THE EFFECT OF PROFITABILITY, SOLVENCY, COMPANY SIZE AND PREVIOUS YEAR'S AUDIT OPINION ON GOING CONCERN AUDIT OPINION ACCEPTANCE (OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES LISTED ON THE BEI IN 2017-2019.)

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Abstract *- Going concern of the company is a very influential thing for parties within the company who have interests, especially investors, therefore before investors invest their funds in the company, it is highly recommended for investors to see the condition of the company through financial reports. This study aims to determine and analyze the effect of profitability, solvency, company size and previous year's audit opinion on going concern audit opinion acceptance of manufacturing companies listed on the BEI in 2017-2019. The strategy used in this study is an associative research strategy using a causal approach. The population in this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. The sample used is 7 manufacturing companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) in 2017-2019. The data used in this study are secondary data. The data collection method used by the author in this study is to use the documentation method. The data will be processed with a logistic regression analysis approach with the help of the SPSS 24.0 for windows program. Based on the analysis and discussion, it shows that profitability does not have a significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance, solvency does not have a significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance, company size has no significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance and previous year's audit opinion has a significant effect on the acceptance of audit opinion. going concern for manufacturing companies in 2017-2019.*

Keywords: *Profitability, Solvency, Company Size, Previous Year's Audit Opinion, Acceptance of Going concern Audit Opinions*

I. INTRODUCTION

The development of technology in the current era of globalization has an impact on world trade which is progressing very rapidly. The rapid progress has caused intense competition in the business world which resulted in several companies experiencing setbacks and tending to accept going concern audit opinion. This requires every business entity to be able to manage its financial condition appropriately.

Akbar and Ridwan (2019) state that the survival of the company is a very influential thing for parties within the company who have interests, especially investors. Investments from investors are expected to be able to fund the company's operations for an unlimited period of time and investors also expect to receive dividends from the invested capital. Therefore, before investors invest their funds in the company, it is highly recommended that investors see the condition of the company through financial reports. In this case, investors need an independent auditor who is in charge of examining and subsequently providing an opinion on the assessment results of the financial statements.

Audit opinion and financial statements are one of the considerations of an investor to invest their funds in a company. Auditors are seen as independent parties who are able to provide useful statements regarding the client's financial condition. The company's financial data will be more easily trusted by users of financial statements if the financial statements reflect the actual performance and condition of the company that has received a statement from the auditor. Therefore, the auditor has a very important role as an intermediary for the interests of investors and the interests of the company as a provider of financial reports (Hardi and Satriawan, 2014).

According to IAPI (2013), the auditor's responsibility is to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence regarding the appropriateness of using going concern audit assumptions and to conclude whether there is a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to maintain its going concern. However, auditors cannot predict future events or conditions. Therefore, the absence of reference to the uncertainty of going concern in an auditor's report cannot be viewed as a guarantee of the company's ability to maintain its going concern.

Company phenomena related to going concern audit opinion often occur, as happened at PT. Dwi Aneka Jaya Kemasindo Tbk which received a fair audit opinion in 2014 then in 2015 the auditor stated not to give an opinion with a going concern assumption, but in 2016 the financial report of PT. Dwi Aneka Jaya Kemasindo Tbk, there is no record of the company's business continuity. In 2017 PT. Dwi Aneka Jaya Kemasindo Tbk was declared bankrupt by the Central Jakarta Commercial Court with a statement that the company could not settle its debt obligations to several banks, which were later delisted by the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2018 due to going concern problems. Of course this proves that the absence of reference to uncertain business continuity in an auditor's report cannot be viewed as a guarantee of the entity's ability to maintain its going concern. So that an investor needs to have thoroughness and in-depth analysis of financial reports to determine the company's ability to maintain its survival.

Going concern audit opinion is issued by examining many things, including audit quality, company financial condition, profitability, liquidity, previous year's audit opinion, company growth, company size and several other variables (Fitriani and Asiah, 2018).

In Haribowo (2013) examined the comparative analysis of the effect of audit quality, liquidity, solvency, and profitability on going concern audit opinion acceptance (studies on Islamic banking in Asia). Meanwhile, Permata Hati and Rosini (2017) examined the effect of the previous year's audit opinion and financial conditions on going concern audit opinion acceptance. From the two research titles combined by the author as motivation so that this research can be a complement to the two studies above. And also with a wider scope, namely making manufacturing companies on the IDX (Indonesia Stock Exchange) with certain criteria as samples.

