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Going concern audit opinion: Analysis of financial performance, corporate governance and company size

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Abstract

This study aims to prove the effect of proxied financial performance with profitability, liquidity, and solvency and *corporate governance* proxied by the audit committee, institutional ownership, management ownership, and independent board of commissioners on going concern audit opinions. In addition, this study also proves whether company size can moderate the effect of financial performance and *good corporate governance* on going concern audit opinions. The sample in this study was 172 companies selected using the *purposive sampling* method from companies sanctioned by the Indonesia Stock Exchange from 2017 to 2021. The results showed that the variables of liquidity, audit committee, and institutional ownership negatively affect the going concern audit opinion. The variables of profitability, solvency, management ownership, and independent board of commissioners have no effect on the going concern opinion. In addition, the size of the company can moderate the influence of the audit committee, institutional ownership, and independent board of commissioners on going concern audit opinions.

Keywords: Going concern audit opinion*, financial performance*, corporate governance*, company size.*

INTRODUCTION

Going concern is an accounting assumption that expects a business to continue for an unlimited time, Going concern is the survival of a company, which means that the company is considered capable of maintaining its business in the long term and will not go bankrupt in the short term.

In the audit process, auditors not only assess the fairness of the presentation of financial statements, but are also responsible for evaluating the viability of the company. Auditors must decide whether they believe that the company will be able to survive in the future. Going concern audit opinions show that auditors have doubts about the company's ability to continue its business in the future.

The auditor must carefully analyze all factors that indicate a going concern problem and determine whether management has an appropriate plan to address the problem. Indicators that influence auditors in issuing going concern audit opinions include poor key financial ratios, repeated operating losses, poor corporate governance and others.

The financial ratios analyzed in this study are profitability, liquidity and solvency. Meanwhile, corporate governance is proxied by the audit committee, institutional ownership, managerial ownership, and the number of board of commissioners.

Profitability is the company's ability to earn profits in relation to its total assets, sales, and own capital. Research conducted by Sesty & Nazmel (2018) states that profitability has a significant influence on going concern audit opinions. Meanwhile, the results of research conducted by Hasan and Sukirno (2020), show that profitability does not have a significant effect on going concern audit opinions.

Liquidity is an assessment of a company's ability to settle its short-term obligations. The results of Yoga and Sudarno's (2019) research concluded that liquidity has a positive effect on providing going concern audit opinions. Conversely, Virky and Etna's (2020) research concludes that liquidity negatively affects the provision of going concern audit opinions.

Solvency is the company's ability to repay short-term and long-term loans. The results of Raisya's research (2020) concluded that the solvency ratio has no effect on the going concern audit opinion. However, Virky and Etna's (2020) research concludes that solvency has a positive effect on going concern audit opinions.

Good corporate governance relationships can minimize the situation or problem of going concern in a business entity. Sutarmin (2017) stated that good corporate governance is one of the key elements in improving business efficiency which includes a series of relationships between company management, board of directors, investors, and other stakeholders. According to Novitasari (2020), good corporate governance mechanisms include managerial ownership, audit committees, institutional ownership, and the board of commissioners. The results of Aditya's research (2017) concluded that good corporate governance does not affect the audit opinion of going concern. Meanwhile, Arifah and Nazar (2020) stated that good corporate governance affects audit opinions going concern.

