

Article

Capturing the Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic Outbreak on the Financial Performance Disparities in the Energy Sector: A Hybrid MCDM-Based Evaluation Approach

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Abstract: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the financial performance of companies in different sectors. One of the most important sectors affected is the energy sector. Therefore, this research study aims to conduct a financial performance evaluation of companies in the Saudi energy sector in 2019, 2020, and 2021. This is to capture and analyze the effect on companies before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. A hybrid multicriteria decision-making (MCDM) approach is followed to achieve the objective. The financial performance evaluation of energy companies is based on four financial dimensions and 11 performance indicators. Results revealed that energy companies' efficiency and profitability were relatively the most important dimensions, followed by leverage and liquidity. Furthermore, results revealed the relative importance of the indicators from the most to the least important. Results also revealed the effect of COVID-19 on energy companies' financial performance, demonstrating the change over the three years. Implications include providing insights for energy companies on the financial dimensions and indicators to be maintained and monitored in the case of pandemics. Furthermore, to assist decision-makers in the energy sector in developing strategies to mitigate financial performance disparities during and post-pandemics.

Keywords: AHP; COVID-19; effect; energy; evaluation; financial performance; MCDM; TOPSIS; disparities



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1. Introduction

The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged in countries all over the world as a huge challenge for governments and businesses to deal with, as it not only threatens human lives but also has a spillover effect on the economy and other aspects of life (Bashir et al. 2021). It has worsened due to the proper equipment shortage, lack of preventive measures, and Standard Operating procedures (SOPs). This has made it difficult for medical practitioners to handle the escalating number of patients and made it difficult for governments to stop the sudden virus outbreaks (Ajami 2020). The world was unprepared for the emergent situation caused by the COVID-19 outbreak, as such a pandemic has not been seen in decades. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted the financial performance of companies worldwide in all sectors of the economy due to the closing down of businesses, lockdowns, and a lower rate of business due to the imposed preventive measures such as social distancing protocols. Despite that we are now in the post-pandemic period, countries worldwide are still reeling from the economic consequences of the COVID-19 epidemic, which may exacerbate the financial situation by causing commodity prices and supply chain chokeholds to climb even more. Previous studies have focused on the consequences of catastrophic events on firm performance, for example, the studies that have focused on

the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (Makni 2023; Xu and Jin 2022; Perwitasari et al. 2022; Anis 2022).

Saudi Arabia, a major global oil producer, was no exception to this scenario. The Saudi government also enforced preventive measures during the pandemic, including strict curfews and quarantines with heavy fines for violations (Bildirici et al. 2020), along with vaccinations which have successfully reduced the risk of COVID-19 outbreaks. However, despite its success in containing the pandemic, the lockdowns and social distancing protocols have negatively impacted businesses in all countries' economic sectors (Havrlant et al. 2021). One of the most important sectors is the energy sector, which has also been negatively affected financially by the pandemic, as companies in the industry have reported lower revenues and financial performance in the year after COVID-19 (Anil and Alagha 2021).

Investment in renewable energy has received much focus in recent years worldwide as a means to achieve sustainable economic, social, and environmental development strategies (Wüstenhagen and Menichetti 2012; Al Garni et al. 2016; Hashemizadeh et al. 2021). More importantly, energy use is strongly linked to progress. This was especially apparent during the industrial revolution when manufacturing methods shifted significantly from human labor to machines, and more coal was used to generate steam (Henri 2017). Several studies show a strong positive relationship between economic development and energy consumption (AlKhars et al. 2020). Thus, population and economic growth are rising, and the anticipation of future energy consumption is relatively high. Therefore, it is important to be able to rein in the rising demand for its own domestic energy supply. Saudi Arabia has already started its renewable energy plans to alleviate the strain on its fossil fuel reserves.

Thus, conducting financial assessments in such times is essential to estimate the extent of the damage due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Given that financial assessment is regarded as evaluating and analyzing the business's financial performance through its financial statements compared to the industry average. Typically, the financial evaluation is utilized to determine whether the company is solvent, stable, liquid, or profitable enough to warrant the monetary investment. In today's business environment, analyzing a company's financial performance is crucial not only for the management and shareholders of the company but also for all competitors in the same industry. Financial ratios like profitability, liquidity, leverage, and efficiency are appropriate metrics that can be used to evaluate the financial performance of related enterprises and sectors. This is because of the numerous implications that financial performance has on success, productivity, and economic growth. Therefore, most companies want to know where they stand compared to others in their field to develop successful strategies. Because of this, companies need to be financially evaluated (Abdel-Basset et al. 2020).

As Bhunia et al. (2011) described, managing current assets and liabilities ensures a healthy equilibrium between a company's potential to generate profits and its ability to make payments. Two researchers, Alagathurai (2013) and Aminu (2012), reported that Saudi Arabian trading enterprises have positive liquidity and profit variance. While Priya and Nimalathan (2013) proposed an ideal equilibrium between liquidity and profitability, this finding highlights the diversity and cohesion between the two. Since excessive liquidity is detrimental to profits, Ben-Caleb et al. (2013) argued for keeping liquidity optimal. This is indicative of a lack of positivity, coherence, profitability, and liquidity. According to Ehiedu (2014), a healthy equilibrium between profitability and liquidity is necessary for the efficient running of a corporation.

A company's success depends on several factors outside only its pricing strategy. According to Khan et al. (2014), operational effectiveness is another primary determinant of firms' profitability in Saudi Arabia. Return on assets and return on equity were analyzed by Rehman et al. (2015) to determine the profit potential of Saudi Arabian enterprises trading on the stock market. There was no correlation or cohesion between a company's profitability and liquidity, whether examined by using the current ratio, liquidity ratio, or absolute liquidity ratio. It was proposed by Kumar et al. (2016) that efficient management of working capital increases profits. This is a veiled reference to the positive and cohesive

relationship between liquidity and profitability discovered by [Al-Shuaibi et al. \(2016\)](#), who looked into the topic and found that external variables like competition and innovation boost a company's bottom line. The positive variability and cohesion of profits and liquidity were investigated by [Sinha et al. \(2016\)](#). They resulted from careful cash management and a strong ability to turn a profit. A study by [Akhtar and Asif \(2017\)](#) found that "operational efficiency and exploitation of the resources increase the performance of the company organization," and they recommended expanding existing operations to boost profits. [Ali and Theeb \(2018\)](#) investigated how cost impacts a company's profitability. In their investigation of the varying links between profitability and liquidity across Indian enterprises. [Panigrahi et al. \(2018\)](#) discovered the negative co-variability or cohesiveness between these two key performance metrics. [Pushparaj Pushparaj Kulkarni and Pimplapure \(2019\)](#) found positive cohesion between pharmaceutical firms in India and their potential to generate short- and long-term cash flow and profits. According to [Farhan et al. \(2019\)](#), good corporate governance is critical for Indian pharmaceutical firms to keep their cash flow positive and their bottom lines healthy. This negative relationship between companies' liquidity and profits was uncovered by [Sodha \(2020\)](#). Most importantly, research explains the connection between profits and cash flow and recommends keeping enough cash on hand to ensure the company runs smoothly.

