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THE EFFECT OF OWNERHIP STRUCTURE, AUDIT COMMITTEE SIZE, COMPANY SIZE, AUDIT QUALITY, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER (CEO) GENDER, ON A COMPANY'S TIMELINESS
(EMPIRICAL STUDY ON ENERGY SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED ON THE IDX POR THE 2019-2022 PERIOD)

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Abstract
This study aims to provide empirical evidence on the effects of ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) gender on the timeliness of financial reporting in energy-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) during the 2019–2022 period. The issue of timeliness is critical in enhancing the relevance and reliability of financial information for stakeholders. This quantitative research uses secondary data obtained from company annual reports, with a sample of 196 firm-year observations selected through purposive sampling. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics and logistic regression in SPSS version 29. The results reveal that, both partially and simultaneously, the variables tested—ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and CEO gender—do not significantly affect the timeliness of financial reporting. These findings suggest that other factors outside the observed variables may play a more dominant role in determining financial reporting timeliness, indicating the need for broader research in the future.

Keywords: Ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender

INTRODUCTION

Accurate and timely presentation of financial reports is required. This demonstrates how important it is to publish financial reports to the public on time; thus, every business is expected to do so without delay (Adiwiratama & Jundan, 2012). A company must consider the timeliness and accuracy of its financial reports, as high-quality reports that adhere to Financial Accounting Standards might entice investors to invest in the business. Therefore, each company is expected to present financial reports promptly.

Financial reports have provided very relevant Information about a company's financial

status, performance, and changes in that status are particularly helpful to many people when they are making economic decisions. (Syaharman, 2021). Financial reports are a means of communicating business developments and performance achieved during a specific period to investors and other interested parties. (Tifanny, dkk 2020).

Table 1
Number of Issuers Late in Submitting Financial Reports

Financial Report as of December 31	Number of Companies	Total Companies Registered on the IDX
2019	42	796
2020	88	780
2021	91	789
2022	139	858

Source: www. Idx.co.id

Financial report data will be beneficial if it is provided accurately and punctually to its users, while the advantages of financial reports will be reduced if they are not accounted for punctually (Utami & Yennisa 2017). Timeliness in financial reporting remains a central concern in corporate governance and capital market transparency. Delayed financial reporting can diminish the value of financial information, reduce investor confidence, and trigger adverse market reactions. The increasing complexity of business transactions and regulatory requirements often leads to delays in audit completion. Particularly in the energy sector, where operational risk is high, timely reports are crucial for stakeholders' decision-making. Prior empirical studies show inconsistent findings regarding the determinants of timeliness, indicating the need for further investigation. Therefore, this study seeks to re-examine corporate characteristics that may influence the punctuality of financial disclosures.

The urgency of this study lies in the fact that late financial reporting has become more frequent, as evidenced by the growing number of companies failing to meet reporting deadlines from 2019 to 2022. This issue not only raises questions about the effectiveness of corporate governance but also poses risks for market efficiency and investor protection. In emerging markets like Indonesia, regulatory enforcement may be less stringent than in developed countries, making timeliness even more critical. Understanding internal company factors that influence reporting timeliness is essential for improving corporate discipline. Moreover, the post-pandemic era introduces new challenges for financial reporting logistics that must be analyzed from a governance perspective. As such, this research addresses a time-sensitive and contextually relevant issue.

The potential impact of this study is twofold: theoretical and practical. Theoretically, it contributes to the development of empirical literature by testing the influence of five internal factors—ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and CEO gender—on timeliness. Most previous research has tested these variables independently or under different industrial scopes; this study enriches the analysis by focusing on a high-capital, high-risk sector. Practically, the findings are expected to assist

regulators, such as the Financial Services Authority (OJK), in formulating policies that promote transparency and accountability. Companies can use these findings to evaluate the effectiveness of their internal governance mechanisms. Moreover, investors may use the results as an early signal in assessing corporate reporting behavior.

The implications of this research are significant for corporate governance frameworks. If none of the internal factors examined significantly influence timeliness, it may imply the need to reassess external pressures, enforcement mechanisms, and auditor performance. The findings could guide policymakers to focus more on audit regulation, board accountability, or digital transformation in reporting processes. For academic circles, the study opens opportunities to test moderating or mediating variables that might explain the gap between internal governance and timely disclosure. For practitioners, particularly in the energy sector, these results can serve as a benchmark for improving reporting timelines by making strategic adjustments to audit scheduling and resource allocation. This is especially relevant in industries where financial data volatility can directly impact investment valuation. Thus, timeliness must be addressed not only as a compliance issue but as a strategic imperative.

