Jurnal REP Vol 8/ No.2/2023

Jurnal REP (Riset Ekonomi Pembangunan)
http://jurnal.untidar.ac.id/index.php/REP
P-ISSN: 2541-433X E-ISSN: 2508-0205

FINANCIAL DISTRESS: CONSUMER CYCLICALS SECTOR COMPANIES LISTED IN THE INDONESIA STOCK EXCHANGE

DOI:10.31002/rep.v8i2.1039

Indri Oktavia [1],Toni Nurhadianto[2]✉, Ghina Fitri Ariesta Susilo[3]
[1,2]Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya
[3]The University of Edinburgh
✉ toni.nurhadianto@darmajaya.ac.id

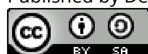
Abstract

This research aimed to prove empirically the effect of risk management disclosure and debt policy on financial distress. The data used in this research was secondary data obtained from company annual reports. The technique of the sample selection used was purposive sampling method resulting a total of 61 sample data on consumer cyclicals sector companies listed in the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) for the period 2019-2021. The method used was logistic regression with SPSS version 25 as the data analysis tool. The results of this research proved that the debt policy variable has a significant positive effect on financial distress, while the risk management disclosure variable has no effect on financial distress.

Keywords: *Financial Distress, Risk Management Disclosure, Debt Policy*

Received: September 10, 2023
Accepted: October 15, 2023
Published: October 30, 2023

© 2023, Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Tidar



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License.

INTRODUCTION

The recession phenomenon that occurred due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused all over the world, particularly Indonesia, to experience volatile economic growth in the 2019-2021 period that caused company struggling to sustain. Inevitably, the risk of new variants of COVID-19 or even other viruses, geopolitics, and other external risks may become a threat to the company in the future.

One of the company sectors that has been most negatively affected by the COVID-19 pandemic is the consumer cyclicals sector (Rosman & Yudanto, 2022). The consumer cyclicals sector or the non-primary consumer goods sector is a sector of companies that produce or distribute non-primary or secondary goods and services (Sari, 2022). The consumer cyclicals sector is very sensitive to changes in economic conditions (Agustianawati & Puspitasari, 2018). The recession that occurred as a result of the pandemic caused a decrease in purchasing power in the community (Kristanto & Yanto, 2022). Thus, people prioritize buying primary goods or basic needs over secondary goods (Siwu & Tirayoh, 2022). This condition made a huge impact on the collapse of profits earned or even losses in the consumer cyclicals company sector.

The phenomenon of losses that occur in companies can make the companies vulnerable to financial distress. Financial distress is a financial difficulty that occurs in the short to long term, which can cause the company to be unable to maintain its business continuity (Qintharah, 2020). Financial distress can be a bankruptcy signal that the company may experience in the future. Companies experiencing financial distress must take immediate action to overcome the financial problems to prevent bankruptcy (Dwijayanti, 2013). Therefore, the prediction of financial distress is very important to be carried out so that companies can immediately detect it (Dwijayanti, 2010).

According to Koeswara & Harjito (2016), there are many factors that can cause financial distress in a company, such as global economic conditions, industry trends, changes in consumer tastes, obsolete technology, and changes in demographics. These factors are external factors which are actually external risks faced by the company. Companies are closely related with internal risks and external risks such as operational risk, strategic risk, technological risk, and competitive risk. Therefore, risk management is needed to manage the risks faced by the company (Luthfiyanti & Dahlia, 2020). The issue of risk management is growing rapidly along with the increasing number of companies that have begun to disclose risk management disclosure as one of the tangible forms of corporate risk management implementation. Corporate Risk management disclosure is very important for stakeholders to understand the company's risk profile and

how the company's management manage existing risks (Supriyadi & Setyorini, 2020).

Apart from external factors, financial distress can also occur due to internal factors. Internal factors that cause financial distress according to Brigham & Daves (2003) in Fashhan & Fitriana (2018) are a series of mistakes that occur within the company, such as poor decision making by managers and a lack of monitoring of the company's financial condition. Margaretha & Ramadhan (2010) stated that one of the important decisions faced by financial managers is funding decisions. Debt policy is part of the funding decision on how far the company uses debt as a source of funding (Amaliyah & Herwiyanti, 2020). Debt policy is important for companies and has an impact on the liquidity and profitability of the company (Sari et al., 2022).