In the literature, financial ratios were used to accurately measure companies' or individuals' levels of financial success. Moreover, firms' financial success could also be assessed using larger numbers of factors, making it difficult to make decisions based on several criteria simultaneously. Therefore, several Multicriteria Decision-Making (MCDM) approaches have been quite successful in many industry contexts. This is because such approaches allow for establishing the relative relevance of criteria (e.g., financial ratios in this context) by constructing a weight vector to compare criteria sets on a pairwise basis.

For example, [Yalcin et al. \(2012\)](#) organized many financial measurements to evaluate Turkey's manufacturing industry using eight major indicators. Financial performance indicators based on conventional accounting and value creation were also used to express the organization's value. Another example, [Rezaie et al. \(2014\)](#) analyzed the effectiveness of Iranian cement businesses over two years (2008–2009) based on four key financial indicators, using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and the VIseKriterijumska Optimizacija I Kompromisno Resenje (VIKOR) in Serbian, standing for Multicriteria Optimization and Compromise Solution. Additionally, financial characteristics were utilized to categorize companies into categories according to the degree to which their economic structures were comparable across different industries ([Linares-Mustarós et al. 2018](#)). Furthermore, profitability, operational capability, and solvency were evaluated by analyzing 31 financial measures across 46 Indian banks ([Bawa et al. 2019](#)). VIKOR was also used to assess the financial performance of airline companies ([Pineda et al. 2018](#)). In addition, a hybrid approach, including fuzzy-AHP, was used to assess seven Iranian petrochemical companies ([Shaverdi et al. 2014](#)).

The technological sector in Turkey was analyzed concerning its financial performance using the Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) ([Bulgurcu 2012](#)). TOPSIS aids in ranking these businesses throughout the years from 2009 to 2011. Specifically, this research determined whether there is congruence between TOPSIS's rankings and the market value rankings of the companies in the issue. In another study, a range of financial metrics was also used to rate the performance of companies in the cement sector that are listed on the Borsa Istanbul exchange ([Ertuğrul and Karakaşoğlu 2009](#)). The authors of that study proposed merging a fuzzy TOPSIS-based model with a fuzzy AHP to provide a more accurate assessment of financial performance.

Users of financial information might find that comparing the MCDM evaluations of financial success with an external assessment, such as the share of return, is beneficial to their needs. [Özden et al. \(2012\)](#) analyzed cement industry businesses' financial performance using the VIKOR methodology. With the use of Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, it was determined whether or not the stock return performance of firms is correlated with the

rankings of their financial performance. Furthermore, the Preference Ranking Organization Method for Enrichment of Evaluations (PROMETHEE) to calculate performance ratings using the enterprises included in the Borsa Istanbul, abbreviated as the (BIST)-50 index, to investigate if there was a connection between the annual performance ratings and the stock prices (Öztürk 2017). Bognár and Benedek (2021) described a possible methodological process for monitoring group-level agreement on ranking compliance risks. Çaliş and Sakarya (2020) examined the relationship between the financial performance of banks that were included in the BIST Banking Index and the stock returns of such institutions using the PROMETHEE methodology using quarterly financial data provided by the selected Turkish banks (Ali and Haque 2014).

Over the last decade, several AHP—TOPSIS implementations have been reported in many peer-reviewed scientific journals. Based on the AHP—TOPSIS framework, Bognár et al. (2022) created a technique for evaluating potential dangers. To provide standardized decision-making trial and evaluation laboratory (DEMATEL) methods for assessing success factors of e-service quality in the banking sector, Agrawal et al. (2022) introduced a combined AHP—TOPSIS technique. BigBank is an AHP+TOPSIS model suggested by Solaiman and Sharmin (2019) to address the issue of where to place new bank branches. To aid in selecting international investments, Çalik et al. (2019) created a three-stage AHP—TOPSIS decision-making model. Aziz and Çalik (2022) compared three TOPSIS development techniques (AHP—TOPSIS, PFAHP—TOPSIS, and BWM—TOPSIS) for healthcare supplier selection, while Barrios et al. (2016) used an integrated AHP—TOPSIS model to choose the best tomography equipment for a radiology department.

In the realm of supplier selection, the AHP—TOPSIS framework is often used as a viable option. The sustainable supplier selection challenge in the electronics supply chain was addressed by Menon and Ravi (2022). Using AHP—TOPSIS and AHP—VIKOR, Zaman (2020) determined the best mill supplier in Bangladesh. The textile industry's (Sasi and Digalwar 2015) and the manufacturing sector's (Sasi and Digalwar 2015) issues with selecting suppliers have also been resolved (Bhutia and Phipon 2012; Vimal et al. 2012). In addition, Berdie et al. (2017) employed a combination of AHP and TOPSIS for integrated software assessment; Yang et al. (2010) proposed a practical evaluation index for supplier selection in an NPP based on the AHP—TOPSIS technique; and so on. The effectiveness of health management information systems was evaluated by Rađenović and Veselinović (2017); an exact, transform, and load (ETL) software-selection problem was addressed by Hanine et al. (2016); and a security-requirements engineering approach to software selection was presented by Abushark et al. (2021).

Hsueh and Lin (2017) presented an integrated AHP—TOPSIS decision process to assess collecting techniques in reverse logistics in the solar sector. Bafail and Abdulaal (2022) used an AHP—TOPSIS and BWM—TOPSIS methodology to evaluate recycling techniques for solid-waste management. Ligus and Peternek (2018) presented a decision-support procedure for prioritizing low-emission energy solutions in Poland based on an integrated fuzzy AHP—TOPSIS technique. In addition, a fuzzy AHP—TOPSIS strategy for selecting solutions for reverse logistics bottlenecks in Thailand was developed by Sirisawat and Kiatcharoenpol (2018).

The nuclear sector often uses AHP—TOPSIS-based techniques for conducting detailed evaluations. Yoon et al. (2015) used a combination of AHP and TOPSIS to examine nuclear fuel cycles across five key evaluation variables. To simplify the difficult task of assessing organizational safety culture, Situmorang et al. (2018) created a multicriteria decision analysis approach using AHP—TOPSIS. Based on a case study evaluating a CNC machine, Anand Babu and Venkataramaiah (2015) used an AHP—TOPSIS method to optimize the process parameters for electrical wire discharge machining. Using a combination of AHP and TOPSIS, Chakladar and Chakraborty (2008) ranked alternative machining techniques in the metal sector. Bakioglu and Atahan (2021) created an efficient procedure for risk assessment of self-driving cars based on the integration of AHP with TOPSIS and VIKOR, while Salehi et al. (2018) used an AHP—TOPSIS strategy for resolving the purchase of

technology from abroad for automobiles. For example, the AHP—TOPSIS method was used to choose the best industries to work in (Rahmayanti et al. 2021). Moreover, it was also used to select the best items for inventory management (Kokoç and Ersöz 2019). Furthermore, other applications were to determine the best recipients of excellence awards (Supraja and Kousalya 2016) and among human resource managers candidates (Kusumawardani and Agintiara 2015).

