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The Influence of Company Size, Profitability, Solvency, Current Ratio, and Capital Structure on Going Concern Audit Opinions in Consumer Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) 2019-2022

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Abstract

The rapid expansion of the global economy has led to a proliferation of entities or corporations, resulting in intensified economic competition in the commercial realm. Entrepreneurs devise and execute plans pertaining to the acquisition and divestment of corporate assets, including those associated with Indonesian Stock Exchange establishments, in order to assure the ongoing viability of their economic endeavors. As the quantity of entities or firms grows, there is a corresponding rise in the need for auditing financial reports. Annually, organizations or corporations strive to generate a financial gain while ensuring the ongoing operation of their firm. An entity's financial reports are founded on the essential assumption of business continuity, sometimes referred to as going concern, which establishes its degree of viability. This assumption enables the company's operations to sustain business in the long term. In order to ensure the uninterrupted operation of their firm, several organizations opt to secure loans from banks or undergo the process of becoming publicly traded businesses to acquire more capital from investors. To persuade investors, the business must have confirmation from external sources regarding the company's management performance and financial situation. In

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order to instill trust in the financial reports of the organization, an external auditing firm (KAP) carries out audits. Auditors have a vital responsibility in verifying that financial reports are devoid of any fraudulent activities or misrepresentation. This allows users and investors to make well-informed and accurate judgments. This study utilizes a quantitative methodology, categorizing the data as either quantitative or in numerical form. The secondary data for this research was acquired from the annual financial reports of consumption sector businesses listed on the IDX for the period of 2019–2022, accessed through the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). The findings of this study indicate that the profitability variable has a simultaneous impact on the going concern audit opinion in logistic regression testing. However, the going concern audit judgment is not influenced by factors such as firm size, solvency, current ratio, and capital structure.

Keywords: The audit opinion pertains to the company's size, profitability, solvency, current ratio, capital structure, and going concern

INTRODUCTION

The rapid expansion of the global economy has led to a proliferation of entities or corporations, resulting in intensified economic competition in the commercial sphere (Rinanda, 2021). Entrepreneurs devise and execute plans pertaining to the acquisition and divestment of corporate assets, including those associated with Indonesian Stock Exchange establishments, in order to assure the ongoing sustainability of their economic endeavors (A. N. R. B. E. F. R. Nasib, 2023). As the quantity of organizations or firms grows, the need for checking financial reports also grows (A. S. A. D. Nasib, 2019).

Annually, organizations or corporations strive to generate a financial gain while ensuring the ongoing operation of their firm (Abbas, 2021). A business entity relies on the fundamental assumption of business continuity, commonly referred to as going concern, to establish its ability to survive (Muhammad, 2021). This assumption enables the company's operations to sustain business for an extended period. Auditors play a significant role in ensuring the accuracy and integrity of financial reports, therefore preventing fraud and misrepresentation (Abdulshakour, 2020). This enables users of financial reports, like investors, to make informed and accurate choices (Bhaktiar, 2021).

Financial reports are crucial for a company as they effectively depict its financial situation and annual financial performance in accordance with legal obligations (U. V. S. L. G. S. L. M. S. A. Nasution, 2022). Financial reports serve as a standard for investors

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to assess the entire financial state of a firm, providing guidance for investment decisions (Saraswati, 2024). The Opinion or going concern audit opinion reflects the business unit's capacity to sustain the company's viability for a single period following the publishing of the financial report, as stated by IAPI in Minerva, et al (2021). If the auditor lacks confidence in the firm's future operations, they will provide the company with an audit opinion about business continuity. Hence, investors rely on auditors' judgments as a crucial factor in their decision-making process when investing in a firm (I. S. S. L. S. D. H. H. S. A. Nasution, 2021). In addition, investors will consider the company's scale, as larger business units are believed to convey positive signals to investors when they are making investment choices (W. A. G. S. A. Nasution, 2020).

Firm size refers to the dimensions of a firm, typically assessed based on its financial status, such as the magnitude of its total assets (Buulolo, 2022). Large corporations are seen more adept at sustaining their operations in the future compared to small businesses due to their more resources and superior quality (Wibowo, 2023). This can also impact the firm's profitability, which refers to the financial gains achieved by the company (Suaryana, 2020).

Companies with high profitability typically rely on internal finance, mostly utilizing their earnings (Agustiningsih, 2022). As a result, the share of debt used by these companies tends to be less, with higher profitability correlating to a lower reliance on debt (Muchtar, 2022). Solvency is commonly employed as a metric to assess a company's level of indebtedness. (Suaryana, 2020) states that the utilization of firm debt would inevitably affect ratios and returns.