In conclusion, this study underscores the importance of continuous evaluation of corporate attributes that may influence the punctuality of financial reporting. The limited influence of internal characteristics may call for a broader, systemic approach to regulatory supervision and industry-level collaboration. Given that timeliness is closely linked with the credibility of financial statements, ensuring punctuality is essential for maintaining a healthy investment climate. By identifying the limitations of internal governance mechanisms, this research encourages a more holistic perspective in improving financial transparency. The insights derived can be extended beyond the energy sector to other industries facing similar reporting challenges. Therefore, this research is timely, impactful, and necessary in supporting financial market stability and investor confidence.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

The type of research used in this study is quantitative research. Quantitative research is a positivist research method used to study a particular population or sample. The independent variables (X) in this study are ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender. The dependent variable (Y) is the timeliness of a company's financial reporting. The population in this study comprises the energy sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2019 to 2022. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. The sample used in this study comprised 49 companies over 4 years, yielding a total of 196 observations.

Research Procedure

The type of data used in this study is secondary data. Frischanita (2018) secondary data are data obtained indirectly from several sources, such as audited financial reports and annual reports of companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the energy sector, for 2019-2022. The data sources used are each company's annual reports, available on the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) at

www.idx.co.id and on the company's official website.

Instruments and Data Collection Techniques

The sampling method used is purposive sampling, in which the sample is selected based on the suitability of its characteristics to the specified selection criteria. The samples selected in this study were energy companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with the following criteria:

1. Energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2019 to 2022.
2. Companies that publish annual reports during the 2019-2022 period.
3. Companies that present complete data according to the variables studied.

Data Analysis Technique

1. Descriptive Statistics

   Descriptive statistics help researchers analyze data by describing the samples they observe. Descriptive statistics are the process of transforming research data into tabulations to make them easier to understand. The analysis tools used are the average (mean) frequency distribution, maximum value, minimum value, and standard deviation to describe research variables.

2. Logistic Regression Analysis

   In this study, hypothesis testing was conducted using a multivariate logistic regression model. This model was chosen because this study includes both nominal and ratio data.

3. Model Testing

   a. Assessing Model Fit (Overall Model Fit Test)

      Ghozali (2018), the first step is to assess the overall fit of the model to the data. This test assesses whether the hypothesized model fits the data.

   b. Assessing the Feasibility of The Regression Model.

      The feasibility of the regression model is assessed using the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test. This model is used to test the null hypothesis that the empirical data fit the model (there is no difference between the model and the data, so the model can be said to fit the data).

4. Hypothesis Test

   a. Wald Test

      In logistic regression, the significance test for partial influence can be performed using the Wald test. This test can also address the formulation of the problem in which the independent variable is hypothesized to have a partial effect on the dependent variable.

   b. Omnibus Test

      To test whether the logistic regression model involving significant independent variables (simultaneously) is better than the previous model (simple model) in terms of fitting the data, then compare the Sig. Value for Step 1 (Step) in the Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients Table, which is 0.000 against the significance level of 0.05. The sig value is also called the probability value.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

Statistics help analyze data by describing the samples that researchers observe. Descriptive statistics are basically a process of transforming data into tabulations to make it easier to understand. The results of the descriptive statistical analysis that have been processed can be seen in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2
Statistics Descriptive

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Ownership Structure	196	.00	1.00	.5272	.28262
Audit Committee	196	1	7	3.17	.670
Company Size	196	20.37	32.37	28.1872	2.57470
Audit Quality	196	0	1	.16	.371
Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender	196	0	1	.06	.231
Punctuality	196	0	1	.93	.249
Valid N (listwise)	196				

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

Logistic Regression Analysis

1. Assessing Model Fit (Overall Model Fit Test)

According to (Ghozali, 2018) the first step is to assess the overall fit of the model to the data. This test assesses whether the hypothesized model fits the data. The hypothesis for determining model fit is:

H_oThe hypothesized model fits the data.

H_AThe hypothesized model does not fit the data.

Indicates that a good model is a model that fits the data, so H_o Must be accepted. The statistics used are based on the likelihood function. The likelihood L of the model is the probability that the hypothesized model describes the input data. The overall model fit test is calculated by comparing the results of the first -2 Log likelihood (i.e., without entering variables or only constants) with the second -2 Log likelihood (i.e., after three independent variables are entered in this study).