However, there is a perceived lack of studies in the literature exploring the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak on the Saudi energy sector and studying the disparity of its companies' financial performances. Therefore, this research paper's main aim is to conduct a financial evaluation of companies in the Saudi energy sector over three years (i.e., 2019, 2020, and 2021). This is to capture and analyze how the companies have financially performed before, during, and post the pandemic. This is to find the most affected financial performance indicators. As a result, it assists decision-makers in the energy sector in developing strategies to mitigate financial performance disparities during and post-pandemics.

The subsequent section describes the materials and methods used to achieve the study's objective, including the overall methodology flowchart, collected data, and the hybrid application of the AHP and TOPSIS techniques. The following sections provide the obtained results, a discussion, and the conclusions reached.

2. Materials and Methods

This research study aims to conduct a financial evaluation of companies in the Saudi energy sector over three years (2019, 2020, and 2021). This is to capture and analyze how the companies have financially performed before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. A hybrid MCDM approach is followed using the AHP and TOPSIS methods to achieve the objective of this research study. Figure 1 presents the methodology flowchart followed to achieve the objective.

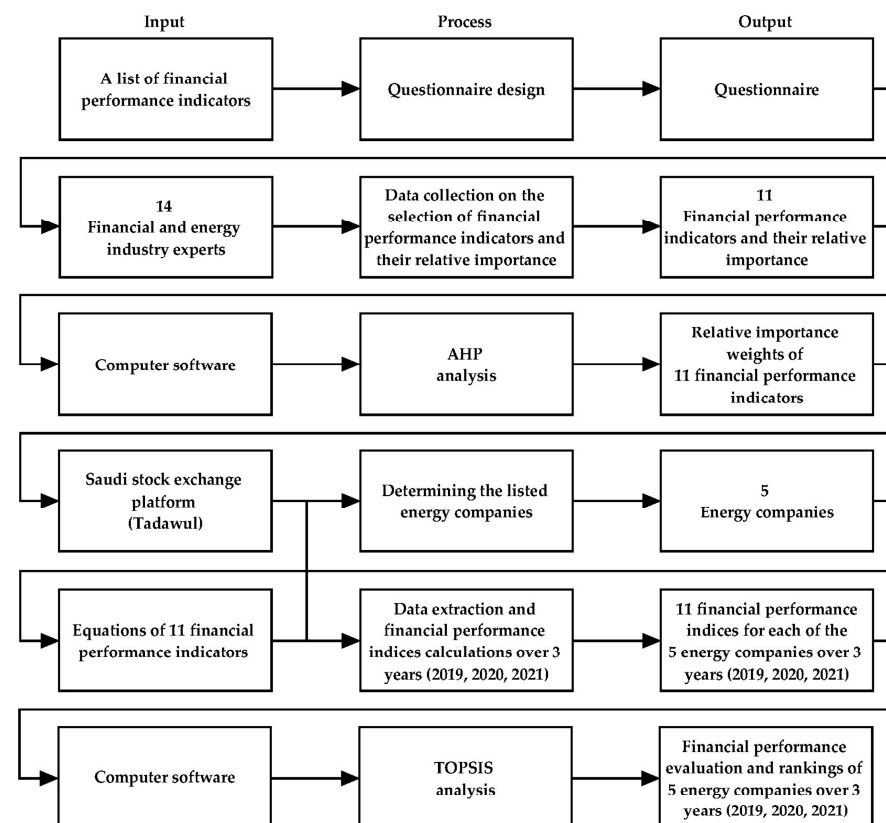


Figure 1. Methodology flowchart.

A list of 28 financial performance indicators (Shim and Siegel 2022) was used to design a questionnaire as a data collection tool. The questionnaire asks the respondents to select the most appropriate financial performance indicators to evaluate energy companies before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, it asks the respondents to determine the relative importance of the selected indicators to each other using a pairwise comparison format. Fourteen financial and energy industry specialists from the Saudi exchange market, capital market authority, and ministry of energy were engaged in responding to the questionnaire as experts in the field (Table A1 in Appendix A). The financial performance evaluation of companies in the Saudi energy industry is based on four dimensions and 11 financial performance indicators, which were elected by the engaged experts in this study as listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Financial performance indicators as evaluation criteria.

Dimension	Indicator	Acronym	Description *
Profitability	Return on Assets	ROA	A financial ratio measures a company's profitability concerning its total assets.
	Return on Equity	ROE	A financial ratio measures a company's profitability and efficiency in converting its equity financings to profits reflecting the shareholder equity net income or return rate on the money invested in the company by equity investors.
	Return on Investment	ROI	A financial ratio evaluates or compares an investment's efficiency or profitability to quantify the return on a given investment directly concerning the cost of the investment.
	Net Profit Margin	NPM	A financial ratio measures and contrasts gross profit with sales income to demonstrate how much a company earns, considering the costs needed to create its goods and services.
Liquidity	Current Ratio	CR	A liquidity ratio measures a company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year.
	Cash Asset Ratio	CAR	A financial ratio determines a company's liquidity by assessing its ability to pay off its short-term obligations with cash and cash equivalents.
Leverage	Debt Ratio	DR	A debt ratio measures a company's leverage in terms of total debt to total assets.
	Debt-to-Equity Ratio	D/E	A financial leverage ratio compares a company's total liabilities to its shareholder equity.
Efficiency	Assets Turnover Ratio	ATR	A financial ratio measures the value of a company's sales or revenues relative to the value of its assets.
	Account Receivable Turnover	ART	An accounting measure used to quantify how efficiently a company collects receivables from its clients.
	Fixed Assets Turnover	FAT	A ratio measures a company's efficiency in generating net sales from its fixed-asset investments.

* Reference (Shim and Siegel 2022).

The collected relative importance data of the 11 financial performance indicators for measuring the financial performance of companies in the energy sector was determined based on experts' opinions. Then, AHP was used to find their relative importance weights. Five energy companies were considered for the financial evaluation in this study as they are the only ones listed under the energy sector in the Saudi stock exchange platform (Tadawul 2022). Subsequently, the financial performance data required for calculating the 11 financial performance indices listed in Table 1 were extracted from Tadawul as a secondary data source. The extracted data were then used to calculate the 11 indices for each of the five companies for 2019, 2020, and 2021 using Equations (1)–(11), respectively.

$$ROA = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{ROE} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Shareholders' Equity}} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{ROI} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Investments}} \quad (3)$$

$$\text{NPM} = \frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total revenue}} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{CR} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{CAR} = \frac{\text{Cash}}{\text{Current Liabilities}} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{DR} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad (7)$$

$$\text{D/E} = \frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Total Equity}} \quad (8)$$

$$\text{ATR} = \frac{\text{Net Revenue}}{\text{Total Assets}} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{ART} = \frac{\text{Net Revenue}}{\text{Account Receivables}} \quad (10)$$

$$\text{FAT} = \frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Fixed Assets}} \quad (11)$$

The found relative importance weights by the AHP analysis and the collected and calculated financial performance data are then used in the TOPSIS analysis. This is to capture the financial performance rankings of the studied companies in the three years (2019, 2020, and 2021) before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. Details of the used AHP and TOPSIS techniques are provided in the following subsections.

