ABSTRACK

Indonesia is one of the countries affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has slowed the transition from fossil-based energy to renewable energy sources. The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has put significant pressure on the energy sector, including a drastic drop in oil prices, fuel consumption reaching historic lows, decreased electricity consumption, and various other issues. Although Indonesia no longer exports oil, it relies heavily on fossil fuels, with coal and natural gas exports accounting for nearly 20% of its net merchandise exports.

As a result, the fuel sector experienced a decline of 16.78%, marking a dark chapter in Pertamina's history, as it had never occurred before, significantly impacting refinery operations and the company's finances, as well as reduced electricity usage due to lower demand from the business and industrial sectors. The energy sector in Indonesia plays a crucial role in the country's economic well-being and growth. Indonesia has abundant commodity resources such as coal, natural gas, metals, and various mining and agricultural products.

The purpose of this study is to predict financial distress in companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with different research objects and periods using survival analysis techniques. Based on the partial test results of the Cox proportional hazards regression model on companies in the energy sector in Indonesia from 2015-2022, it can be concluded that the liquidity variable does not have a significant effect on financial distress. The leverage variable does not have a significant effect on financial distress. The institutional ownership variable does not have a significant effect on financial distress. The firm size variable has a significant negative effect on financial distress.