This study reexamines the effect of financial performance and corporate governance mechanisms on going concern audit opinions, and proves whether company size can be a moderation variable. The purpose of this study is to prove (1) the effect of profitability on going concern opinion, (2) the effect of liquidity on going concern opinion, (3) the effect of solvency on going concern opinion, (4) the effect of the audit committee on going concern opinion, (5) the influence of institutional ownership on going concern opinion, (6) the influence of management ownership on opinion Going Concern, (7) the influence of the Board of Commissioners on the Going Concern opinion, (8) the effect of company size on the relationship of profitability with the Going Concern opinion, (9) the effect of company size on the liquidity relationship with the Going Concern opinion, (10) the effect of company size on the solvency relationship on the relationship with the Going Concern opinion. (11) the effect of company size on the relationship of the audit committee with going concern opinions, (12) the effect of company size on the relationship of institutional ownership with going concern opinions, (13) the effect of company size on management ownership relationships with going concern opinions, (14) the effect of company size on the relationship of the board of commissioners with going concern opinions.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Agency Theory. According to Jensen and Meckling (1976) in Widyantari (2011), agency theory describes shareholders as principals and management as agents. Management is a party contracted by shareholders to work for the benefit of shareholders. To that end, management is given some power to make decisions in the best interests of shareholders. Therefore, managers must be accountable to shareholders.

Signal theory provides an explanation of why companies have the motivation or drive to provide information related to financial reporting to external parties. This push is caused by information asymmetry between the company and external parties (Nuswandari, 2009).

One of the signals given by the company to external parties is the company's annual report in which there is an audit opinion given by an independent auditor that describes the continuity of a business entity whether it will survive in the future or not. Audited financial statements are also a signal that management as an agent has carried out responsibilities related to data and information related to the finances of a company fairly and relevantly.

According to the Professional Standards of Public Accountants (SPAP), a going concern audit opinion is an opinion issued to ascertain whether a company or business entity can maintain its viability. Muttaqin and Sudarno (2012) stated that going concern audit opinion is an opinion issued by a public accountant by adding an explanatory paragraph related to the public accountant's consideration of the inability of the company's survival to carry out its operational activities in the future.

Hyphotesis

Lie and Puruwita (2016) stated that if the profitability of a business entity is getting lower, the possibility of getting a going concern audit opinion is higher because the business entity has weaknesses in obtaining profits. This is in line with previous research conducted by Rizaldi (2020) which revealed that profitability negatively affects going concern opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H1: Profitability negatively affects the going concern opinion.

The lower the liquidity, the higher the current year's financial statements get a going concern audit opinion (Lie and Puruwita, 2016). This is in line with research conducted by Komang and Made (2020) which states that liquidity negatively affects going concern audit opinions. Meanwhile, research conducted by Farica & Nazmel (2018) states that liquidity has no influence on going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H2: Liquidity negatively affects the going concern audit opinion.

The higher the solvency of a company, the higher the possibility of the company receiving a going concern audit opinion because the company is difficult to pay existing debts (Lie and Puruwita, 2016). This is in line with research conducted by Septiani and Nur (2021) which states that there is a positive influence between solvency and going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H3: Solvency has a positive effect on the going concern audit opinion.

The presence of an audit committee that has the task of supervising and reviewing related to the company's internal control and the quality of financial statements is one way that can be done to overcome the gap between management and shareholders. When there are more and more audit committees, the smaller the company to get a going concern audit opinion because of the large number of audit committee members, it can make supervision more effective and strict. Research conducted by Febriyanti and Mujiyati (2021) states that the audit committee has an influence on going concern audit opinions, but research conducted by Tandungan and Mertha (2016) proves that the audit committee has no influence on going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H4: The audit committee negatively affects the going concern audit opinion.

The greater the proportion of institutional shareholding, the less likely it is to receive a going concern audit opinion because management is accountable for its duties as an agent to achieve the shareholders' goals after obtaining more and more capital from them. Research conducted by Sally and Rustiana (2014) concluded that institutional ownership negatively affects audit going concern opinions. However, the results of Nariman's (2017) research concluded that there was no significant influence between institutional ownership and going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H5: Institutional ownership negatively affects the going concern audit opinion.

The greater the proportion of management ownership, the less likely it is to receive a going concern audit opinion. Sally and Rustiana (2014) in their research results stated that management ownership negatively affects the going concern audit opinion. However, Ruth and Nur's (2021) research concluded that there was no significant influence between management ownership and going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H6: Management ownership negatively affects the going concern audit opinion.