2.1. Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The AHP is used to find the relative importance weights of the four dimensions and 11 financial performance indicators listed in Table 1. The AHP procedure (Saaty 1988; Tzeng and Huang 2011; Thakkar 2021) was implemented based on the schematic hierarchical structure presented in Figure 2. The four financial dimensions were used as the main criteria, and the 11 financial performance indicators were used as alternatives in the AHP analysis, as demonstrated in Figure 2.

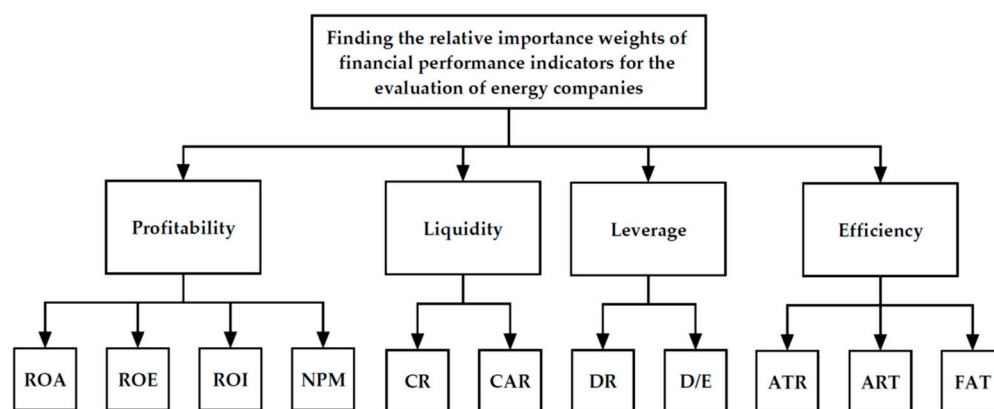


Figure 2. The schematic hierarchical structure of AHP.

The relative importance data were collected using the questionnaire in a pairwise comparison format. Thus, for each unique pair of indicators, they were asked: “in the context of measuring the financial performance of companies in the Saudi energy sector before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic, compare the relative importance between

each pair of indicators". The linguistic terms and their corresponding numerical rating scale listed in Table 2 were used by experts to compare and rate the relative importance of each unique combination pair of financial performance indicators. Accordingly, the expert assigned a value between 2 and 9 if they thought the first indicator in a pair was more important than the second indicator of the same pair. They assigned a value of 1 in case both indicators were equally important. Or a reciprocal importance rating value ranging between 1/2 and 1/9 if they thought the second indicator was more important than the first indicator in that pair.

Table 2. Linguistic terms and their corresponding numerical rating scale for AHP.

Scale	Linguistic Terms
9	Extremely more important
7	Very strongly more important
5	Strongly more important
3	Moderately more important
1	Equally important
2, 4, 6, and 8	In-between judgmental comparison ratings
1/2, 1/3, 1/4, 1/5, 1/6, 1/7, 1/8, 1/9	Ratings for inverse comparisons

The gathered expert comparison score evaluations of the financial indicators as attributes are then used to create a pairwise comparison matrix A using Equation (12).

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1j} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{i1} & \cdots & a_{ij} & \cdots & a_{in} \\ \vdots & \cdots & \vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \cdots & a_{nj} & \cdots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \tag{12}$$

where

- a : represents the attributes,
- i : represents the row number,
- j : represents the column number, noting that $a_{ij} = 1/a_{ji}$ and $a_{ij} = a_{ik}/a_{jk}$, and
- n : the numbers of the attributes (i.e., financial indicators).

The weight matrix W is also generated using Equation (13). The gathered score ratings are then divided by the total score ratings of their related column to create a normalized version of the pairwise comparison matrix and then multiplied by w in (14). The average priority vector is then determined using the normalized matrix

$$W = \begin{matrix} & w_1 & \cdots & w_j & \cdots & w_n \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_i \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} w_1/w_1 & \cdots & w_1/w_j & \cdots & w_1/w_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ w_i/w_1 & \cdots & w_i/w_j & \cdots & w_i/w_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ w_n/w_1 & \cdots & w_n/w_j & \cdots & w_n/w_n \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \tag{13}$$

$$W \times w = \begin{matrix} & w_1 & \cdots & w_j & \cdots & w_n \\ \begin{matrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_i \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} w_1/w_1 & \cdots & w_1/w_j & \cdots & w_1/w_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_i/w_1 & \cdots & w_i/w_j & \cdots & w_i/w_n \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ w_n/w_1 & \cdots & w_n/w_j & \cdots & w_n/w_n \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_j \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = n \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_j \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{bmatrix} \tag{14}$$

Furthermore, the consistency index (C.I.) is computed using Equation (15) to calculate the consistency ratio (C.R.) using Equation (16) to determine the consistency level of the experts' subjective inputs.

$$C.I. = \frac{(\lambda_{\max} - n)}{(n - 1)} \tag{15}$$

where λ_{\max} : represents the largest eigenvalue of the matrix A .

$$C.R. = \frac{C.I.}{R.I.} \tag{16}$$

where $R.I.$: represents a random consistency index.

For matrices of size 11 (i.e., 11 elements), $R.I.$ equals a value of 1.51 (Tzeng and Huang 2011). According to Saaty (1980), an appropriate degree of consistency across evaluations is indicated by a consistency ratio value of less than 0.1, but a ratio greater than 0.1 suggests the need for reevaluation.

The last step is to obtain the 11 financial performance indicators' overall priority rankings and their relative importance rates. Subsequently, the five energy companies will be evaluated using TOPSIS, utilizing the obtained priority rankings as criterion weights. Details of the use of TOPSIS are provided in the following subsection.

2.2. Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)

The purpose of conducting the TOPSIS analysis is to capture the financial performance ranking differences of the five energy companies under study in the three years (2019, 2020, and 2021) before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic, respectively. The rankings will be based on the found relative importance weights of the 11 financial indicators by the AHP analysis and the companies' collected and calculated financial performance data.

The application process of the TOPSIS is implemented in accordance with (Tzeng and Huang 2011; Saaty 1980) and (Behzadian et al. 2012; Bhutia and Phipon 2012; Hwang and Yoon 1981; Opricovic and Tzeng 2004). Given a set of alternatives, which are the energy companies under study, $C = \{C_i \mid i = 1, \dots, n\}$ and a set of comparison criteria (i.e., attributes), $A = \{A_j \mid j = 1, \dots, m\}$, which are the 11 the financial performance indicators in Table 1, where $X = \{x_{ij} \mid i = 1, \dots, n; j = 1, \dots, m\}$ denotes the set of calculated financial performance indices of a company, and $W = \{w_j \mid j = 1, \dots, m\}$ is the set of criteria importance weights assigned by the experts and resulted from AHP. The conceptual schematic of the TOPSIS application, for this case, is also shown in Figure 3.