Research on the effect of risk management disclosure on financial distress has been conducted previously, but there are gaps or differences in results between one study and another. Research conducted by Yusnita (2022) shows that enterprise risk management disclosure has a negative effect on financial distress. The extent of a company's risk management disclosure can illustrate broad and integrative risk management. With broad and integrative risk management, companies can minimize losses and the potential for financial distress to happen. However, research conducted by Hendriani et al (2021) proves different things, where Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) disclosure has no effect on financial distress.

Research on the effect of debt policy on financial distress has also been conducted previously, but there are gaps or differences in results between one study and another. Research conducted by Idarti & Hasanah (2018) revealed that debt policy, proxied by the debt to equity ratio, has a positive effect on financial distress. Companies that have a high debt to equity ratio indicate that the company has a lot of debt to outside parties. Thus, the company has a high financial risk and has the potential to experience financial distress (Idarti & Hasanah, 2018). Meanwhile, research conducted by Nugraha & Nursito (2021) revealed different things, that the debt to equity ratio has no effect on financial distress.

Based on the description above, the authors are interested in conducting research on the effect of risk management disclosure and debt policy on financial distress in consumer cyclicals sector companies for the period 2019-2021. The purpose of this research is to empirically prove the effect of risk management disclosure and debt policy on financial distress. This research refers to the research conducted by Luthfiyanti & Dahlia (2020) which studied the effect of enterprise risk management on financial distress in retail industry sector companies in 2013-2017. The difference or novelty in this study is in the sector studied, the observation period, the use

of the financial distress prediction model and the ERM framework used. This study uses the Grover model to predict financial distress and uses the COSO ERM 2017 framework in measuring risk management disclosure variable. This research is expected to provide an overview of the importance of risk management disclosure, debt policy, as well as the effect of risk management disclosure and debt policy on financial distress for the company. This research also provides input to investors or potential investors about the importance of observing risk management disclosure and debt policy of the company for decision making in investing activities.

THEORETICAL BASIS

Signalling Theory

Spence (1973) stated that this theory discusses the involvement between two parties, namely the internal party/management as the party providing the signal and the external party/investor as the party receiving the signal (Aryanti et al., 2021). The signal is information about management performance contained in the company report. The information in the company report basically contains a description of the company's historical condition and future plans (Lestari, 2022). This information is addressed to users such as investors, creditors, or other interested parties. Signalling theory emphasizes the importance of information in describing the state/condition of a company, where the information is used as a basis for investment decision making (Siregar & Safitri, 2019). Financial distress experienced by the company indicates poor performance and business continuity. This can provide a bad signal for investors and other stakeholders that can affect investment decisions (Siregar & Safitri, 2019).

Financial Distress

Financial distress, also known as financial difficulty, is a condition before the company experiences bankruptcy (Kisman & Krisandi, 2019). Bankruptcy is a condition where the company is no longer able to operate the company because the financial difficulties that occur are very severe (Prihanthini & Sari, 2013). Platt & Platt (2002) in Dwijayanti (2010) define financial distress as a decline in the company's financial condition. This condition is the stage before the company enters the bankruptcy or liquidation zone (Yemima & Jogi, 2020). Sari and Yunita (2019) in Kholifah et al (2020) explain several stages of the company towards bankruptcy, including: (1) latency, (2) shortage of cash, (3) financial distress, and (4) bankruptcy. Financial distress is defined according to its type as stated by Brigham & Gapenski (1997) in Tazkia (2019) are as

follows: (1) economic failure, (2) business failure, (3) in default, (4) insolvent, (5) bankruptcy.

Financial distress can be caused by various factors, both internal and external factors. Internal factors that cause financial distress according to Brigham & Daves (2003) in Fashhan & Fitriana (2018) are a series of mistakes that occur within the company, such as poor decision making by managers and a lack of monitoring of the company's financial condition. While external factors consist of inflation, taxation systems, laws, and foreign currency depreciation (Kisman & Krisandi, 2019). Lizal (2002) in Tazkia (2019) categorizes the causes of financial distress, called the "Basic Model of Bankruptcy" or the "Trinity of Causes of Financial Distress". There are three main causes why companies experience financial distress and then go bankrupt, namely: (1) neoclassical model, (2) financial model, and (3) corporate governance model.