The presence of an independent board of commissioners and impartial to anyone will help supervise management as an agent to carry out its responsibilities towards the owner of the company as principal. The large number of independent board of commissioners is believed to provide tighter supervision regarding the running of a company. As a result, the less likely the auditor is to provide a going concern audit opinion.
Research by Sally and Rustiana (2014) concluded that the independent board of commissioners negatively affects the going concern audit opinion. Meanwhile, Arifah and Nazar's (2020) research concluded that the independent board of commissioners has no influence on going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H7: The independent board of commissioners negatively affects the going concern audit opinion.

When the size of the company is getting smaller, the value of profitability will be lower because when the size of the company is getting smaller, the value of the company's assets as well as the company's income will be less because its operational activities are quite minimal. When the profitability value is lower, the higher the company will receive a going concern audit opinion from the auditor. This is supported by research conducted by Wasita (2019) which states that the relationship between profitability and going concern opinion audits can be moderated by company size variables. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H8: Company Size reinforces the effect of profitability on going concern audit opinions.

When the size of a company gets bigger, it is also believed that the company can meet its short obligations and cause this liquidity ratio to be higher. Thus, the higher the company's liquidity ratio, the higher the company's likelihood of not getting a going concern audit opinion.This is in line with previous research conducted by Wasita (2019) that company size can moderate the effect of liquidity on going concern audit opinions. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H9: Company Size reinforces the effect of liquidity on going concern audit opinions.

Companies with large total assets will easily pay off their obligations. Companies like this are very small to get the possibility of an audit going concern opinion. Previous research conducted by Wasita (2019) stated that company size cannot moderate the effect of solvency with going concern audit opinions because auditors in giving their opinions do not look at the size or size of the company. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H10: Company size reinforces the influence of solvency on going concern audit opinions.

The larger size of the company allows for additional audit committees to oversee the running of the company in its business activities. So the less likely the company will receive a going concern audit opinion because the increase in audit committee members and the supervision carried out will also be better.
H11: Company Size strengthens the influence of the audit committee on the going concern audit opinion.

The larger size of the company is believed to also require more capital than a small company. To get capital, a company can issue its shares or sell shares to potential investors. One of the potential investors that can be considered is the institutional party. As a result, the higher the proportion of institutional ownership and the size of the company, the lower the likelihood of the company receiving a going concern audit opinion because management performance is better because of the institution's trust in management to manage its capital. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H12: Company size weakens influence of institutional ownership on going concern audit opinion.

The larger size of the company can be signaled that operational performance and management performance may be getting better every year. One of the rewards given by the company to management performance is to provide shares as a bonus for management. An increase in the proportion of management ownership can improve management performance because the goal of management is the same as investors to increase the value of the company so that the return obtained is satisfactory. Thus, this minimizes the company receiving a going concern audit opinion.Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:
H13: The size of the company weakens the influence of management ownership on the going concern audit opinion.

The auditor before conducting the audit process will consider several things to carry out the process, one of which is the size of the company. The larger size of the company allows an increase in the proportion of independent board of commissioners in carrying out its business activities. With the increase in an independent board of commissioners, the company will perform better because the supervision carried out is more effective and efficient. Based on the description above, the following hypothesis can be formulated:

H14: Company size weakens the influence of the board of commissioners on the going concern audit opinion.

