tbk and evaluates the contribution of the standard to improving the transparency, accountability, and quality of financial reporting among publicly listed companies in Indonesia, particularly within the heavy equipment and mining industries.

RESULT AND DISCUSION

RESULT

The examination of the 2023 Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements of PT United Tractors Tbk indicates that the company appropriately disclosed a significant event occurring after the reporting period. The primary focus of this study is the additional investment made by its subsidiary, PT Energia Prima Nusantara (EPN), in PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya (SES).

The financial statements disclose that EPN completed a share subscription amounting to USD 51.9 million (approximately IDR 804.0 billion) on 27 December 2023. However, the legal completion of the transaction was finalized only on 3 January 2024, when the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia approved the amendment to the Articles of Association, thereby officially recognizing EPN as the holder of 49.6% of SES's issued shares.

According to PSAK 210: Events After the Reporting Period, this transaction is classified as a non-adjusting event because the legal conditions necessary for recognizing the investment did not exist as of 31 December 2023. Although the economic transaction had been executed before year-end, legal ownership was obtained only after the reporting date. Consequently, the event was appropriately disclosed in Note 40 to the Financial Statements without requiring any adjustment to the 2023 financial statements.

Figure 1. Disclosure of Events After the Reporting Period in Note 40 of PT United Tractors Tbk's 2023 Financial Statements

40. EVENT AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

On 27 December 2023, EPN has made payment with the total amount of USD 51.9 million or equivalent to Rp 804.0 billion to PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya ("SES") for new shares issued by SES.

On 3 January 2024, Ministry of Law and Human Rights issued the Letter of Receipt of Notification of the Amendment to the Article of Articles of Association. Therefore, EPN becomes a shareholder in SES holding 49.6% of the total issued shares in SES.

The disclosure demonstrates PT United Tractors Tbk's compliance with the principles of relevance and faithful representation embodied in PSAK 210, which requires entities to disclose the nature of material events occurring after the reporting period and, where practicable, provide an estimate of their financial effects. By disclosing the transaction separately rather than recognizing it in the 2023 financial statements, the company ensured that the financial statements reflected only conditions existing at the reporting date while simultaneously informing stakeholders about significant subsequent developments.

Nevertheless, the analysis also identified a limitation from the perspective of formal compliance. Although the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards, the accounting policies did not explicitly refer to PSAK 210 as the governing standard for post-reporting events. Instead, the financial statements merely stated that they were prepared in accordance with generally applicable Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. This finding suggests that the implementation of PSAK 210 was substantively consistent with the standard's requirements but did not fully demonstrate explicit formal compliance through direct reference to the applicable accounting standard.

Further evidence supporting the classification of the transaction as a non-adjusting event can be observed in the company's 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements. Following the completion of the legal authorization process, PT United Tractors Tbk formally recognized its investment in PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya (SES) as a joint venture, reflecting the acquisition of legal ownership. Accordingly, the investment was recognized under Investments in Joint Ventures in the 2024 financial statements in accordance with the applicable accounting requirements.

Figure 2. Accounting Recognition of the Investment in PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya as a Joint Venture in the 2024 Financial Statements of PT United Tractors Tbk

8. INVESTMENTS (continued)

b. Investments in joint ventures

As at 31 December 2024 and 2023, the Group has joint ventures as follows:

<u>Persentase kepemilikan efektif/ Percentage of effective ownership</u>		<u>Saldo/Balance</u>	
<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
32.7% ¹⁾	-	1,387,321	-
49.6%	-	830,114	-
50.0%	50.0%	129,795	114,417
50.0%	50.0%	57,454	89,718
		<u>2,404,684</u>	<u>204,135</u>

The accounting treatment adopted in 2024 confirms that the transaction generated accounting consequences only after the reporting period and therefore should not have affected the company's financial position as of 31 December 2023. This reporting practice is consistent with the prudence principle and the concept of faithful representation, both of which require financial statements to recognize only transactions and events satisfying the recognition criteria at the reporting date.

Despite the company's appropriate implementation of PSAK 210, the findings also reveal opportunities to enhance disclosure quality. Specifically, the company did not provide a quantitative estimate or qualitative assessment of the potential economic impact of the investment on future financial performance. Although PSAK 210 primarily requires disclosure of the nature of material non-adjusting events, providing additional information regarding expected financial implications would improve the usefulness of

the disclosure for investors and other stakeholders by facilitating a more comprehensive assessment of future business prospects and investment risks.