There are various methods/ways developed to predict financial distress. One of them is the use of financial ratio analysis presented in the company's financial statements. Financial ratio analysis is the most widely used method in predicting financial distress. Financial distress prediction can also be done through cash flow analysis. Casey & Bartczak (1985) in Dwijayanti (2010) state that if a company has limited, even negative, cash flow from operating activities, then there is a possibility that the company will experience financial distress. In addition to the two methods above, there are several models developed to predict financial distress. These models are multivariate models developed by several experts who use two or more ratios together in one equation and have been tested for the accuracy in predicting financial distress. In Fahma & Setyaningsih (2019), there are several models to predict financial distress, namely: (1) Altman Model (1968), (2) Springate Model (1978), (3) Ohlson Model (1980), (4) Zmijewski Model (1984), (5) Zavgren Model (1985), and (6) Grover Model (2003). Of the six models used to predict financial distress above, Grover model is the model that has the highest level of accuracy, which is 97.7% accuracy. This study uses the Grover model in predicting financial distress. This model is a development of the Altman model (1968), which is a multivariate model that uses two or more ratios together in one equation. This model also uses the Multiple Discriminant Analysis (MDA) technique. The researcher of this model is Jeffrey S. Grover who conducted research by taking a sample of 35 companies classified as bankrupt and 35 companies classified as not bankrupt in 1982.

Risk Management Disclosure

The risks faced by companies vary greatly and tend to harm the company. Therefore, the process of identifying, measuring and managing risks is very important for companies to ensure their business continuity (Lestari, 2022). These

steps are referred to as Enterprise Risk Management (ERM). ERM was introduced by the Committee of Sponsoring Organization of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in 2004 (Devi et al., 2017). According to Falkner & Hiebl (2015) in Pratiwi & Kurniawan (2018), the ERM or risk management process consists of risk identification, risk analysis, technique selection, strategy selection, and control. Risk management is carried out by mapping the various risks that exist using a comprehensive and systematic management approach. The issue of risk management is growing rapidly along with the increasing number of companies that have begun to disclose risk management disclosure as a tangible form of the implementation of corporate risk management. According to Fathimiya et al (2012) in Sulistyaningsih & Gunawan (2016), risk management disclosure is a disclosure of the risks that the company has managed or disclosure of how the company controls related risks in the future. Several regulations have been established regarding the rules that require the disclosure of risk-related information reported by companies in the annual report. In PSAK 60 (Revised 2010) on Financial Instruments: Disclosures and the Decree of the Chairman of Bapepam-LK Number KEP431/BL/2012 on the Submission of Annual Reports of Issuers or Public Companies, states that information regarding the evaluation of the type and level of risk of financial instruments must be disclosed. Based on these two regulations, all financial and non-financial companies are required to submit risk information in the annual report, but the minimum disclosure on risk management is not regulated in these two regulations (Devi et al., 2017).

COSO ERM Framework

The failure to manage risk that has been experienced by many companies has prompted COSO to formulate an integrated and comprehensive risk management framework. This framework is called the Enterprise Risk Management-Integrated Framework. In September 2004, COSO published its first ERM framework as a company-wide risk management process framework designed and implemented in every line of corporate strategy in order to achieve company goals (Lestari, 2022). The ERM framework initiated by COSO is one of the leading frameworks in implementing enterprise risk management (Aryanti et al., 2021). The framework is basically an internal control framework that is expanded with more attention to risk management aspects (Faisal, 2020).

Over the past decade, risk complexity has changed, new risks have emerged, and both boards and executives have increased their awareness and oversight of enterprise risk management and demanded better risk reporting. In 2017, COSO introduced their latest risk management framework. This updated framework is titled "Enterprise Risk