Research Model

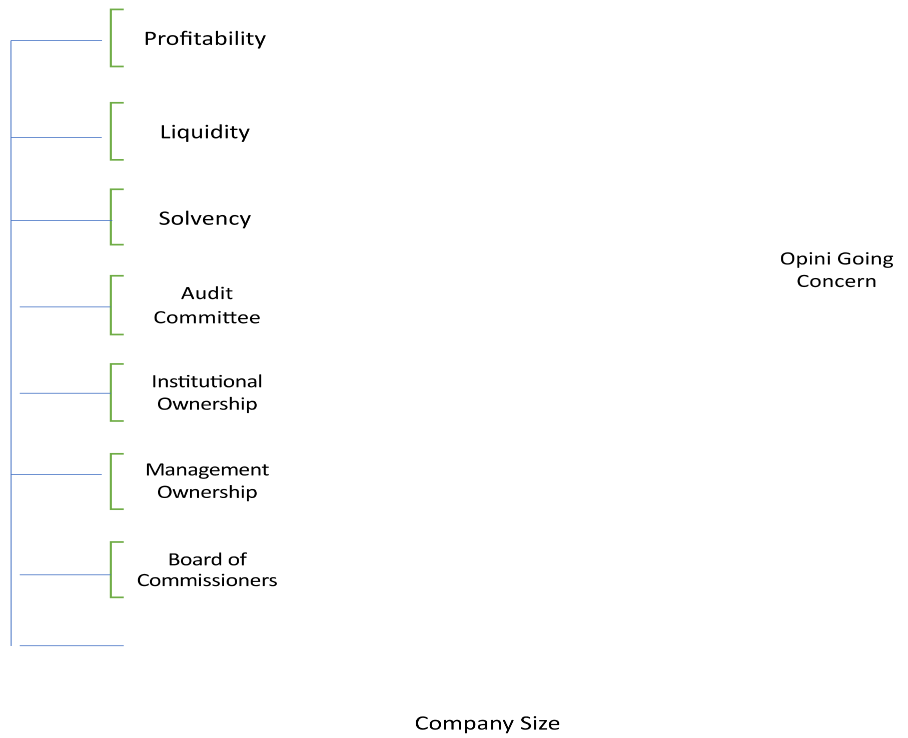

Figure 1. Company size

Research Method

The population in this study is companies that received IDX suspension sanctions in 2017-202. The sample will be determined through purposive sampling techniques with criteria (a) not delisting within the period 2017-2021 (b) the company's audited annual report can be accessed on the IDX website or the company's official website, (c) receiving a going concern audit opinion once or more times in the period 2017-2021 .

Research Variables

The dependent variable in this study is Audit Opinion going concern. The measurement uses dummy variables, namely a value of 1 for companies that get a going concern audit opinion and a value of 0 for companies that do not receive a going concern opinion.

Independent variables in this study are financial performance proxied by profitability, liquidity, solvency, and corporate governance which is proxied by the audit committee, constitutional ownership, management ownership and independent board of commissioners. The Moderation variable is proxied with the Size of the Company.

Profitability is measured by return on asset (ROA). ROA: $\frac{\text{Net Income}}{\text{Total Asset}}$

Liquidity is measured by current ratio (CR). CR: $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Curren Liabilities}}$

Solvency is measured by debt to asset ratio (DAR). DAR: $\frac{\text{Total Debts}}{\text{Total Assets}}$

Audit Committee (GCG1) is measured using the number of audit committees. (Wahyuni, 2017)

$$\text{GCG 1} = \Sigma \text{ Komite Audit}$$

Institutional Ownership (GCG2) is measured by the percentage of shares owned by institutional parties from all outstanding shares (Adjani &; Rahardja, 2013)

$$\text{GCG 2} = \frac{\text{Shares owned by the institution}}{\Sigma\text{Share outstanding}}$$

Management Ownership (GCG3), measured by the percentage of shares owned by managers, both the board of commissioners and the board of directors with the total number of outstanding shares (Pratiwi, 2019).

$$\text{GCG3} = \frac{\text{Saham dewan direksi+Saham dewan komisaris}}{\Sigma\text{Saham beredar}}$$

The Independent Board of Commissioners (GCG4) is proxied with the percentage of independent commissioners in the company's board of commissioners. (Adjani &; Rahardja, 2013)

$$\text{GCG4} = \frac{\Sigma\text{komisaris independen}}{\Sigma\text{dewan komisaris perusahaan}}$$

The moderation variable in this study is Company Size. The size of the company can be measured using the natural logarithm of total assets.