From the background of the problems described above, the problems in this study can be formulated, namely: whether profitability, solvency, company size and previous year's audit opinion affect the acceptance of going concern audit opinion. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of profitability, solvency, company size and previous year's audit opinion on going concern audit opinion acceptance.

II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

2.1 Signalling Theory

Signaling theory can be used to state information about companies, this theory also emphasizes the importance of information issued by companies on investment decision making as a signal (Oktaviani and Machmuddah, 2019).

According to Fahmi (2015: 96) signal theory shows how this information asymmetry can be reduced by providing more information to other parties, the concept of signal theory is very important because it discusses the ups and downs of stock prices in the market so that it affects investors' decisions.

According to Kombih and Suhardianto (2017), companies deliberately give a signal to the market, thus it is hoped that the market will react and have an influence on the company's stock price. If the company signals good news to the market, it is expected to increase the stock price, on the contrary, if the company informs bad news, the company's stock price will decrease. These signals can be given by the company through the submission of financial reports.

2.2 Going concern Audit Opinion

1) Audit

According to Arens et.al (2011: 4) auditing is the collection and evaluation of evidence regarding information to determine and report at what level the conformity between information and defined characteristics. The audit must also be carried out by someone who is competent, independent.

2) Audit Opinion

According to the Professional Standards for Public Accountants as of March 31, 2011 (Statement of Audit Standards (PSA) 29 SA Section 508), the auditor's opinion is:

1.Unqualified Opinion

This opinion is issued if the auditor states that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects, financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows of an entity in accordance with SAK / ETAP / IFRS.

2. Unqualified Opinion with Explanatory Language

May be given when there are certain circumstances that require the auditor to add an explanatory paragraph (other explanatory language) in the audit report, even though it does not affect the unqualified opinion expressed by the auditor. This opinion is divided into three types, namely:

a) *Qualified Opinion*

The unqualified opinion states that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, financial position, results of operations, changes in equity and cash flows in accordance with SAK / ETAP / IFRS, except for the effects of matters relating to the excluded.

b) *Adverse Opinion*

This opinion is expressed when, in the auditor's judgment, the financial statements as a whole are not fairly presented in accordance with SAK / ETAP / IFRS.

c) *Disclaimer Opinion*

A disclaimer of opinion states that the auditor does not express an opinion on the financial statements. The auditor may not express an opinion if he cannot formulate or does not formulate an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements in accordance with SAK / ETAP / IFRS.

3) Going concern

Going concern is the company's ability to maintain its survival within a reasonable period, which is not more than one year from the date of the audited financial report (Hidayat, 2018).

Going concern is used as an assumption in financial reporting as long as there is no proven information that shows the opposite. Typically information that is considered significantly contrary to the survival assumption of the business unit relates to the company's inability to meet its obligations at maturity without selling most of its assets to external parties through ordinary business, debt restructuring, externally imposed repair operations and similar activities. others (Pasaribu, 2015).

4) Going concern Audit Opinion

Based on PSA No. 30 SA 341 (IAPI 2011) the auditor may consider giving a disclaimer opinion if the auditor is in doubt about the survival of the company and the company's management does not have a plan or plans from management are deemed ineffective in overcoming the impact of events that cause the auditor's doubt, and an unqualified opinion with explanatory language can be given by the auditor, if the auditor is in doubt about the survival of the company but the auditor considers that the management plan is effective in overcoming the impact of the event and the plan is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, whereas doubt about the survival of the company and assessing the management's plan to be effective to overcome the impact of the event that caused the doubt, but management did not disclose the situation in the notes to the financial statements, so the consider giving a qualified opinion or an adverse opinion.

The following are examples of conditions and events that lead to doubts about the viability of the company (SA section 341):

1. Negative Trend.
   Examples: repeated operating losses, lack of working capital, negative work flows from business activities, poor important financial ratios.
2. Other clues about financial possibilities.
   Examples: failure to meet debt obligations or setup agreements, delinquency in dividend payments, refusal by suppliers of submission of ordinary credit purchase requests, debt restructuring, the need to find new sources or funding methods, or sale of a large portion of assets.
3. Internal problems
   Examples: strikes or other labor relations difficulties, great dependence on the success of a particular project, long-term commitments that are not economic in nature, the need to significantly improve operations.
4. External problems that occur
   Examples: complaints of litigation, passing laws, or other issues that may compromise the ability of the entity to operate, loss of important franchises, licenses or patents, loss of major customers or suppliers, losses due to major disasters such as earthquakes, floods, droughts uninsured but insufficient coverage.