Table 3
-2 Log likelihood (block beginning=0)
Iteration History[a,b,c]

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients
			Constant
Step 0	1	108.804	1.735
	2	96.501	2.391
	3	95.668	2.619
	4	95.660	2.644
	5	95.660	2.645

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

Table 4
-2 Log likelihood (block beginning = 0)
Iteration History[a,b,c,d]

Iteration		-2 Log likelihood	Coefficients					
			Constant	Institutional Ownership	Audit Committee	Company Size	Audit Quality	*Chief Executive Officer* (CEO) *Gender*
Step 1	1	108.098	1.950	.034	.061	-.017	.172	.261
	2	94.829	2.895	.082	.153	-.040	.438	.728
	3	93.266	3.356	.127	.252	-.062	.744	1.520
	4	93.016	3.427	.139	.285	-.067	.881	2.494
	5	92.938	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.895	3.498
	6	92.909	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	4.500
	7	92.899	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	5.501
	8	92.895	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	6.501
	9	92.894	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	7.501
	10	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	8.501
	11	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	9.501
	12	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	10.501
	13	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	11.501
	14	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	12.501
	15	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	13.501
	16	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	14.501
	17	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	15.501
	18	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	16.501
	19	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	17.501
	20	92.893	3.428	.139	.286	-.068	.896	18.501

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

Table 3 shows the value of -2 Log likelihood (block number = 0), namely -2 Log likelihood with only constants, at 2.169. Table 4 shows the value of the -2 Log likelihood after entering five independent variables, which is 4.401. So that the decrease in value is 1.950 - 3.428 = 1.478. This means that H_o It is rejected where the hypothesized model does not fit the data.

2. **Testing the Feasibility of the Regression Model (Goodness of Fit Test)**

The feasibility of the regression model is assessed using the Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness-of-Fit Test. This model is used to test the null hypothesis that the empirical data are consistent with the model (there is no difference between the model and the data, so the model can be said to be fit). The basis for decision-making is that if the probability value is greater than 0.05, the model is accepted or considered fit. In contrast, if the probability value is less than 0.05, the model is rejected or deemed not fit.

Table 5
Goodness of Fit Test Hosmer and Lemeshow Test
Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	*Chi-square*	*df*	*Sig.*
1	7.117	8	.524

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

Table 5 shows that the probability value in this study is 0.524, which is greater than 0.05. Based on this value, the model is accepted. This indicates that the regression model is suitable for further analysis, as there is no significant difference between the predicted and observed classifications, i.e., the expected probability matches the observed probability.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing in this study includes both partial tests (Wald tests) and simultaneous tests (omnibus tests). The following is an interpretation of the partial tests (Wald test) and simultaneous tests (omnibus test) that have been carried out.

1. Partial Test (Wald Test)

In logistic regression, the Wald test can be used to assess partial influence. This test can be shown in the variables in the Equation table, which aims to determine the significance of each constant of each independent variable entered into the model. This test assesses the effect of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The results related to the partial test in this study are as follows.

Table 6
Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.*for* EXP(B)	
								Lower	***Upper***
Step 1[a]	Institutional Ownership	.139	1.033	.018	1	.893	1.149	.152	8.699
	Audit Committee	.286	.553	.268	1	.605	1.332	.450	3.938
	Company Size	-.068	.129	.277	1	.599	.935	.726	1.203
	Audit Quality	.896	1.089	.677	1	.411	2.449	.290	20.686
	Chief Executive Officer (CEO) *Gender*	18.501	12036 .106	.000	1	.999	108394911 .173	.000	.
	Constant	3.428	3.371	1.035	1	.309	30.824		

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

Table 6 shows the test results with logistic regression at a significance level of 5%. From Table 6, the significance value of each variable is as follows.

1. Institutional ownership structure has a significance value of 0.893. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the institutional ownership structure variable does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting (H_2 Is rejected.
2. The size of the audit committee has a significance value of 0.605. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the size of the audit committee does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting (H_3 Is rejected.
3. Company size has a significance value of 0.599. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that company size does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting (H_4 Is rejected.
4. Audit quality has a significance value of 0.411. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that company size does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting (H_5 is rejected).
5. The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) gender has a significant value of 0.999. This value is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) gender does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting (H_6 is rejected).

Based on testing with logistic regression in Table 6, the following logistic regression Equation is obtained.

Punctuality = 3,428 + 0,139 (SKI) + 0,286 (UKA) - 0,068 (UP) + 0,896 (KA) + 18,501 (CEO) + e

The regression results can be interpreted as follows.