$$\text{Ukuran Perusahaan} = \text{Ln (Total Asset)}$$

Testing Model

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ln}\ \frac{\text{OGC}}{1-\text{OGC}} = {} & \alpha + \beta1\text{P} + \beta2\text{L} + \beta3\text{S} + \beta4\text{GCG1} + \beta5\text{GCG2} + \beta6\text{GCG3} + \beta7\text{GCG4} \\ & + \beta8\text{P} * \text{U} + \beta9\text{L} * \text{U} + \beta10\text{S} * \text{U} + \beta11\text{GCG1} * \text{U} + \beta12\text{GCG2} * \text{U} \\ & + \beta13\text{GCG3} * \text{U} + \beta14\text{GCG4} * \text{U} + \text{e}\end{aligned}$$

Dimana:
OGC = Opini going concern
α = Konstanta
$\beta1, \beta2, \beta3, \beta4, \beta5, \beta6, \beta7, \beta8, \beta9, \beta10, \beta11, \beta12, \beta13, \beta14$ =Koefisien regresi
P = Profitability
L = Liquidity
S = Solvency
GCG1 = Komite audit
GCG2 = Institutional ownership
GCG3 = Management ownership

GCG4 = Board of Commissioners
e = error

Results and Discussion

This research was conducted on companies that received IDX suspension sanctions in 2017-202. The data in this study is taken from the company's annual report taken from the official IDX website (www.idx.co.id) and also from the company's website. The total population in this study was 205 companies. The sample selected through the purposive sampling method was 35 companies, taking 5 years of research so that there were 175 companies, as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Sample Selection Criteria

No	Criteria	Amount
1	The company received IDX suspension sanctions in 2017-2021	205
2	Delisted companies in the period 2017-2021	(21)
3	The company conducted its IPO after January 1, 2017	(34)
4	The company's annual report for 2016-2020 cannot be accessed either from the company's website or IDX website	(30)
5	The Company does not accept going concern opinions	(85)
Total Companies that meet the criteria		**35**
Total Sample (5 years)		175
Data Outlier		(3)
Total Samples Used		**172**

Descriptive Statistics

This analysis is to describe the minimum, maximum and average data of each variable, as shown in Tables 2 and 3 below.

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Profitability	172	-7,887	0,607	-0,259	0,908
Liquidity	172	0,015	9,863	1,183	1,420
Solvency	172	0,000	2,592	0,331	0,357
Komite Audit	172	0	4	2,96	0,534
Institutional ownership	172	0,013	0,989	0,644	0,247
Management ownership	172	0,000	0,373	0,024	0,073
Board of Commissioners	172	0,000	0,750	0,407	0,109
Valid N (listwise)	172				

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics of Going Concern Opinions

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Non-Going Concern	37	21,5
	Going Concern	135	78,5
Total		172	100

Logistic Regression Test

The results of the Goodness of Fit Test using the statistical value of Hosmer and Lemeshow's goodness of fit test showed a significance value of 0.153 greater than 0.05 means that this regression model can make predictions for its observation value.

Coefficient of Determination Test Results

The Coefficient of Determination (Nagelkerke's R Square) shows a figure of 0.642. This indicates that independent variables can influence the provision of going concern audit opinions in a business entity by 64%.

Hypothesis Test Results

The hypothesis was tested using a significance level of 5% (α = 0.05). Here is a summary table of hypothesis test results.

Table 4. Hypothesis Test Results (Uji Wald)