Management - Integrating with Strategy and Performance". COSO highlights the importance of considering risk both in the strategy-setting process and in improving performance. This update to the 2004 framework addresses the evolution of enterprise risk management and the need for companies to improve the quality of their approach to managing risk to meet the demands of an evolving business environment. COSO (2017) defines risk management as follows: "The culture, capabilities and practices, integrated with strategy-setting and performance, that organizations rely on to manage risk in creating, preserving and realizing value." In addition, the main difference of this framework from previous frameworks is that it seems to emphasize corporate governance, culture, and strategy setting. The framework can also be applied by boards and management in all sizes of entities. This ERM Framework aims to help organizations understand, prioritize risks, and create a strong link between risk, strategy, and business performance (COSO, 2017). Unlike the COSO ERM Framework (2004), the COSO ERM Framework (2017) presents five components that are fundamental/essential to be implemented by every company that wants to manage its risks, strategies, and performance results. The five components are (Aryanti et al., 2021): (1) Governance and Culture; (2) Strategy and Objective-Setting; (3) Performance; (4) Review and Revision; (5) Information, Communication, and Reporting. Within the five ERM components above, COSO formulates 20 principles/items that can be the basis for developing standards and measuring the quality of risk management in each organization. These principles must be built and function in order to obtain reliable ERM (Aryanti et al., 2021). To date, the COSO ERM framework is the best framework that helps companies in assessing and controlling the risks that helps companies assess and control the risks they face (Josephine & Hasnawati, 2022).

Debt Policy

Company funding can be grouped based on its source, namely internal funding and external funding. Debt is corporate funding that comes from external sources. According to FASB in SFAC No.6, debt is a sacrifice of economic benefits that may arise due to an entity's obligation to deliver assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions (Sulistyawan, 2015). Debt policy is part of the funding decision on how far the company uses debt as a source of funding (Amaliyah & Herwiyanti, 2020). Debt policy is related to the company's capital structure because debt is one part of the capital structure owned by the company (Mulianti, 2010). According to Mamduh (2004) in Mulianti (2010), there are several factors that can affect debt policy, including:

a. NDT (Non-Debt Tax Shield)
   The benefit of using debt is the interest expense that can be used to reduce the tax burden borne by the company. However, to reduce the tax burden, companies can use other methods or alternatives such as depreciation and pension funds. Thus, companies with high NDT (Non-Debt Tax Shield) do not need to use high debt as a motive to reduce corporate tax burden.
b. Asset Structure
   The amount of assets or fixed assets of a company can determine the amount of debt usage. Companies that have a large amount of fixed assets can use a large amount of debt as well because these assets can be used as collateral for loans/debts.
c. Profitability
   A company with a high return on its investment and generating high profits will use relatively small debt. Retained earnings owned by the company are sufficient to finance most of the funding needs.
d. Business Risk
   Companies with high business risk characteristics will be cautious so that they use smaller debt to avoid the risk of bankruptcy.
e. Company Size
   Large companies tend to be diversified in obtaining funding, thus reducing the risk of bankruptcy. In addition, large companies are easier to obtain external funding.
f. Company's Internal Condition
   Internal conditions can determine the debt policy of a company. Examples of the company's internal conditions are the characteristics of management and the efficiency of the company in managing capital.

The company's debt policy can be seen from the level of leverage of a company. Leverage is the use of assets and sources of funds by companies that have a fixed burden (Setiawan et al, 2019 in Geno et al., 2020). The size of the company's funding/financing through debt is a reflection of the level of financial leverage of a company (Syaifullah, 2018). Financial leverage is important information for companies that can help companies understand how far the company is financed by debt or from outside parties in carrying out its operational activities (Finishtya, 2019).

RESEARCH METHOD

Type of Research

This research is an associative research which aims to analyze the relationship between one variable and another. Associative research can be correlational research, which is a research conducted to determine the

relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables. This research uses a quantitative approach using secondary data. The data processed and analyzed in this study comes from the company's annual report. The company's annual report can be obtained online through the official website owned by the IDX (www.idx.co.id) or the official website of each company.

Population and Samples

The population in this research is consumer cyclicals sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX). The population list was taken as of November 18, 2022 on the official IDX website (www.idx.co.id) which amounted to 139 companies. This research used purposive sampling method resulting in 61 sample data for companies in the consumer cyclicals sector.

Data Analysis Method

Data analysis in this study was carried out using logistic regression analysis. Logistic regression is used to test whether the probability/possibility of the occurrence of the dependent variable can be predicted/influenced by the independent variable. Logistic regression analysis is an analytical approach that actually has the same essence as Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) Regression. However, the difference is that if the researcher predicts a dichotomous dependent variable, then logistic regression analysis is used (Ghozali, 2013). The logistic regression equation used in this study is as follows:

$$\frac{FD}{1-FD} = \alpha + \beta_1 RMD + \beta_2 DP + \varepsilon \text{ .... (1)}$$

Description:

FD : Financial Distress

α : Constant

$\beta 1$ & $\beta 2$: Regression Coefficient

RMD : Risk Management Disclosure

DP : Debt Policy

ε : Error

The operational definitions of each variable in this research are as follows:

a. Dependent Variable
Financial Distress

Financial distress or often referred to as financial difficulties, is a condition or stage experienced by a company before bankruptcy. The prediction of financial distress in this study uses the Grover (2003) prediction model. This Grover model is a development of the Altman Z-Score model (Fahma & Setyaningsih, 2019). Grover model formula (2003) in Fahma & Setyaningsih (2019) is as follows:

$$G = 1.650X1 + 3.404X2 - 0.016X3 + 0.057$$

Where:

X1 : Working Capital/Total Assets

X2 : EBIT/Total Assets

X3 : ROA (Return On Assets)

The cut off value of the Grover model is:

a) If the G value is ≥ 0.01, then the company is classified as healthy (not experiencing financial distress).
b) If the G value ≤ -0.02, then the company is classified as bankrupt (experiencing financial distress).

b. Independent Variable

Risk Management Disclosure

According to Fathimiya et al (2012) in Sulistyaningsih & Gunawan (2016), risk management disclosure is a disclosure of the risks that the company has managed or disclosure of how the company controls related risks in the future. The measurement of risk disclosure in this research uses the ERM framework issued by COSO in 2017 which consists of 20 disclosure items/principles. A dichonomic scale is used in scoring where the disclosed item will be given a value of 1 and a value of 0 if the item is not disclosed. Then the score of each item will be summed up to obtain the total score of the company's risk management disclosure and compared with the total of all items/principles disclosed (Supriyadi & Setyorini, 2020). Measurement of risk management disclosure in this study uses the ERM disclosure index which is calculated using the formula (Puspitasari, 2020):

$$\text{ERM INDEX} = \frac{\text{Total items disclosed}}{\text{20 Items}}$$

Debt Policy

Debt policy is part of the funding decision on how far the company uses debt as a source of funding (Amaliyah & Herwiyanti, 2020). Debt policy is related to the company's capital structure because debt is one part of the company's capital structure (Mulianti, 2010). Measurement of debt policy in this study uses the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) which is calculated using the following formula (Sunardi et al., 2020):

$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Liability}}{\text{Total Equity}}$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Wald Test Results (Hypothesis Test Results)

This test is carried out by testing the significance of each independent variable by looking at the sig or significance column. This test procedure uses a significance level of 5% or 0.05 which indicates that the independent variable has a significant effect on the dependent variable if the probability value (P-Value) or Sig <0.05 is obtained, but vice versa if the probability (P-Value) or Sig> 0.05 then the variable has no significant effect on the dependent variable (Tazkia, 2019).

Table 1. Wald Test Result

Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp (B)
Step 1[a]	Risk Management Disclosure	1,324	2,494	,282	1	,595	3,760
	Debt Policy	,174	,072	5,772	1	,016	1,190
	Constant	-3,175	2,278	1,942	1	,163	,042

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Risk Management Disclosure, Debt Policy.

Based on the Wald test results shown in table 1 above, it can be interpreted that:

1. The results show that the significance value (sig) of the risk management disclosure variable (X1) is 0.595> 0.05. This indicates that there is no significant influence between risk management disclosure (X1) and financial distress (Y). Thus, Hypothesis 1 (H1) is rejected, which means that risk management disclosure (X1) has no significant effect on financial distress (Y).
2. The results show that the significance value (sig) of the debt policy variable (X2) is 0.016 <0.05. This shows that there is a significant influence between debt policy (X2) and financial distress (Y). Thus, Hypothesis 2 (H2) is accepted, which means that debt policy (X2) has a significant effect on financial distress (Y).

Discussion

The Effect of Risk Management Disclosure on Financial Distress

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, risk management disclosure has no significant effect on financial distress. This can happen because the risk management disclosure carried out by the company is only as a regulation for the company so that it does not have a direct impact on the company's financial distress condition (Hendriani et al., 2021). Also, the extent of risk management disclosure disclosed by the company cannot guarantee that the company has implemented risk management in a broad and integrative manner. Furthermore, the risk management disclosure made by the company in the annual report cannot describe the actual conditions of risk management implementation in the company.

