

ABSTRACT

The palm oil produced in Indonesia comes from vast plantations and is highly competitive in meeting market demand. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government implemented numerous regulations affecting businesses. The Crude Palm Oil (CPO) industry was one of the sectors impacted, particularly in terms of price fluctuations and changes in demand.

This study aims to examine trends and differences in the financial performance of palm oil companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, using Current Ratio, Quick Ratio, Debt to Asset Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio, Net Profit Margin, Gross Profit Margin, Operating Profit Margin, Return on Assets, Return on Equity, Total Asset Turnover, and EBITDA Margin before, during, and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

The research employs a descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach. The sample selection utilized a purposive sampling method, and the analytical methods include financial ratio analysis, trend analysis, and mean difference analysis (Paired Sample t-test). The research results show that there is no significant difference in financial performance before and after the pandemic, especially in the CR, QR, NPM, GPM, OPM, ROA, ROE, TATO and EBITDA Margin ratios.

Key words: *financial performance, financial ratios, palm oil industry*