Solvency ratios can be utilized to assess the financial risk of a business (Wardani, 2021). A greater debt value in an entity corresponds to an increased likelihood of the entity's inability to repay obligations (Rahayu, 2021). In contrast, if the entity has a little debt value, the likelihood of the entity defaulting on the loan is reduced (Fitriyani, 2022). The auditor's evaluation of the company's audit opinion will be influenced by the risks associated with the value of this debt (Ferdian, 2023). Hence, it is imperative for enterprises to possess sufficient liquidity in order to meet their obligations of both short-term and long-term debt (Notama, 2021). The level of liquidity also has a significant impact on the long-term viability of a corporation (Anggraini, 2021).

Liquidity refers to the company's capacity to settle all existing debts using its present assets (Suryani, 2021). A company's significant liquidity level signifies an ideal financial state and the capacity to fulfill immediate debt responsibilities, hence fostering stakeholders' trust in the company's commercial survival (Dewi, 2021). Companies that

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possess a significant amount of readily available cash or assets that can be easily converted into cash tend to have a minimal amount of debt in their capital structure (Inayati, 2022).

Capital structure management seeks to optimize the combination of long-term financing sources utilized for operational operations in order to enhance the value of the organization (Ningrum, 2023). Capital structure is closely linked to asset structure. Companies that have greater assets tend to give priority to fulfilling internal demands (Wibowo, 2023). This illustrates the influence of an asset configuration on a company's capital structure (Sholeha, 2023).

In recent times, there have been several instances concerning financial reports that have resulted in difficulties and financial losses for users of information. These reports fail to accurately depict the state and performance of the organization in question. PT FKS Food Sejahtera Tbk (AISA), PT Asuransi Jiwasraya (Persero), and PT Garuda Indonesia Tbk (GIAA) were among the firms who used this measure. An instance of the going concern phenomenon that has recently taken place is PT FKS Food Sejahtera (AISA), a firm operating in the consumer goods subsector. PT FKS Food Sejahtera is currently facing the risk of being removed from the IDX. The reason for this is that PT FKS Food Sejahtera conducted tests on contractual modifications and discovered a fair value difference of over 10% before and after the restructuring of bond debt and ijarah rates. According to PSAK 55, this falls within the category of extinguishment for liabilities. Finance the discrepancy between the fair value of bonds and sukuk before and after restructuring in the profit or loss statement. The financial report reveals that the parent firm AISA had a net profit of IDR 1.13 trillion in 2019, while incurring a loss of IDR 123.43 billion in December 2018 as a Taro snack maker. The financial report of AISA was restated last year, often known as a restatement. According to the audited financial report presented to the IDX, AISA's net income decreased by 4.4% to IDR 1.51 trillion compared to IDR 1.58 trillion in 2018. The cost of products sold decreased to IDR 1.06 trillion, down from the prior amount of IDR 1.12 trillion. One notable aspect of this significant increase in earnings is worth mentioning. Upon examining the financial report, it is evident that AISA recorded an increase in other income from IDR 18.11 billion to IDR 1.9 trillion. As a result, the company's operational profit surged from a loss of IDR 9.25 billion to IDR 1.49 trillion. The other income post consists of three contributors: the reversal of the decline in the value of receivables amounting to IDR 990 billion, the difference in the fair value of the restructuring of bonds payable and Ijarah sukuk amounting to IDR 903.34 billion, and the reversal of the decline in the value of net inventories amounting to IDR 6.88 billion.

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The President Director of AISA, Lim Aun Seng, and the Director, Ernest Alto, clarified that the modification to the fair value of Bonds in the first and second quarters, totaling IDR 1.08 trillion, was a result of the restructuring of the Bond debt. The Ijarah I Tribe and Ijarah II Tribe. The source of this information is the website www.cnbcindonesia.com. Upon witnessing this phenomenon, the author conducted an analysis of consumption sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI). Out of a total of 208 companies, it was observed that approximately 4 consumption sector companies failed to release comprehensive and consecutive financial reports, and also neglected to provide audited reports between 2019 and 2022.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Opini Audit Going Concern

An audit opinion on "going concerns" is crucial as it can impact the opinions of investors, creditors, and other stakeholders regarding the financial state and long-term viability of the organization (Hastuty, 2019). Companies that are given a conditional opinion or disclaimer of view may encounter challenges in securing additional finance or retaining the confidence of affiliated parties (Indah, 2010). Auditors provide this judgment when they have reservations about a company's capacity to sustain its operations, but they also believe that the evidence at hand is inadequate to reach a conclusive determination. This statement conveys a sense of ambiguity (Herawat, 2022). The award is granted when the auditor is assured that the firm will sustain its operations for a reasonable duration (Lestari, 2023). This judgment is anticipated by corporations and investors as it indicates the absence of any noteworthy issues regarding the continuation of business operations (Nurcahyono, 2023). This term is used when the auditor is unable to deliver a satisfactory opinion owing to insufficient information or substantial uncertainty. Usually, this happens when the auditor is unable to get enough data to make a valid evaluation (Setyadi, 2022).