The auditor's consideration for these conditions is the possibility that the client may not be able to continue his economic activities or fulfill his obligations within a certain period of time (not more than one year from the date the financial statements are audited) (Junaidi and Nurdiono, 2016: 16).

2.3 The effect of profitability on going concern audit opinion acceptance

According to Hery (2017: 7) states that profitability measures management effectiveness based on the returns obtained from sales and investment. Profitability also has an important meaning in maintaining the viability of the business entity for the long term, because profitability shows whether the company has good prospects in the future or not. Profitability is one of the bases for assessing the condition of the company. Therefore we need an analysis tool to be able to assess it. The analytical tool in question is financial ratios such as: Return On Assets, Return On Equity, Gross Profit Margin, Operating Profit Margin.

According to Komalasari (2003), the higher the profitability ratio of a company, the better the company's performance in utilizing its assets to generate profits. A company with a high level of profitability indicates that the company is able to manage its business well so that it can maintain its survival. This means that the higher the level of profitability, the lower the possibility of going concern audit opinion by the auditor. Conversely, companies that have a low level of profitability tend to get going concern audit opinion. In the description above, the researcher draws the following hypothesis:

H1: There is a negative relationship between profitability and going-concern opinion

2.4 The effect of solvency on going concern audit opinion acceptance

According to Haribowo (2013) in Kasmir (2010) solvency is used to measure a company's ability to meet its long-term obligations. Companies that are not solvable are companies whose total debt is greater than their total assets. This ratio measures the long-term liquidity of a company and thus focuses on the right side of the balance sheet. There are several kinds of ratios that can be calculated: Primary Ratio, Risk Assets Ratio, Secondary Risk Ratio.

The relationship between solvency and going concern audit opinion is that the higher the solvency ratio of a company, the higher the possibility of the company getting a going concern audit opinion from the auditor. High solvency will increase the company's risk, especially in terms of debt and interest payments. Companies that have high debt will tend to experience financial difficulties. This will indirectly raise doubts from the auditors regarding the ability of the company to go on business and vice versa. In the description above, the researcher draws the following hypothesis:

H2: There is a positive relationship between solvency and going-concern opinion

2.5 The effect of company size on going concern audit opinion acceptance

Company size describes the size of the company. The size of the business is viewed from the business field being run. Arisandy et al. (2015) explain that company size can be measured using the total assets, sales, or capital of the company. One of the benchmarks to prove the size of the company is the size of the assets of the company. . Companies that have large total assets show that the company has reached a stable stage. At this stage the company's cash flow has been positive and is considered to have good prospects in a relatively long period of time, but it also shows that the company is relatively more stable and can generate more profit than companies with small total assets.

A company with a positive asset growth rate followed by an increase in operating profit will give a sign that the company is far from the possibility of bankruptcy. Therefore, it is expected that the larger the company will be the smaller the company will receive going concern audit opinion. In the description above, the researcher draws the following hypothesis:

H3: There is a negative relationship between company size and going-concern opinion.

2.6 The effect of previous year's audit opinion on going concern audit opinion acceptance

According to Soewiyanto's (2012) research, the previous year's audit opinion was the audit opinion received by the company in the previous year or one year before the research year. The audit opinion can be divided into 2, namely going concern opinion and non going concern opinion.

The going concern audit opinion received in the previous year will be related to the issuance of the current year's going concern audit opinion.

If in the previous year the auditor had issued a going concern audit opinion, the more likely the auditor will issue a going concern audit opinion again in the following year. If the company's condition has not changed or improved from the previous year, then the company must try to improve the company's condition so that it does not get a going concern opinion in the following year. In the description above, the researcher draws the following hypothesis:

H3: There is a positive relationship between previous year's audit opinion and going-concern opinion.