The relationship between the 2023 disclosure and the 2024 recognition illustrates the strategic importance of post-reporting events in maintaining continuity between successive reporting periods. Although the investment transaction did not affect the recognition and measurement of assets in the 2023 financial statements, its disclosure enabled investors and other stakeholders to anticipate significant changes in the company's investment structure and strategic business direction during 2024. From the perspective of good corporate governance, this practice reflects a strong commitment to transparency by ensuring that material information is communicated promptly while preserving the integrity of financial reporting.

From a content analysis perspective, the implementation of PSAK 210 by PT United Tractors Tbk during the 2023–2024 reporting periods demonstrates a consistent reporting pattern. Material events occurring after the reporting period were clearly identified, appropriately classified as non-adjusting events, and subsequently recognized in the following reporting period once the legal recognition criteria had been satisfied. These findings indicate that the company has substantially complied with the fundamental principles of PSAK 210 and has aligned its reporting practices with the IFRS-based framework governing events after the reporting period.

However, the analysis also suggests that disclosure quality could be further strengthened by incorporating quantitative estimates of the anticipated financial effects of significant post-reporting events, particularly those involving substantial strategic investments. Such enhancements would increase the relevance, transparency, and decision usefulness of financial reporting while enabling users of financial statements to evaluate future financial performance and investment-related risks more effectively.

DISCUSION

The findings of this study are consistent with the conceptual framework established in PSAK 210 and IAS 10, which emphasize the importance of distinguishing between adjusting and non-adjusting events after the reporting period and require entities to disclose material subsequent events that may influence users' economic decisions. The evidence indicates that PT United Tractors Tbk appropriately classified the additional investment made by its subsidiary, PT Energia Prima Nusantara, in PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya as a non-adjusting event because the legal conditions necessary for recognition had not been fulfilled as of 31 December 2023. Consequently, the transaction was disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements rather than recognized in the 2023 financial statements, demonstrating substantive compliance with the principles prescribed by PSAK 210.

The present findings are also consistent with previous empirical studies. Sintawati et al. (2022) reported that Indonesian telecommunication companies generally complied with PSAK 8 by disclosing significant non-adjusting events, such as the COVID-19

pandemic, although most companies did not provide quantitative estimates of their financial impacts. Likewise, Sulistyowati et al. (2023) concluded that the implementation of PSAK 8, which has since been codified as PSAK 210, improved transparency in financial reporting but remained constrained by management's limited understanding of disclosure requirements and inconsistencies in disclosure quality among companies. The results of this study extend these findings by providing evidence from the heavy equipment and mining industry, indicating that companies operating in sectors characterized by complex strategic investments are also capable of implementing PSAK 210 appropriately through the disclosure of material non-adjusting events.

Furthermore, this study supports the findings of Campbell et al. (2025), who emphasized that an appropriate assessment of materiality is fundamental to producing high-quality financial reporting. According to Campbell et al. (2025), companies that accurately evaluate the materiality of subsequent events tend to provide financial statements that are more transparent, reliable, and useful for decision-making. In the case of PT United Tractors Tbk, management's decision to disclose the investment transaction without recognizing it in the 2023 financial statements reflects an appropriate application of the materiality principle because the transaction has significant implications for the company's future strategic position. Nevertheless, as suggested by Campbell et al. (2025), the usefulness of such disclosures could be further enhanced through the inclusion of quantitative estimates or more comprehensive explanations regarding the expected economic consequences of the investment.

From an accounting perspective, the implementation of PSAK 210 by PT United Tractors Tbk demonstrates a prudent and faithful reporting approach. Rather than recognizing an investment that had not yet satisfied the legal recognition criteria at the reporting date, the company postponed recognition until the legal authorization was completed in January 2024 while simultaneously informing users through disclosure in the Notes to the Financial Statements. This reporting practice reflects the prudence principle embedded in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting and ensures faithful representation by recognizing only conditions existing at the reporting date. At the same time, disclosure of the transaction preserves transparency by informing investors and other stakeholders of significant developments that may affect future business performance.