Thus, the information matrix for the current problem $I = (C, A, X, W)$ is presented in Equation (17).

$$I = \begin{matrix} & & A_1 & \cdots & A_m \\ \begin{matrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} x_{11} & \cdots & x_{1m} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_{n1} & \cdots & x_{nm} \end{bmatrix} & & & \\ & & w_1 & \cdots & w_m \end{matrix} \tag{17}$$

After developing I in Equation (17) format, a normalized version of performance score ratings in the matrix is calculated using Equation (18).

$$r_{ij}(x) = \frac{x_{ij}}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}^2}} \tag{18}$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$; and $j = 1, \dots, m$.

Subsequently, the benefit (i.e., larger is better) and cost (i.e., smaller is better) criteria are calculated using Equations (19) and (20), respectively.

$$r_{ij}(x)^+ = \frac{(x_{ij} - x_j^-)}{(x_j^+ - x_j^-)} \tag{19}$$

$$r_{ij}(x)^- = \frac{(x_j^- - x_{ij})}{(x_j^- - x_j^+)} \tag{20}$$

where $x_j^+ = \max_i x_{ij}$ and $x_j^- = \min_i x_{ij}$.

Then, a weighted version of the normalized rating matrix is calculated using Equation (21).

$$v_{ij}(x) = w_j r_{ij}(x), \tag{21}$$

where, $i = 1, \dots, n$; and $j = 1, \dots, m$.

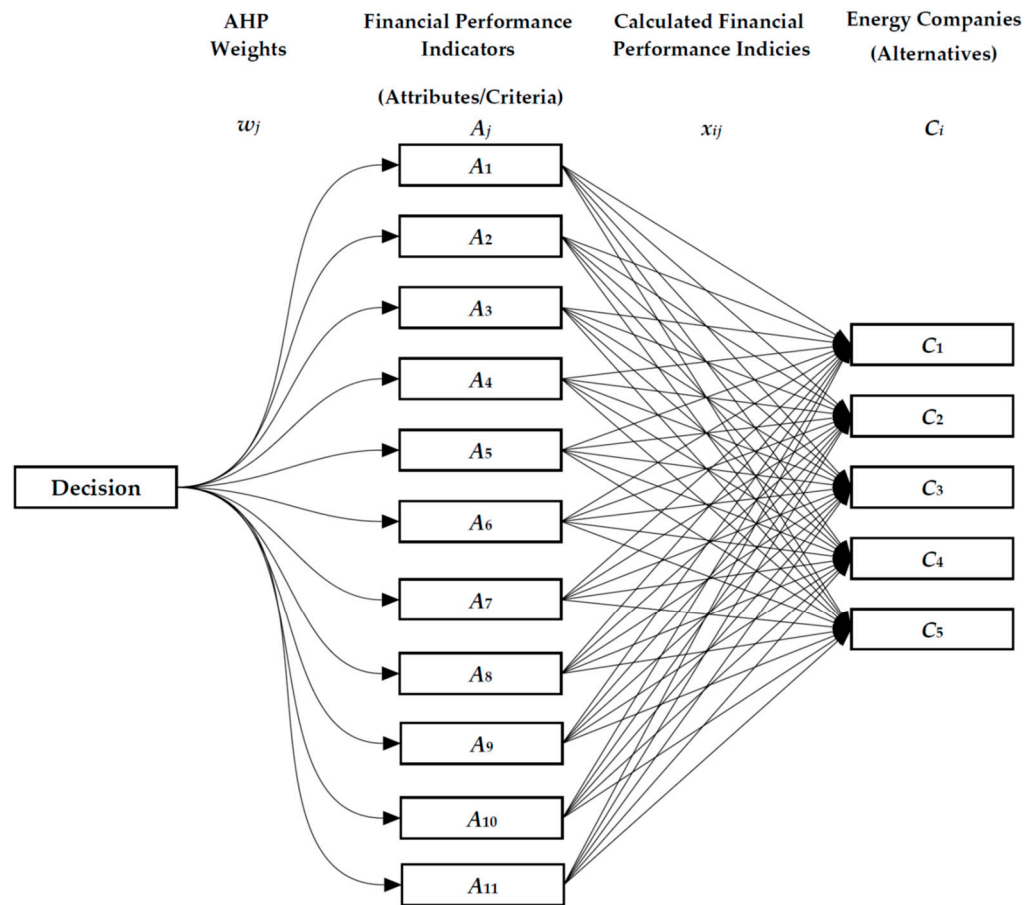


Figure 3. Conceptual schematic of TOPSIS application.

Next, both the ideal positive point (*PIS*) (i.e., optimal point) and the ideal negative point (*NIS*) (i.e., inferior point) are obtained using Equations (22) and (23), respectively.

$$PIS = A^+ = \{v_1^+(x), v_2^+(x), \dots, v_j^+(x), \dots, v_m^+(x)\} = \left\{ \left(\max_i v_{ij}(x) \mid j \in J^+ \right), \left(\min_i v_{ij}(x) \mid j \in J^- \right) \mid i = 1, \dots, n \right\} \quad (22)$$

$$NIS = A^- = \{v_1^-(x), v_2^-(x), \dots, v_j^-(x), \dots, v_m^-(x)\} = \left\{ \left(\min_i v_{ij}(x) \mid j \in J^+ \right), \left(\max_i v_{ij}(x) \mid j \in J^- \right) \mid i = 1, \dots, n \right\}, \quad (23)$$

where J^+ : is the benefit attribute and J^- : is the cost attribute.

Subsequently, based on the resulting *PIS* and the *NIS* between alternatives, the separation values are measured using the Euclidean distance using Equations (24) and (25), and the similarities to the *PIS* are found using Equation (26).

$$D_i^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m [v_{ij}(x) - v_j^+(x)]^2} \quad (24)$$

$$D_i^- = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m [v_{ij}(x) - v_j^-(x)]^2} \quad (25)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$.

$$C_i^+ = \frac{D_i^-}{(D_i^+ + D_i^-)}, \quad (26)$$

where $i = 1, \dots, n$; and $C_i^+ \in [0, 1] \forall i = 1, \dots, n$.

Finally, according to the similarities to the *PIS* (C_i^+), the rank of alternatives is obtained in descending order. The described TOPSIS procedure is repeated for each of the years 2019, 2020, and 2021. Accordingly, three ranked sets of the energy companies under study are obtained based on experts' weighted financial performance indicators and found using AHP to show how they performed before, during, and post the COVID-19 pandemic. Results of the analysis and a discussion of the findings are provided in the following sections.

3. Results

3.1. Results of the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)

The collected expert opinions data on the relative importance of the studied 11 financial performance indicators (Table 1) are determined using the linguistic terms and their corresponding numerical rating scale (Table 2). The data are used to construct the pairwise comparison matrix shown in Table 3, and a normalized version of the matrix is developed in Table 4 to find the priority vector of the indicators in Table 5, using Equations (12), (13), and (14), respectively.

Table 3. Pairwise comparison matrix of financial performance indicators using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP).