In addition, the characteristics of consumer cyclicals companies are companies that are highly influenced or dependent on economic conditions and changes in the business cycle. Economic conditions such as inflation or recession are things that cannot be controlled by the company even though the company has implemented its risk management well. However, risk management is a systematic and continuous process, so that the impact of implementing ERM cannot be directly felt in the short term.

The results of this study are in line with researches conducted by Hendriani et al (2021) and Koeswara & Harjito (2016) which states that disclosure of Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) has no effect in predicting Financial Distress (FD). Although ERM disclosure continues to increase every year, it cannot prevent companies from financial distress (Luthiyanti & Dahlia, 2020).

The Effect of Debt Policy on Financial Distress

Based on the results of hypothesis testing, debt policy has a significant effect on financial distress. Debt policy is the company's policy in using debt as one of its funding sources. Companies that cannot use debt properly will

be at risk of financial distress. In addition, Mafiroh & Triyono (2016) stated that the greater the debt borne by the company, the greater the likelihood that the company will experience bankruptcy. This is because bankruptcy begins with a condition where the company fails to pay its debts, especially short-term debt.

The condition of consumer cyclicals sector companies that are severely affected by the recession that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic makes it difficult for companies to obtain cash inflows due to a decrease in revenue generated. This makes the company need more debt funding to cover operational costs and maintain its business operations. Obstacles in obtaining cash inflows also affect the company's ability to pay off its debt. Thus, the debt owned by the company will be greater and the higher the risk or possibility of the company experiencing financial distress.

The results of this study are in line with researches conducted by Idarti & Hasanah (2018), Mafiroh & Triyono (2016), and Tazkia (2019) which show that debt policy has a significant effect on financial distress. Debt policy is proxied by the debt to equity ratio, which means that the greater the amount of debt to equity, the higher the financial risk the company has, so the greater the possibility of the company experiencing financial distress (Idarti & Hasanah, 2018).

CONCLUSION, SUGGESTION, AND LIMITATIONS

Conclusion

Based on the results of data analysis, this research proves that the debt policy variable has a significant effect on financial distress, while the risk management disclosure variable has no effect on financial distress. This means that the debt policy run by a company is proven to have a significant influence on the possibility of the company experiencing financial distress. Meanwhile, the disclosure of risk management carried out by the company does not have a significant influence on the financial distress experienced by the company.

Suggestion

Companies need to pay attention to their debt policies in order to avoid financial distress. Proper use of debt by management is also needed so that the company has a healthy and good financial condition. Nevertheless, risk management is also one of the important aspects of companies so that companies have an overview of the risks they have and can mitigate their risks to minimize the negative impact of the risks that may occur in the future.

Limitations

This research has limitations that can be taken into consideration for further research. The limitations of this research include, first the research conducted has an element of subjectivity, this is because the risk management disclosure variable used is measured using content analysis, so that in

determining the indicator criteria requires judgment from the researcher. Second, the contribution or strength of the independent variables (risk management disclosure and debt policy) in explaining or influencing the dependent variable (financial distress) is relatively low.

Suggestions that can be given by the author for further research to make it even better are, first future research can use other measurement methods to measure risk management disclosure variables, such as direct methods through interviews. Thus, the data obtained can describe the actual condition of the company's risk management implementation, second future research can add other variables that can affect financial distress such as macroeconomic variables or external factors that can have a strong effect on financial distress.

REFERENCES

Agustianawati, P., & Puspitasari, R. (2018). Stock Performance Analysis (Case Study PT Eratex Djaja Tbk - ERTX). ICAMS Journal, 107–115.

Amaliyah, F., & Herwiyanti, E. (2020). Pengaruh Keputusan Investasi, Ukuran Perusahaan, Keputusan Pendanaan dan Kebijakan Deviden terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Sektor Pertambangan. Jurnal Penelitian Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 5(1), 39–51.

Anggraini, K. P. (2021). Reaksi Pasar Modal terhadap Penerapan New Normal Selama Masa Pandemi COVID-19. Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya.

Aryanti, R. M., Cahyaningtyas, S. R., & Waskito, I. (2021). Pengaruh Enterprise Risk Management terhadap Kinerja Perusahaan dengan Intellectual Capital Sebagai Variabel Moderasi. Jurnal Risma: Riset Mahasiswa Akuntansi, 1(3), 141–158.
COSO. (2017). Enterprise Risk Management - Integrating With Strategy and Performance (Executive Summary).