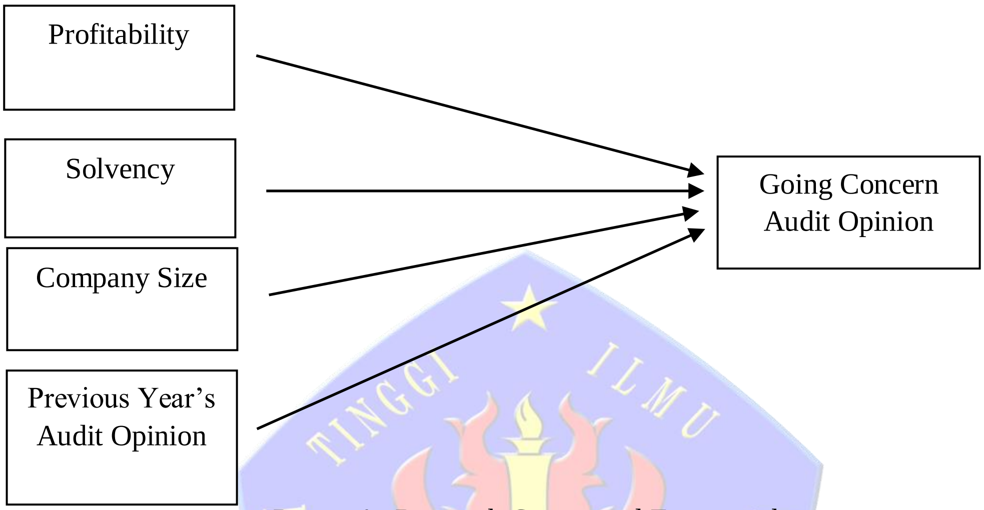

Image 1 . Research Conceptual Framework

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Secondary data is taken from the financial statements of manufacturing companies published from 2017-2019 on the website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) www.idx.co.id. The population in this study are manufacturing companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2017-2019. Samples were taken using purposive sampling method.

Table 1: Sampling Procedure

No	Kriteria	Jumlah
1	Manufacturing companies listed on the IDX and not delisted during the 2017-2019 study period.	168
2	Audited financial statements of manufacturing companies available on the IDX website for the 2017-2019 research period.	134
3	Companies that report audited financial statements use the rupiah currency.	107
4	Companies that receive a going concern audit opinion for at least one year during the 2017-2019 research period.	7
	Number of research samples (7 x 3)	21

Source: secondary data processed 2020

The dependent variable in this study is a going concern audit opinion which is proxied by using a dummy variable where code 1 is for companies, which in the explanatory paragraph contains a statement regarding business continuity (going concern) and code 0 for companies in the explanatory paragraph there is no statement regarding business continuity (non going concern).

The independent variables in this study are profitability, solvency, company size and the previous year's audit opinion. Profitability in this study uses ROA because ROA is a profitability analysis tool to assess the level of efficiency of a company in managing its assets in order to generate profits, which is formulated as follows:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Net Profit}}{\text{Total Assets}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Solvency is measured using the Debt to Equity Ratio (DER) to determine how much the company's debt has affected the company's equity. DER is formulated as follows:

$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{Total Liabilities}}{\text{Equity}} \text{ X } 100\%$$

The size of the company in this study is measured using the logarithm of total assets because to determine the assets owned by a company, which will affect the company's profitability, the logarithm of total assets can be measured by the formula as follows:

SIZE = Logarithm natural (Ln) of Total Assets

Before the auditor expresses his opinion, first it will be seen how the opinion received by the company in the previous year because it will relate to the opinion issued by the auditor in the current year. The previous year's audit opinion was proxied by a dummy variable, where code 1 was for companies that received a going concern statement and code 0 was for companies that did not get a statement regarding business continuity (non-going concern).

The data will be processed using a regression analysis approach with the help of the SPSS 24.0 for windows program, which is an application program used to perform statistical calculations using a computer.

The analysis method used in this research is logistic regression analysis. Based on the research model used, the equation in this study is as follows:

$$\text{Ln} = \frac{GC}{1-GC}\alpha + \beta 1X1 + \beta 2X2 + \beta 3X3 + \beta 4X4 + e \qquad (1)$$

Information:
α = Constant
β1- β4 = Logistic Regression Coefficient
X1 = Return On Asset (Profitability)
X2 = Debt to Equity Ratio (Solvency)
X3 = Company Size
X4 = Previous Year's Audit Opinion
e = Error.

IV. RESULTS

Tabel 1: Descriptive Statistical Results

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
X1	21	-14,5345	,0654	-,762933	3,1573303
X2	21	-317,9945	786,9311	25,772343	188,0290354
X3	21	25,9197	29,0260	27,557619	1,0068783
X4	21	,0000	1,0000	,714286	,4629100
GCAO	21	,00	1,00	,9048	,30079
Valid N (listwise)	21				

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

Based on the results of the descriptive analysis of the Going Concern Audit Opinion variable, the minimum value is 0 while the maximum value is 1. The mean value of this variable is 0.9048 and the standard deviation is 0.30079.

The profitability variable proxied by ROA has a minimum value on the 21 data tested is -14.5354, while the maximum value is 0.0654. The mean value of Return On Assets on 21 data is -0.7629 and a standard deviation of 3.1573303.