1. The constant value for the regression Equation is 3.428. This means that if all independent variables are assumed constant, the timeliness in financial reporting is consistently valued at 4.401.
2. The regression coefficient value of the ownership structure variable (X_1) is 0.139. This means that if institutional ownership increases by 1 unit while other variables are held constant, the timeliness of financial reporting will increase by 0.139.
3. The regression coefficient value of the audit committee size variable (X_2) is 0.286. This means that if the size of the audit committee increases by 1 unit while other variables are held constant, the timeliness of financial reporting will increase by 0.286.
4. The regression coefficient value of the company size variable (X_3) is 0.068. This can be interpreted as meaning that if timeliness decreases by one unit, timeliness will also decrease by 0.068.
5. The regression coefficient value of the audit quality variable (X_4) is 0.896. This means that if audit quality increases by 1 unit while other variables are held constant, the timeliness of financial reporting will increase by 0.896.

6. The regression coefficient value of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender variable (X_5) is 18.501. This means that if the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender increases by one unit while other variables are held constant, the timeliness of financial reporting will increase by 18.519.

Simultaneous Test

Simultaneous testing in logistic regression is performed by examining the Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients table. This test examines the influence of institutional ownership structure variables, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender together on the timeliness of financial reporting. The results of the Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients are said to be influential if the significance value is <0.05. The results related to the simultaneous test in this study are presented in Table 7 below.

Table 7
Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients

		Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step 1	*Step*	2.768	5	.736
	Block	2.768	5	.736
	Model	2.768	5	.736

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

Table 7 concludes that the results of simultaneous logistic regression testing contained in the Omnibus Tests of Model Coefficients table show a calculated Chi-square value of 3.167. The significance value for this study is 0.674, which is greater than 0.05. Based on this, it can be concluded that the variables of institutional ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender simultaneously do not affect the timeliness of financial reporting (H_1 is rejected).

Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Test

The Coefficient of Determination (R^2) essentially measures how far the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. A small R^2 value means that the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable is limited. A value close to 1 means that the independent variables provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable. In logistic regression, there is a Nagelkerke R Square value. The results of the coefficient of determination are presented in Table 8 as follows.

Table 8
Model Summary

Step	*-2 Log likelihood*	*Cox & Snell R Square*	*Nagelkerke R Square*
1	92.893[a]	.014	.036

Source: SPSS version 29 data processing

DISCUSSION

1. The Effect of Institutional Ownership Structure, Audit Committee Size, Company Size, Audit Quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender on Timeliness in Financial Reporting

Based on the results of the simultaneous test (omnibus test), it can be concluded that the variables of institutional ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) gender do not jointly affect the timeliness of financial reporting.H_1 is rejected).

The results show that the independent variables simultaneously influence the timeliness of financial reporting, with a coefficient of determination (Nagelkerke R^2) of 0.042. This means that 4.2% of the variability in financial reporting timeliness can be explained by the variables of institutional ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender. In comparison, variables outside the model can explain the remaining 95.8% of the variance in financial reporting timeliness. The results of the study indicated that the variables of institutional ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) gender did not affect the timeliness of financial reporting when considered simultaneously.

2. The Influence of Institutional Ownership Structure on Timeliness of Financial Reporting

The results of this study indicate that the institutional ownership structure variable does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting. Institutional ownership plays a role in supervising managers in managing the company. A high level of institutional ownership can prevent other actions from occurring, thereby speeding up the delivery of financial reports. Institutional ownership structure is the percentage of a company's ownership held by institutions. The results of this study are in line with Yennisa (2017) Research shows that ownership structure does not affect the timeliness of the company's financial report submissions.

However, in the research of Sarsiti (2020) and Elviani (2017), the opposite is true, showing that ownership structure affects the timeliness of submitting the company's financial reports. The institution has the authority to require management to submit financial reports promptly, as late submissions affect the economic decisions users of financial reports make (Suparsada & Putri,

2017).

In accordance with agency theory and signal theory, high or majority institutional ownership has the authority to control management through effective monitoring, so that financial reports are delivered faster, which provides good news to the market. Institutional ownership is thought to accelerate companies' immediate submission of financial reports in accordance with the set provisions, so that the higher the level of ownership, the shorter the time needed for the company to submit financial reports (Putri & Yusuf, 2020).