Devi, S., Budiasih, I. G. N., & Badera, I. D. N. (2017). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Enterprise Risk Management dan Pengungkapan Intellectual Capital terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia, 14(1), 20–45.

Dwijayanti, P. F. (2010). Penyebab, Dampak, dan Prediksi dari Financial Distress serta Solusi untuk Mengatasi Financial Distress. Jurnal Akuntansi Kontemporer, 2(2), 191–205.

Fahma, Y. T., & Setyaningsih, N. D. (2019). Analisis Financial Distress dengan Metode Altman, Zmijewski, Grover, Springate, Ohlson dan Zavgren untuk Memprediksi Kebangkrutan pada Perusahaan Ritel. Jurnal Ilmiah Bisnis Dan Ekonomi Asia, 15(2), 200–216.

Faisal, M. (2020). Karakteristrik CEO dan Enterprise Risk Management. Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan, 8(1), 109–120.

Fashhan, M. R., & Fitriana, V. E. (2018). The Influence of Corporate Governance and Intellectual Capital towards Financial Distress (Empirical Study of Manufacturing Company in IDX for The Period of 2014-2016). Journal of Applied Accounting and Finance, 2(2), 163–179.

Finishtya, F. C. (2019). The Role of Cash Flow of Operational, Profitability, and Financial Leverage in Predicting

Financial Distress on Manufacturing Company in Indonesia. Jurnal Aplikasi Manajemen, 17(1), 110–117.

Geno, P. M. R., Nuradmanta, R. W., & Firmansyah, A. (2020). Return Saham Perusahaan Subsektor Properti dan Real Estate di Indonesia: Rasio Likuiditas, Rasio Solvabilitas, Degree of Leverage. Moneter: Jurnal Keuangan Dan Perbankan, 8(2), 65.

Ghozali, I. (2013). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate dengan Program IBM SPSS 21. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.

Hendriani, M., Saleh, D. S., & Kartika, R. (2021). Memprediksi Financial Distress pada Perusahaan Sektor Tekstil dan Garment yang Terdaftar di BEI. Eqien: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis, 8(2).

Idarti, & Hasanah, A. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Struktur Kepemilikan, Kebijakan Hutang dan Likuiditas terhadap Financial Distress. Journal of Applied Managerial Accounting, 2(2), 160–178.

Josephine, C., & Hasnawati. (2022). Pengaruh Corporate Social Responsibility, Enterprise Risk Management dan Tingkat Pendidikan CEO terhadap Relevansi Nilai. Jurnal Akuntansi Trisakti, 9(1), 99–118.

Kholifah, N., Djumali, D., & Hartono, S. (2020). Mengukur Financial Distress dengan Metode Grover, Altman Z-Score, Springate dan Zmijewski pada PT Solusi Bangun Indonesia Tbk. Jurnal Ilmiah Edunomika, 4(02), 496–508.

Kisman, Z., & Krisandi, D. (2019). How to Predict Financial Distress in The Wholesale Sector: Lesson from Indonesian Stock Exchange. Journal of Economics and Business, 2(3), 569–585.

Koeswara, A. I., & Harjito, D. A. (2016). Pengaruh Penerapan Enterprise Risk Management terhadap Financial Distress dan Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Manajemen Bisnis Indonesia, 3(2), 185–198.

Kristanto, A. K., & Yanto, H. (2022). Analisis Kinerja Keuangan Perusahaan Sektor Consumer Cyclicals Sebelum dan Selama Pandemi Covid-19. Nominal: Barometer Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen, 11(2), 340–355.

Lestari, M. A. (2022). Pengaruh Penerapan Dimensi Enterprise Risk Management dalam Meningkatkan Nilai Perusahaan. Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya.

Luthfiyanti, N. K., & Dahlia, L. (2020). The Effect of Enterprise Risk Management on Financial Distress. Journal of Accounting Auditing and Business, 3(2), 30– 41.

Mafiroh, A., & Triyono. (2016). Pengaruh Kinerja Keuangan dan Mekanisme Corporate Governance terhadap Financial Distress. Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia, 1(1), 46–53.

Margaretha, F., & Ramadhan, R. (2010). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Struktur Modal pada Perusahaan Manufaktur di Bursa Efek Indonesia. Jurnal Bisnis Dan Akuntansi, 12(2), 119–130.