	ROA	ROE	ROI	NPM	CR	CAR	DR	D/E	ATR	ART	FAT
ROA	1	1	1	5	5	1	3	5	5	1	1
ROE	1	1	1/3	1	3	1/3	1	1	1/5	1/3	1
ROI	1	3	1	1	7	1	1	3	1/5	1	3
NPM	1/5	1	1	1	3	1/3	1/3	1	1/5	1/3	1/3
CR	1/5	1/3	1/7	1/3	1	1/9	1/7	1/3	1/9	1/7	1/5
CAR	1	3	1	3	9	1	1	5	1/3	1	1
DR	1/3	1	1	3	7	1	1	3	1	1	3
D/E	1/5	1	1/3	1	3	1/5	1/3	1	1/5	1/3	1/3
ATR	1/5	5	5	5	9	3	1	5	1	1	1
ART	1	3	1	3	7	1	1	3	1	1	1
FAT	1	1	1/3	3	5	1	1/3	3	1	1	1
Sum	7.133	20.333	12.143	26.333	59.000	9.978	10.143	30.333	10.244	8.143	12.867

Table 4. Normalized pairwise comparison matrix of financial performance indicators using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP).

	ROA	ROE	ROI	NPM	CR	CAR	DR	D/E	ATR	ART	FAT
ROA	0.140	0.049	0.082	0.190	0.085	0.100	0.296	0.165	0.488	0.123	0.078
ROE	0.140	0.049	0.027	0.038	0.051	0.033	0.099	0.033	0.020	0.041	0.078
ROI	0.140	0.148	0.082	0.038	0.119	0.100	0.099	0.099	0.020	0.123	0.233
NPM	0.028	0.049	0.082	0.038	0.051	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.020	0.041	0.026
CR	0.028	0.016	0.012	0.013	0.017	0.011	0.014	0.011	0.011	0.018	0.016
CAR	0.140	0.148	0.082	0.114	0.153	0.100	0.099	0.165	0.033	0.123	0.078
DR	0.047	0.049	0.082	0.114	0.119	0.100	0.099	0.099	0.098	0.123	0.233
D/E	0.028	0.049	0.027	0.038	0.051	0.020	0.033	0.033	0.020	0.041	0.026
ATR	0.028	0.246	0.412	0.190	0.153	0.301	0.099	0.165	0.098	0.123	0.078
ART	0.140	0.148	0.082	0.114	0.119	0.100	0.099	0.099	0.098	0.123	0.078
FAT	0.140	0.049	0.027	0.114	0.085	0.100	0.033	0.099	0.098	0.123	0.078
Sum	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

Table 5. Priority vector of financial performance indicators based on the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) analysis.

	ROA	ROE	ROI	NPM	CR	CAR	DR	D/E	ATR	ART	FAT
Weight ¹	0.163	0.055	0.109	0.039	0.015	0.112	0.106	0.033	0.172	0.109	0.086

¹ Sum of weights equals 1.

The λ_{\max} is calculated by finding the largest eigenvalue of the pairwise comparison matrix (Table 3) and found to be 12.496. Accordingly, λ_{\max} is substituted in Equation (15) to find *C.I.*, which equals a value of 0.150. As mentioned earlier, for a matrix of size 11, the *R.I.* value used is 1.51. Therefore, using Equation (16), the *C.R.* equals a value of 0.099, which indicates an acceptable level of consistency being under the recommended threshold (i.e., <0.1). Thus, the found relative importance weights of the studied financial performance indicators (Table 5) were deemed suitable as criteria weights in the TOPSIS analysis.

3.2. Results of the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS)

The found relative importance weights of the 11 financial performance indicators (Table 5) are used as criteria weights in the TOPSIS analysis to rank the five energy companies (C_1 – C_5) under study as alternatives. Following the conceptual schematic of the TOPSIS application demonstrated in Figure 2, a normalized version of the formed information matrix *I* (17) using the calculated financial performance indices using Equations (1)–(11) for each of the five companies is developed using Equation (18). This was performed for each of the three years (i.e., 2019, 2020, and 2021), as presented in Table 6.

A weighted version of the normalized matrix of each year is calculated using Equation (21); after finding the benefit and cost criteria using Equations (19) and (20) to determine the positive and negative ideal points are obtained using Equations (22) and (23), respectively, as presented in Table 7.

Subsequently, the separation values are measured based on the Euclidean distance using Equations (24) and (25), and the similarities to the *PIS* are found using Equation (26). This is to find the financial performance rankings (in descending order) of the studied companies in each of the three years (i.e., 2019, 2020, and 2021), as presented in Table 8.

Table 6. Normalized matrix of the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS).

Year	Companies	ROA	ROE	ROI	NPM	CR	CAR	DR	D/E	ATR	ART	FAT
		0.163	0.055	0.109	0.039	0.015	0.112	0.106	0.033	0.172	0.109	0.086
2019	C ₁	0.971	0.909	0.638	0.420	0.695	0.615	0.392	0.215	0.283	0.424	0.233
	C ₂	0.004	0.019	0.342	0.113	0.027	0.005	0.040	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
	C ₃	0.139	0.198	0.055	0.647	0.429	0.095	0.546	0.462	0.070	0.166	0.051
	C ₄	0.030	0.022	0.001	0.626	0.523	0.782	0.019	0.008	0.004	0.023	0.003
	C ₅	0.192	0.365	0.687	0.021	0.244	0.033	0.739	0.861	0.957	0.890	0.971
2020	C ₁	0.949	0.951	0.413	0.036	0.678	0.146	0.929	0.974	0.999	0.997	1.000
	C ₂	0.085	0.196	0.828	0.758	0.297	0.091	0.202	0.007	0.003	0.006	0.003
	C ₃	0.297	0.223	0.014	0.467	0.517	0.181	0.297	0.226	0.032	0.080	0.023
	C ₄	0.042	0.016	0.000	0.292	0.407	0.968	0.007	0.003	0.001	0.007	0.001
	C ₅	0.039	0.090	0.378	0.346	0.136	0.041	0.092	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.001
2021	C ₁	0.931	0.896	0.189	0.195	0.426	0.300	0.407	0.309	0.901	0.835	0.911
	C ₂	0.040	0.179	0.980	0.505	0.157	0.024	0.401	0.021	0.025	0.027	0.023
	C ₃	0.190	0.278	0.023	0.428	0.375	0.066	0.809	0.945	0.319	0.465	0.285
	C ₄	0.073	0.053	0.001	0.721	0.796	0.946	0.050	0.029	0.034	0.114	0.028
	C ₅	0.302	0.291	0.061	0.063	0.138	0.097	0.132	0.100	0.292	0.271	0.296

Table 7. Weighted normalized matrix of the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS).