However, although the study demonstrates that PT United Tractors Tbk has substantially complied with PSAK 210, several opportunities for improving disclosure quality remain. The analysis found that the company's accounting policies did not explicitly identify PSAK 210 as the governing standard for post-reporting events, despite preparing the financial statements in accordance with Indonesian Financial Accounting Standards. Moreover, the disclosure did not include quantitative estimates or qualitative assessments of the potential financial impact of the investment on future performance. While PSAK 210 primarily requires disclosure of the nature of material non-adjusting events, providing additional information regarding expected financial implications would

improve the relevance and decision usefulness of the financial statements for investors and other stakeholders.

Compared with previous studies, the findings reveal a similar implementation pattern across Indonesian public companies. Compliance with the disclosure requirements has generally been achieved; however, disclosure quality still varies in terms of completeness, consistency, and the provision of forward-looking information. In the case of PT United Tractors Tbk, the company appropriately disclosed the post-reporting investment and subsequently recognized it in the 2024 financial statements after the legal ownership requirements had been fulfilled. This continuity between disclosure in 2023 and recognition in 2024 confirms that the company consistently applied the principles of PSAK 210 and faithfully represented the economic substance of the transaction across reporting periods.

Overall, this study confirms that PT United Tractors Tbk has implemented PSAK 210 in substantial accordance with the applicable accounting requirements. The company's reporting practices demonstrate compliance with the principles of relevance, faithful representation, prudence, and transparency, thereby contributing to higher-quality financial reporting. Nevertheless, the findings also suggest that disclosure quality could be strengthened through explicit reference to PSAK 210 within accounting policies and the inclusion of quantitative or prospective information regarding the financial implications of material post-reporting events. Such improvements would enhance the credibility, transparency, and decision usefulness of financial statements while providing greater confidence to investors, regulators, and other stakeholders. Consequently, this study contributes to the growing literature on PSAK 210 implementation in Indonesia by providing empirical evidence from the heavy equipment and mining industry and offers practical guidance for publicly listed companies seeking to improve compliance with post-reporting event disclosure requirements.

CONCLUSION

This study examined the implementation of PSAK 210: Events After the Reporting Period in PT United Tractors Tbk by analyzing the company's 2023 Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures. The findings indicate that the company appropriately identified and disclosed a material post-reporting event concerning its subsidiary's investment in PT Supreme Energy Sriwijaya as a non-adjusting event because the legal conditions required for recognition had not been satisfied as of 31 December 2023. Accordingly, the investment was disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements and subsequently recognized in the 2024 financial statements after legal ownership had been formally established. These findings demonstrate that PT United Tractors Tbk has substantially implemented PSAK 210 in accordance with its fundamental principles of relevance, faithful representation, prudence, and transparency.

The study further reveals that, although substantive compliance with PSAK 210 has been achieved, opportunities remain to strengthen the quality of financial reporting.

Specifically, the company did not explicitly refer to PSAK 210 within its accounting policies and did not provide quantitative or forward-looking information regarding the expected financial implications of the disclosed investment. Enhancing these aspects would improve the completeness, transparency, and decision usefulness of financial statements for investors, regulators, and other stakeholders.

Overall, this study contributes to the growing literature on PSAK 210 implementation in Indonesia by providing empirical evidence from the heavy equipment and mining industry, a sector characterized by complex strategic investments and significant post-reporting events. The findings also provide practical implications for publicly listed companies by demonstrating the importance of appropriately distinguishing between adjusting and non-adjusting events while ensuring comprehensive disclosure to support high-quality financial reporting and good corporate governance.

Suggestions for Future Research

Future research may extend this study in several directions. First, comparative studies involving companies from different industries or a larger sample of publicly listed companies would provide broader evidence regarding the consistency of PSAK 210 implementation across sectors. Second, future studies may employ quantitative approaches to examine the relationship between the quality of post-reporting event disclosures and market-based outcomes, such as investor reactions, firm value, or earnings quality. Third, researchers may investigate organizational factors influencing PSAK 210 implementation, including management competence, corporate governance mechanisms, audit quality, and regulatory oversight. Finally, longitudinal studies examining disclosure practices before and after the mandatory adoption of PSAK 210 would provide valuable insights into whether the revised standard has significantly improved the quality, comparability, and transparency of financial reporting in Indonesia.

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