Mulianti, F. M. (2010). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kebijakan Hutang dan Pengaruhnya terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Universitas Diponegoro.

Nugraha, D. A., & Nursito. (2021). Pengaruh Current Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, dan Return On Equity terhadap Financial Distress. Journal of Economic, Business and Accounting, 4(2), 591–600.

Pratiwi, D., & Kurniawan, B. (2018). Pengaruh Penerapan Manajemen Risiko terhadap Kinerja Keuangan Industri Perbankan. Jurnal Akuntansi Bisnis, 10(1), 73–94.

Prihanthini, N. M. E. D., & Sari, M. M. R. (2013). Prediksi Kebangkrutan dengan Model Grover, Altman Z-Score, Springate, dan Zmijewski pada Perusahaan Food and Beverage di Bursa Efek Indonesia. E-Journal Akuntansi Universitas Udayana, 5(2), 417–435.

Puspitasari, I. (2020). Implementasi Enterprise Risk Management dan Likuiditas terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Universitas Komputer Indonesia (UNIKOM).

Qintharah, Y. N. (2020). Pengaruh Financial Distress dan Ukuran Perusahaan terhadap Penerimaan Opini Audit Going Concern. Junal Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta, 2(2), 1–12.

Rosman, M., & Yudanto, A. A. (2022). Analisis Event Study Antarsektor di Bursa Efek Indonesia Terhadap Peristiwa Pandemi Covid-19. INOBIS: Jurnal Inovasi Bisnis Dan Manajemen Indonesia, 05(04), 581–586.

Sari, H. M. K., Prapanca, D., & Setiyono, V. P. (2022). Impact of Liquidity, Profitability, and Debt Policy against The Value of The Company. ICBAE, 10(11).

Sari, P. R. (2022). Pengaruh Good Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Responsibility, dan Leverage terhadap Return Saham Sektor Consumer Cyclical Periode 2015-2020. Universitas Hayam Wuruk Perbanas.

Siregar, N. Y., & Safitri, T. A. (2019). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Enterprise Risk Management, Intellectual Capital, Corporate Social Responsibility, dan Sustainability Report terhadap Nilai Perusahaan. Jurnal Bisnis Darmajaya, 5(2), 53–79.

Siwu, M. H., & Tirayoh, V. Z. (2022). Analisis Perbandingan Profitabilitas Sebelum Pandemi dan pada Masa Pandemi COVID-19 pada Sektor Consumer Cyclicals yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia (2018-2021). Going Concern: Jurnal Riset Akuntansi, 17(3), 142–149.

Sulistyaningsih, & Gunawan, B. (2016). Analisis Faktor-Faktor yang Memengaruhi Risk Management Disclosure. Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia, 1(1), 1–11.

Sulistyawan, W. (2015). Pengaruh Laba Bersih, Arus Kas Operasi dan Komponen-Komponen Akrual dalam Memprediksi Arus Kas Operasi di Masa Depan. Universitas Diponegoro.

Sunardi, N., Husain, T., & Kadim, A. (2020). Determinants of Debt Policy and Company's Performance. International Journal of Economics and Business Administration, VIII(4), 204–213.

Supriyadi, A., & Setyorini, C. T. (2020). Pengaruh Pengungkapan Manajemen Risiko terhadap Nilai Perusahaan Melalui Kinerja Keuangan di Industri Perbankan Indonesia. Jurnal Owner, 4(2), 467–484.

Syaifullah, A. (2018). Analisis Pengaruh Financial Leverage dan Operating Leverage terhadap Stock Return. Jurnal Inovasi, 14(2), 53–62.

Tazkia, A. N. (2019). Pengaruh Corporate Governance, Leverage dan Operating Capacity terhadap Financial Distress Perusahaan Keluarga di Indonesia. Universitas Islam Indonesia.

Yemima, A., & Jogi, Y. (2020). Pengaruh Firm Value terhadap Financial Distress. Universitas Kristen Petra.

Yusnita, H. (2022). Pengaruh Arus Kas Operasi, Leverage, Profitabilitas dan Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Disclosure terhadap Financial Distress Perusahaan Manufaktur Sub Sektor Industri Dasar dan Kimia yang Terdaftar di BEI Tahun 2018-2020. Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Bisnis Krisnadwipayana, 9(2), 640–652.