Hyphotesis			Sig	Conclusion
H1	Profitability has a negative effect on going concern opinion	-24,340	0,124	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H2	Liquidity has a negative effect on going concern opinion	-2,262	0,034	**Hypothesis supported by data**
H3	Solvency has a positive effect on going concern opinion	4,205	0,644	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H4	The audit committee has a negative effect on going concern opinion	-6,835	0,007	**Hypothesis supported by data**
H5	Institutional ownership has a negative effect on going concern opinion	-21,175	0,013	**Hypothesis supported by data**
H6	Management ownership has a negative effect on going concern opinion	-42,981	0,196	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H7	The independent board of commissioners has a negative effect on going concern opinion	26,792	0,073	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H8	Company size strengthens the influence of profitability on going concern opinion	0,642	0,273	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H9	Company size strengthens the influence of liquidity on going concern opinion	0,076	0,069	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H10	Company size strengthens the influence of solvency on going concern opinion	-0,156	0,656	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H11	Company size strengthens the influence of the audit committee on the acceptance of going concern opinions	0,277	0,008	**Hypothesis supported by data**
H12	Company size weakens the influence of institutional ownership on going concern opinion	-0,931	0,005	**Hypothesis supported by data**
H13	Company size weakens the influence of management ownership on going concern opinion	2,387	0,141	Hypothesis not Data Supported
H14	Company size weakens the influence of the independent board of commissioners on going concern opinion	-1,175	0,044	**Hypothesis supported by data**

* Significant at the level of p<5%

This test is carried out by looking at the significance value of each variable, where the variables liquidity, audit committee, institutional ownership, the significance number is lower than 0.05 which means these variables affect the audit opinion going concern. While the variables profitability, solvency, ownership of management and independent board of commissioners have a significance number above 0.05 which means that these variables do not affect the audit opinion going concern.

For moderating variables, it is evident that the size of the company only affects the relationship between institutional ownership and the independent board of commissioners to the going concern audit opinion.

Discussion

H1: Profitability negatively affects going concern opinion

As a result, profitability has no effect on the going concern audit opinion. This proves that in giving his opinion the auditor does not see the value of profitability as his consideration. In providing his opinion, the auditor will only give a going concern opinion if he only finds conditions that raise doubts about the sustainability of the business during the audit process. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Hasan and Sukirno (2020) which proves that there is no significant effect of profitability on going concern opinions.

H2: Liquidity negatively affects going concern opinion

The results obtained, liquidity negatively affects the going concern audit opinion, this indicates that when the liquidity value of a company is higher, the less likely the company will receive the going concern audit opinion. The results of this study are in line with the results of research by Virky and Etna (2020) which concluded that liquidity negatively affects going concern opinions.

H3: Solvency positively affects going concern opinions

As a result, solvency has no effect on the going concern audit opinion. The size of the solvency value is not the main thing that the auditor considers in providing a going concern opinion because the auditor will give a going concern opinion if he finds conditions that raise doubts in the sustainability of his business. This is in line with Raisya's research in 2020 which stated that the solvency ratio has no effect on the going concern audit opinion.

H4: Audit committee negatively affects going concern opinion

As a result, the audit committee negatively affects the going concern audit opinion. This indicates that when the proportion of audit committees increases, the tighter the supervision of the company's financial statements to improve the quality and quality of financial statements, so that the possibility of obtaining a going concern audit opinion for a company is smaller. This is in line with research conducted by Febriyanti &; Mujiyanti (2021) which states that the audit committee has a negative effect on going concern audit opinions.

H5: Institutional ownership negatively affects going concern opinions

As a result, institutional ownership negatively affects going concern opinions. This indicates that when the proportion of share ownership by an institution is increasing, it indicates that the company has good potential in the future for investors, especially institutional parties, so that the possibility of getting a going concern opinion is less because the company, especially management who serves as an agent, will work harder to account for its duties to achieve the goals of investors Companies are no exception to institutional parties that invest in related companies. The results of this study are in line with the research of Sally and Rustiana (2014) which states that institutional ownership negatively affects going concern opinions.

H6: Management ownership negatively affects going concern opinions.

As a result, there was no significant influence between management ownership and going concern opinions. This result is in line with Ruth & Nur's (2021) research which concluded that there is no significant influence between management ownership and going concern audit opinions. The auditor will only provide a going concern audit opinion if he only finds conditions during the audit process that raise doubts about the sustainability of the business.