Year	Companies	ROA	ROE	ROI	NPM	CR	CAR	DR	D/E	ATR	ART	FAT
2019	C ₁	0.159	0.050	0.070	0.017	0.010	0.069	0.041	0.007	0.049	0.046	0.020
	C ₂	0.001	0.001	0.037	0.004	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	C ₃	0.023	0.011	0.006	0.026	0.006	0.011	0.058	0.015	0.012	0.018	0.004
	C ₄	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.025	0.008	0.088	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.000
	C ₅	0.031	0.020	0.075	0.001	0.004	0.004	0.078	0.029	0.164	0.097	0.083
	A ⁺	0.001	0.050	0.075	0.026	0.010	0.088	0.078	0.029	0.164	0.097	0.083
	A ⁻	0.159	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2020	C ₁	0.155	0.053	0.045	0.001	0.010	0.016	0.098	0.032	0.172	0.109	0.086
	C ₂	0.014	0.011	0.090	0.030	0.004	0.010	0.021	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000
	C ₃	0.048	0.012	0.002	0.018	0.008	0.020	0.031	0.008	0.005	0.009	0.002
	C ₄	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.012	0.006	0.108	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
	C ₅	0.006	0.005	0.041	0.014	0.002	0.005	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	A ⁺	0.006	0.053	0.090	0.030	0.010	0.108	0.098	0.032	0.172	0.109	0.086
	A ⁻	0.155	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2021	C ₁	0.152	0.050	0.021	0.008	0.006	0.034	0.043	0.010	0.155	0.091	0.078
	C ₂	0.007	0.010	0.107	0.020	0.002	0.003	0.042	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.002
	C ₃	0.031	0.015	0.003	0.017	0.006	0.007	0.085	0.031	0.055	0.051	0.025
	C ₄	0.012	0.003	0.000	0.028	0.012	0.106	0.005	0.001	0.006	0.012	0.002
	C ₅	0.049	0.016	0.007	0.002	0.002	0.011	0.014	0.003	0.050	0.030	0.025
	A ⁺	0.007	0.050	0.107	0.028	0.012	0.106	0.085	0.031	0.155	0.091	0.078
	A ⁻	0.152	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.005	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.002

Table 8. Priority vectors of the Technique for Order of Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS).

Year	Companies	D_i^+	D_i^-	C_i^+	Rank
2019	C ₁	0.217	0.137	0.387	2
	C ₂	0.248	0.162	0.395	5
	C ₃	0.221	0.152	0.407	3
	C ₄	0.239	0.178	0.427	4
	C ₅	0.098	0.268	0.733	1
2020	C ₁	0.183	0.253	0.580	1
	C ₂	0.258	0.172	0.399	2
	C ₃	0.263	0.115	0.304	5
	C ₄	0.265	0.181	0.406	3
	C ₅	0.270	0.155	0.364	4
2021	C ₁	0.191	0.203	0.515	3
	C ₂	0.227	0.185	0.449	1
	C ₃	0.193	0.167	0.464	4
	C ₄	0.235	0.177	0.429	2
	C ₅	0.215	0.119	0.357	5

4. Discussion

Results of the AHP analysis showed the relative importance weights of the experts’ elected 11 financial performance indicators and their four dimensions. Results revealed that efficiency and profitability were relatively the most important financial dimensions, with weight scores of 0.367 and 0.366, respectively, for evaluating the performance of energy companies before, during, and post-COVID-19. Leverage and liquidity financial dimensions came next with weight scores of 0.139 and 0.127, respectively. Furthermore, results revealed the relative importance weight scores of the 11 financial indicators (Table 5), showing that ATR is the most important and CR is the least important, with weight scores of 0.172 and 0.015, respectively. These results provide insights for energy companies on the financial dimensions and indicators to maintain and monitor in the case of pandemics.

The revealed weights of the 11 financial performance indicators were then used in the TOPSIS analysis to evaluate the financial performance of the five energy companies before, during, and post-COVID-19 over three years (i.e., 2019, 2020, and 2021). After calculating their financial performance indices, the TOPSIS results revealed the effect of COVID-19 on their financial performance in terms of changes in their rankings. Figure 4 demonstrates the change in their financial performance over the three years.

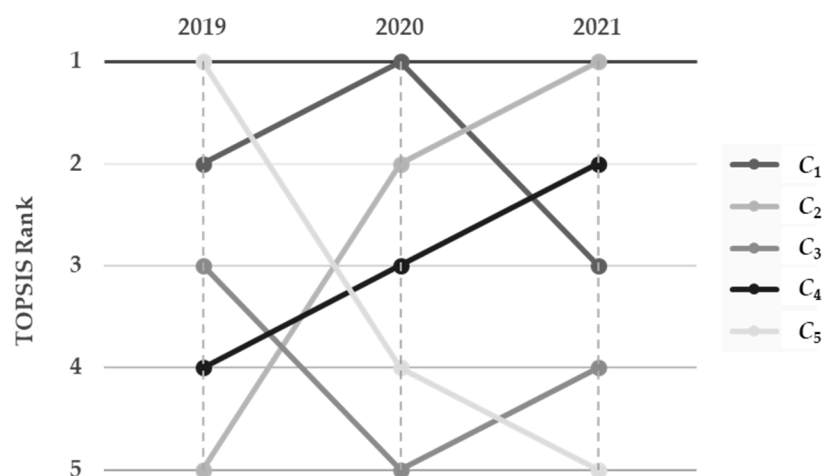


Figure 4. TOPSIS rankings of energy companies based on their financial performance before, during, and post-COVID-19.

Furthermore, the nonparametric Kendall's tau-b and Spearman's rho correlation tests were conducted to measure the strength of change and direction between the resulted rankings of the energy companies based on their financial performance before, during, and after the COVID-19 outbreak as presented in Table 9. Results of both tests show a statistically significant negative change between the rankings of the five energy companies before (i.e., 2019) and post-COVID-19 (i.e., 2021) at -80% and -90% , respectively. Moreover, the results of both tests also show a nonsignificant negative effect at -40% and -50% , respectively, on the financial performance rankings of energy companies before (i.e., 2019) and during the pandemic (i.e., 2020). These results indicate that the energy industry has been negatively affected by the COVID-19 outbreak. Furthermore, the results of both tests also show a nonsignificant positive change at 20% and 30% , respectively, in the financial performance rankings of energy companies post-COVID-19 (i.e., 2021) compared to their performance rankings during the pandemic (i.e., 2020). This indicates a slight improvement and recovery in the energy sector after relaxing the preventive measures and the return of life to normal. This scenario is expected to be common in the energy sector of other countries. Those changes also explain the volatility of oil prices.

Table 9. Kendall's tau-b and Spearman's rho correlation tests of energy companies' rankings based on their financial performance before, during, and post-COVID-19.

Year	Kendall's tau-b			Spearman's rho		
	2019	2020	2021	2019	2020	2021
2019	1.000	-0.400	-0.800^*	1.000	-0.500	-0.900^*
2020		1.000	0.200		1.000	0.300
2021			1.000			1.000

* Statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level.