3. **The Effect of Audit Committee Size on Timeliness of Financial Reporting**

The results of this study indicate that the size of the audit committee does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting. Based on data from energy-sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, the average number of audit committee members was 3. The results of this study are in accordance with research conducted by Marfuah, et al. (2021), Widyaswari & Suardana (2014) Who found that the size of the audit committee does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in a company. The results of this study contradict research conducted by Anugrah & Laksito (2017) Who found that the size of the audit committee negatively affects the timeliness of financial reporting?

The results of research conducted by Kurniawan & Mutmainah (2020) Who found that the results of the size of the audit committee have a positive effect on the timeliness of financial reporting in a company. The audit committee's primary function is to meet regularly with the company's internal and external auditors to review the company's financial statements and audit processes, and to oversee internal accounting controls. This is done to reduce agency problems, such as the asymmetry between insider and outsider information, by facilitating the prompt delivery of unbiased accounting information by managers to shareholders (POJK No. 55 / POJK.04 / 2015 Concerning the Establishment and Guidelines for Implementing the Work of the Audit Committee, 2015).

4. The Effect of Company Size on Timeliness in Financial Reporting

The results of this study indicate that company size does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting. Data analysis shows that company size does not play a crucial role in reducing the risk of delays in submitting annual financial reports. It was found that companies of varying sizes tend to have comparable performance in managing audit time and audit obligations (Puspitasari & Adi, 2024). The results of this study are in line with (Marfuah, et al. (2021), Tifanny, dkk (2020), Widyaswari & Suardana (2014), and Widiastari & Yasa (2018) Showing that company size does not affect the timeliness in submitting the company's financial reports. In Tifanny (2020) it also shows that company size affects the timeliness in submitting the company's financial reports.

5. The Effect of Audit Quality on Timeliness in Financial Reporting

The results of this study indicate that audit quality does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting. Data analysis shows that audit quality does not play a crucial role in reducing the risk of delays in submitting financial reports in a company. Auditor quality is reviewed as a factor that can increase the credibility of a company's financial reports and the timeliness of financial reporting. The results of this study are in line with Sarsiti (2020) and Elviani (2017) Who shows that audit quality does not affect the timeliness of companies' financial report submissions.

The results of this study are not consistent with Puspitasari and Adi (2024), who show that audit quality affects the timeliness of financial report submissions within a company. This study proves that companies with high audit quality do not necessarily have better capabilities in managing the audit process and reducing audit completion time. Companies with high quality are also not necessarily able to submit annual financial reports on time.

6. The Influence of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender on Timeliness of Financial Reporting

The results of this study indicate that the variable Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting. Gender is one factor that influences an individual's attitude at work. Gender is considered to cause differences between women and men in carrying out their social activities because there are differences in physical attributes. Thus, the assumption arises that if men or women occupy a particular position, they will behave according to their respective attributes. This illustrates that gender has its own attributes that affect work attitudes (Sari & Supadmi, 2014). The results of this study are in accordance with research by Frischanita (2018) A study found that the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) 's Gender does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting. The results of this study contradict research conducted by Khuong & Xuan (2017) and Uyioghosa & Obazee (2019) A study found that the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)'s gender affects the timeliness of financial reporting.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Ownership structure, Audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender partially do not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019 - 2022.
2. Ownership structure partially does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019 - 2022.
3. Audit committee size partially does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in energy sector

companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019 - 2022.

4. Company size partially does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019 - 2022.
5. Audit quality partially does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019 - 2022.
6. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender partially does not affect the timeliness of financial reporting in energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2019-2022.
7. Simultaneously, ownership structure, audit committee size, company size, audit quality, and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Gender do not significantly affect the timeliness of a company in the energy sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the 2019-2022 period.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results of this study, the suggestions that researchers can give for further research are as follows:

1. Further research is expected to test other independent variables that are suspected of influencing the timeliness of financial reporting. Several independent variables that are suspected of influencing the timeliness of financial reporting are company size, profitability, solvency, and liquidity.
2. Replacing the CEO Gender sample with a sample that can relatively show significant differences between the dependent variable and the independent variable.
3. Further research is expected to use a wider sample that is not limited only to energy sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange.
4. Further research is expected to use a more extended observation period to see the timeliness of financial reporting in the long term.

IMPLICATION

The findings of this study imply that governance-related and demographic factors, such as audit committee size, ownership structure, and CEO gender, may not reliably predict financial reporting timeliness in the energy sector. This suggests that internal managerial or operational factors, regulatory frameworks, or sector-specific dynamics might play a more dominant role in determining reporting punctuality. Stakeholders, including investors and regulators, may need to look beyond conventional corporate governance indicators when evaluating the efficiency and reliability of financial reporting timelines.

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