H7: The independent board of commissioners negatively affects the going concern opinion

As a result, the proportion of independent board of commissioners has no effect on going concern opinions. The large number of independent board of commissioners cannot determine the company's performance precisely, so the existence of independent commissioners cannot be a guarantee in the going concern audit opinion in a company in the current year. This research is in line with Arifah's (2020) research which concluded that the independent board of commissioners has no influence on going concern opinions.

H8: Company size reinforces the influence of profitability on going concern opinion

As a result, the size of the company cannot moderate the effect of profitability on the going concern audit opinion. The results of this study prove that the size of the company's assets will not affect the relationship between profitability and going concern opinions. So, the size of the company cannot be taken into consideration by the auditor in providing a going concern opinion even though the company's profitability is getting better or worse. Because the auditor only provides a going concern audit opinion if it finds conditions that cause auditor doubts about the sustainability of the business entity during the audit process.

H9: Company size reinforces the influence of liquidity on going concern opinions

As a result, the size of the company cannot moderate the effect of liquidity on the going concern audit opinion. The results of this ninth hypothesis test show that the size of the company does not affect the auditor in providing a going concern audit opinion for the company in the current year. Because basically the auditor gives a going concern opinion only when the auditor finds a condition or event during the audit process that can cause doubts about the sustainability or sustainability of a company.

H10: Company size reinforces the influence of solvency on going concern opinions

As a result, the size of the company cannot moderate the effect of solvency on the going concern audit opinion within a company. The results of this study prove that the size of the company's assets will not affect the relationship between solvency and going concern opinions. This shows that the size of the company cannot be a benchmark in determining the going concern audit opinion of a company because the auditor will only provide a going concern audit opinion when during the audit process finds a condition that can cause doubts in the sustainability of the state of a company.

H11: Company size strengthens the influence of the audit committee on going concern opinions

As a result, the size of the company can strengthen the influence of the audit committee on the going concern audit opinion. These results indicate that the more audit committees, the less likely the company is to receive a going concern audit opinion. For companies with large total assets, this influence is even greater.

H12: Company size weakens influence of institutional ownership on going concern opinion

As a result, the size of the company can moderate the influence of institutional ownership on the going concern audit opinion. This proves that the larger the portion of institutional ownership, the less likely the company is to get an audit going concern opinion. For companies with large total assets, this influence is even smaller.

H13: Company size weakens the influence of management ownership on going concern opinions

As a result, the size of the company cannot moderate the influence of management ownership on going concern opinions. The results of this study prove that the size of the company's assets will not affect the relationship between management ownership and going concern opinions.

H14: Company size weakens influence of independent board of commissioners on going concern opinion

As a result, the size of the company can moderate the influence of the proportion of independent board of commissioners on going concern opinions. This proves that the larger the independent commissioner, the less likely the company is to get a going concern audit opinion. For companies with large total assets, this influence is even smaller.

CONCLUSION

This study empirically proves the effect of financial performance and corporate governance on going concern audit opinions, and proves whether company size can strengthen or weaken the influence of financial performance and corporate governance on going concern opinions for companies subject to suspension sanctions from the IDX from 2017 to 2021.

Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that liquidity variables (H2), audit committee (H4), and institutional ownership (H5) negatively affect the going concern audit opinion. The variables of profitability, solvency, management ownership, and independent board of commissioners have no effect on the going concern audit opinion.

The size of the company reinforces the influence of the audit committee (H11) on the going concern audit opinion. The size of the company weakens the influence of institutional ownership (H12) and independent board of commissioners (H14) on *going concern opinions*. The size of the company cannot moderate the effect of profitability, liquidity, solvency, and ownership of management on the going concern opinion.

The implication of this study is that companies can make efforts not to accept going concern audit opinions, namely by increasing liquidity, adding audit committees, and increasing institutional ownership, and making plans to address these conditions appropriately.

The limitation of this study is that the data collection period does not separate the period before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The next suggestion for researchers is to separate the periods before and during the pandemic and then compare whether there are differences or not.

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