The data analysis and interpretations show that total sales, costs, and profits increased after the COVID-19 pandemic. There was an insignificant difference between the pre-and post-COVID-19 pandemic periods in the mutual absolute total revenues, total costs, and profits relationship performances of the Saudi energy businesses. After COVID-19, energy businesses in Saudi saw an increase in their overall income, expenses, and profits, which meant improving Saudi energy companies' production levels, costs, and management effectiveness. In the years after the epidemic, smaller-scale Saudi energy producers have outperformed their larger-scale counterparts in terms of income, expenses, and profits. After the COVID-19 outbreak, the smaller Saudi energy businesses improved their output, cost-effectiveness, and management. There was a decline in Saudi Arabia's energy industry's ability to profit, particularly at the most prominent energy firms. After COVID-19, Saudi energy firms could generate about as much money as they did before the pandemic. During the post-pandemic era, the Saudi energy industry's liquidity deteriorated. However, the mutual relational liquidity of Saudi Arabia's energy corporations did not vary much before and during the epidemic. In the wake of the epidemic, smaller Saudi energy businesses are in a stronger position financially than their bigger counterparts. After the outbreak in Saudi Arabia, the energy sector has a firmer financial footing. Since COVID-19, there has been a slight shift in the financial stability of Saudi energy firms' interdependent relationships with one another. After the epidemic in Saudi Arabia, there were improvements in the financial stability of major manufacturing businesses. As a positive effect of the COVID-19 outbreak, smaller Saudi energy production businesses have benefited from including foreign money in their capital composition. Energy businesses may increase their profits from high-volume production by reducing costs and boosting management efficiency. Large energy producers must reduce expenses to remain competitive with their smaller industry rivals. The giant energy corporations may increase the external funds in their capital composition to realize the advantages of a greater rate of return than the cost of contractual or external capital. Larger energy businesses are encouraged to increase their output in light of the data of energy markets.

The extreme lockdown measures in many countries have resulted in a major decrease in energy use for aircraft, transportation, commercial operations, and industry, but home energy consumption has increased dramatically. About 200 lives per month were saved from carbon emissions in the United States due to reductions in jet fuel consumption by 50%, gasoline by 30%, power demand by 10%, and a corresponding decrease in carbon emissions by 15% (Gillingham et al. 2020). Consequently, the price of oil plummeted from about \$60 in early January 2020 to \$20 in April 2020 for the Brent grade and from negative values of \$30 for the West Texas Intermediate (WTI) grade (Trading Economics 2022).

Jiang et al. (2021) declared the difficulties encountered, the lessons gained, and the new possibilities due to the COVID-19 pandemic's effect on energy demand and consumption. Limited constraints led to a 9% decline, a partial lockdown led to a 17% drop, and a complete lockdown led to a 24% drop in weekly energy demand in 2020. This equates to a total decline in demand of 626.6 million tons of oil equivalent. Some have argued that the pandemic would also provide possibilities, such as more digitalization, a shift of lifestyle in which people can do their jobs remotely, and the chance to build up locally sourced renewable energy sources (Priya et al. 2021). Similar research has been conducted by Shanmuga Shanmuga Eswari et al. (2021), who examined the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on oil prices and energy and its association with the global economy, discussing the challenges and potential of the energy sector and recommending preventative and remedial measures through policy recommendations. They pointed out that the COVID-19 epidemic has enormous potential to restructure the global supply chain of raw materials and manufactured components, new economic structures to speed up economic recovery, green stimulus packages for green growth, and information technology-based solutions. In light of the COVID-19 epidemic, the International Energy Association (IEA) released a detailed report analyzing the global energy sector's performance and the situation in 2020 (Shanmuga Eswari et al. 2021).

Most nations shut down during the lockdown, which resulted in a considerable decrease in power consumption, with just a slight rise in domestic energy demand. As lockdown restrictions were relaxed in Italy and Germany in May 2020, signs of the recovering energy demand emerged. Many other nations, like India, France, Spain, and the United Kingdom, also experienced this occurrence. The power consumption in June and July of 2020 was much lower than the demand in the corresponding months of 2019 (International Energy Agency 2022).

5. Conclusions

The COVID-19 pandemic has unleashed unprecedented economic wrath over the world. Increased uncertainty, falling securities prices, and dwindling trust caused the financial markets to fall to their lowest point since the 2008–2009 global financial crisis. As a result of the pandemic's devastating effects on manufacturing, aviation, and transportation fuel, commodity prices worldwide fell in response to decreasing demand. Due to the pandemic's effect on oil consumption, both energy costs and output have plummeted. Because energy powers so many other industries, it profoundly affects a country's overall standard of living; financial damages may have far-reaching effects on the economy. Therefore, monitoring the financial performance of such affected enterprises is essential.

In a highly competitive business climate, where investors, creditors, and competitors all have a vested interest in the success of individual companies, the appraisal of energy organizations' performance is crucial. Furthermore, when a company is compared to its competitors and to itself over time, its performance strengths and weaknesses in the market become apparent, especially during events that affect its performance, such as the pandemic. From this viewpoint, the study's findings might help businesses reevaluate their objectives and methods. The financial performances of five companies were analyzed using AHP and TOPSIS, with the primary objective being profitability and the secondary criteria being quality of life and environmental sustainability. Metrics were used to evaluate the companies' bottom lines. The relative importance of each financial dimension and

pertaining indicator was then established using the AHP technique. The results revealed that efficiency and profitability were relatively the most important financial dimensions, followed by leverage and liquidity. Furthermore, the results revealed the relative importance of the 11 financial indicators showing that ATR is the most important and CR is the least important for evaluating the performance of energy companies. Next, the TOPSIS approach was used to capture the change in the financial performance of the five companies under consideration before, during, and post-COVID-19.

The findings provide insights for energy companies on the financial dimensions and indicators to maintain and monitor in the case of pandemics. Furthermore, they assist decision-makers in the energy sector in developing strategies to mitigate financial performance disparities during and post-pandemics.

Despite the revealed financial performances of energy companies in this study, the rankings of the companies might change if another set of criteria is used or their weights are modified, which is a future research direction. Moreover, despite the collected data being deemed reliable and representative of the views of the engaged specialists in the field, it is impossible to evaluate their consensus. Therefore, expanding the data collection by involving more specialists might overcome this limitation and assert the results' validity. Finally, this research study's results are limited to capturing the effect of COVID-19 on Saudi energy companies' financial performance. Therefore, reconducting a similar study following a hybrid MCDM approach in other sectors and countries is a research venue in the future.

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Appendix A

Table A1. Experts' profile.

Expert Number	Qualification	Sector	Years of Experience
1	Ph.D.	Saudi Exchange Market	12
2	Ph.D.	Capital Market Authority	11
3	Ph.D.	Capital Market Authority	10
4	M.Sc.	Ministry of Energy	10
5	Ph.D.	Saudi Exchange Market	9
6	Ph.D.	Saudi Exchange Market	9
7	M.Sc.	Saudi Exchange Market	9
8	M.Sc.	Capital Market Authority	8
9	Ph.D.	Capital Market Authority	8
10	M.Sc.	Saudi Exchange Market	7
11	Ph.D.	Capital Market Authority	7
12	M.Sc.	Capital Market Authority	6
13	B.Sc.	Saudi Exchange Market	5
14	B.Sc.	Capital Market Authority	4

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