The solvency variable is measured using the Debt To Equity Ratio. Based on the results of descriptive statistical analysis, the minimum value of Debt To Equity Ratio on the 21 data tested is -317.9945. The maximum value is 786.9311. The mean value of the Debt To Equity Ratio for 21 data is 25.772343 and a standard deviation is 188.0290354.

The company size variable is measured using the natural logarithm of the company's total assets. Based on the results of the descriptive statistical analysis carried out, the minimum value of Company Size on the 21 data tested was 25.9197. The maximum value is 29.0260. This value shows that the size of the company in the manufacturing companies that were the samples in this study ranged from 25.9197 to 29.0260. The mean value of the company size on the 21 data is 27.557619 and the standard deviation is 1.0068783.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistical Results
Previous Year's Audit Opinion

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	,0000	6	28,6	28,6	28,6
	1,0000	15	71,4	71,4	100,0
	Total	21	100,0	100,0	

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

Companies that received going concern audit opinion in the previous year were 15 samples or 71.4%, while those that received non-going concern audit opinion in the previous year were 6 samples or 28.6%.

Table 3: Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	1,506	4	,993

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

Based on Table 3, it is known that the Sig. or probability 0.993. Because the probability value, which is 0.993 is greater than the significance level, namely 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted, and the alternative hypothesis is rejected. This means that the regression model is suitable for use in further analysis, because it does not have a real difference between the predicted classifications and the observed classifications.

Tabel 4: Overall Model Fit Test

	-2 Log Likelihood
Beginning Block 0	13,209
Beginning Block 1	1,295

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

Table 4 shows that -2LogL block 0, that is, the model only inserts constants obtaining a value of 13.209. Then after the entry of the independent variable in the model the -2LogL block 1 value shows a value of 1.295.

The difference between the value of -2LogL block 0 and the value of -2LogL block 1 is 11,914 (13,209-1,295). The decrease in the value between -2LogL block 0 and -2LogL block 1 indicates that the hypothesized model is fit with the data.

Tabel 5: Determination Coefficient Test

Step	-2 Log likelihood	Cox & Snell R Square	Nagelkerke R Square
1	8,227[a]	,529	,918

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

The table above shows the Nagelkerke R Square value. Judging from the results of data processing output, the Nagelkerke R Square value is 0.918, which means that the variability of the dependent variable which can be explained by the independent variable is 91.8%, the remaining 8.2% (100% - 91.8%) is explained by variable variability. other variables outside the research model.

Tabel 6: Corellation Matrix

		Constant	X1	X2	X3	X4
Step 1	Constant	1,000	,214	,061	-1,000	,683
	X1	,214	1,000	-,320	-,212	,176
	X2	,061	-,320	1,000	-,063	,017
	X3	-1,000	-,212	-,063	1,000	-,689
	X4	,683	,176	,017	-,689	1,000

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

Based on the table above, the correlation matrix shows that there is no high correlation value between independent variables, this can be seen from the correlation value between independent variables which is far from the standard of general provisions which is above 0.90. With this, the regression model in this study shows a good status, because there is no correlation between the independent variables.

Tabel 7: Regression Logistic Test

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)	95% C.I.for EXP(B) Lower	95% C.I.for EXP(B) Upper
a	X1	1,241	3600,624	2,434	1	,119	3,461	,000	.
	X2	,036	55,211	,459	1	,498	1,037	,000	1,027E+47
	X3	-33,109	7450,089	,992	1	,319	,000	,000	.
	X4	52,761	11668,505	6,978	1	,005	82024739335014 220000000,000	,000	.
	Constant	926,031	208310,495	1,575	1	,210	.		

Source: Results of SPSS data processing

4.1 The effect of profitability on going concern audit opinion acceptance

The results of testing the profitability variable with a coefficient of 1.241 means that the profitability variable has a positive influence or is in line with the going concern audit opinion acceptance. It is known that the probability value (Sig.) Is 0.119 which is greater than 0.05, so profitability does not have a significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance.

The results of this study are consistent with the research of Lestari and Supadmini (2012) which proves that profitability does not have a significant effect on the acceptance of going concern audit opinion, which states that auditors in issuing opinions not only look at economic conditions and the level of profitability but also the company's capacity to meet short-term obligations and long-term. As long as the company is able to meet short-term obligations, it still has the possibility to work more effectively and efficiently so that it can survive and increase its profits.

4.2 The effect of solvency on going concern audit opinion acceptance

The solvency variable proxied by DER in this study shows a coefficient value of 0.036 which means that the solvency variable has a positive effect or is in line with the acceptance of going concern audit opinion. With a significance level of 0.498, whose value is above the 0.05 significance level, it can be said that the solvency variable has no effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance.

The results of this study are in line with research conducted by Nadeak (2018) which states that solvency does not affect the acceptance of going concern audit opinion. Because the higher the level of debt to equity ratio (DER) causes confusion over the company's ability to maintain its business continuity, because some of the proceeds will be used to finance debt and funds to operate are reduced so that the more likely the company will accept a going concern audit opinion.

4.3 The effect of company size on the acceptance of going-concern audit opinion

The results of testing the firm size variable have a coefficient value of -33.109, which means that company size has a negative effect or is not in line with the going concern audit opinion acceptance. It is known that the probability value (Sig.) Of the company size is 0.319, which is greater than 0.05, so company size has no significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance.

Wulandari (2014) who proved that company size had no significant effect on the acceptance of going-concern audit opinion because company size was not an aspect of the company facing financial difficulties or not. This condition can be influenced by other financial problems, such as increased liabilities, thus increasing the chances of receiving a going concern audit opinion.

4.4 The effect of the previous year's audit opinion on the going concern audit opinion acceptance

The results of testing the audit opinion variable in the previous year have a coefficient value of 52.761 which means that the previous year's audit opinion has a positive effect or is in line with the going concern audit opinion acceptance. The level of significance is 0.005, which is smaller than the significance level of 0.05 (5%). A value smaller than the level of significance indicates that this variable has a significant effect on the acceptance of going-concern audit opinion.

This is in accordance with the conclusion of Mutchler (1985) which states that companies that received an opinion with disclosure of going concern in the previous year were more likely to receive the same opinion in the current year. This research is also in accordance with research conducted by Lestari and Supadmini (2012).

V. CONCLUSION, IMPLICATION AND LIMITATION.

5.1 Conclusion

1. Profitability has no significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance of manufacturing companies in 2017-2019. This can be caused by unstable world economic conditions which may result in suboptimal achievement of profits. However, if the auditor sees the amount of funds and sources of funds available to companies that are losing money and are still declared capable of continuing operational activities and have the

ability to generate profits in the next period, the auditor may conclude that the company can maintain its business continuity.

2. Solvency has no significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance of manufacturing companies in 2017-2019. The non-impact of solvency on the acceptance of going concern audit opinion can be caused by the auditor not only examining solvency but also examining other factors, if the auditor finds conditions that cause doubts about the survival of an entity, the auditor will evaluate management's plans for the future. relating to the survival of the entity.
3. Company size does not have a significant effect on going concern audit opinion acceptance of manufacturing companies in 2017-2019. Because, big or small the company is not a reference for the company to survive. If a company that is classified as small but has good management and performance and can survive for a long period of time, it will make it less likely to get a going concern audit opinion.
4. The previous year's audit opinion has a significant effect on the acceptance of going concern audit opinion in manufacturing companies in 2017-2019. The results of this study indicate that the auditor will strongly consider the going concern audit opinion the company has received in the previous year in stating the going concern audit opinion for the current year.

5.2 Suggestion

1. It is hoped that further research will expand the scope of the company so that the sample will be more numerous and can see the trend of acceptance of going concern audit opinion widely.
2. It is hoped that further research will increase the research period so that the trend of acceptance of going concern audit opinion in the long term can be seen.
3. It is expected that further research can increase the amount of company data used in the study.
4. Investors and potential investors who wish to invest should be careful and careful in selecting companies through audited financial reports.
5. The company must be able to recognize early signs of the company's ability to maintain its business continuity so that it can take policies as soon as possible to solve the problem so as to avoid receiving going concern opinions.

5.3 Limitation

1. This study only uses 4 variables, namely 3 financial variables (profitability, solvency, and company size) and 1 non-financial variable (previous year's audit opinion).
2. The research that was conducted only used a 3-year observation year, namely the 2017-2019 period, so it was not possible to determine the trend of going concern audit opinion acceptance of the company in the long term.
3. The number of samples that are the object of research is too small so that it cannot be generalized to all companies with a wider sector.
4. This research contains only one business sector, namely the manufacturing sector as the population in the sampling, so that auditors cannot see the trend of going concern audit opinion issuance in a broader scope.
5. This study only focuses on one source, namely on the IDX website in finding data on audited financial statements of companies to be studied.

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