Company Size

Studies have demonstrated that the magnitude of a corporation may significantly influence the considerations for conducting sustainability audits (Saraswati, 2024). Company Size is often evaluated based on factors such as aggregate assets, revenue, workforce size, and market capitalization (Purwanti, 2020). Generally, huge corporations possess more extensive resources and have access to a wider range of funding options (Ningrum, 2023). Enhancing financial flexibility can help address potential financial

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challenges and boost the chances of receiving an audit opinion that does not raise worries about the company's ability to continue its operations (non-going concern view) (Herawat, 2022). Nevertheless, the magnitude of a corporation may also function as an indicator of the degree of operational and structural intricacy, therefore amplifying financial vulnerability (Dewi, 2021). Big corporations frequently possess a greater number of hierarchical levels and operational intricacies, which might heighten the probability of encountering significant financial challenges (Sholeha, 2023). Therefore, audit conclusions are anticipated to reflect a higher level of risk of financial distress in specific major corporations. In addition, the size of a company can significantly impact the auditor's assessment of business continuity concerns (Soewarso, 2023). Due to the potential for substantial market and economic repercussions, auditors are more inclined to closely examine larger firms (Suaryana, 2020). Auditors are expected to closely examine for indications of going concern risk, which will probably be reflected in the audit opinion (Widyastuti, 2022).

Profitability

Profitability refers to the assessment of how a company unit generates profits by effectively utilizing its resources and skills (Setyadi, 2022). A business unit with high profitability indicates that the company is functioning effectively and can sustain its operations (Saraswati, 2024). The level of profitability of a firm directly affects the likelihood of the auditor issuing a going concern audit opinion (Purwanti, 2020). A higher profitability reduces the chances of such an opinion, whereas a lower profitability increases the chances of the auditor issuing a going concern audit opinion (Mesyani, 2023). Consistent with other studies undertaken by (Widyastari, 2023)(Inayati, 2022)(Herawat, 2022), it has been demonstrated that profitability exerts a detrimental and statistically significant impact on the issuance of going concern audit opinions.

Solvency

The solvency ratio is a metric that quantifies a company's ability to meet its financial commitments (Notama, 2021). Solvency pertains to the extent of financial support derived from the company's indebtedness to creditors (Rahayu, 2021). The solvency ratio is calculated by dividing the total debt by the total assets. A high solvency ratio might adversely affect a company's financial situation (Ferdian, 2023). A larger solvency ratio indicates a greater degree of the company's weak financial performance and might lead to doubts about the company's ability to survive (Wardani, 2021).

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According to a study conducted by (Fitriyani, 2022), the findings indicate that solvency has a favorable impact on the audit opinion of the company's ability to continue its operations.

Current Ratio

The current ratio can greatly impact the audit conclusion of a company's ability to continue operating. An audit opinion of "going concern" is issued when the auditor has reservations about the company's capacity to sustain its operations for a reasonable duration, often during the upcoming year (Hasanudin et al., 2022). A low current ratio indicates an imbalance between a company's current assets and current liabilities (Baramuli, 2021). This indicates that the corporation may encounter challenges in fulfilling its immediate financial commitments using its owned assets (Hermanto, 2020). Auditors are more likely to issue a going concern audit opinion when the current ratio is low, as it suggests the presence of liquidity issues (Amelia, 2020). Conversely, a high current ratio may suggest that the organization possesses an abundance of current assets that are not being efficiently utilized (Afrizal, 2020). While originally seen as a plus, a high current ratio can also suggest inefficiency in managing assets (Irawati, 2023). Nevertheless, in certain instances, a substantial current ratio might alleviate worries over the company's short-term viability (Yahya, 2020). The auditor may take this into account when issuing a going concern audit opinion. It is crucial to bear in mind that the current ratio is just one of several elements assessed by auditors when obtaining a going concern audit opinion (Ariesa, 2020). In addition, auditors will take into account many elements like cash flow, long-term debt, income predictions, and the overall management of working capital. While the current ratio might offer an early indicator of the company's financial status, going concern audit conclusions rely on a more thorough investigation (Dharmani, 2020).

Capital Structure

The auditors see the company's capital structure as a significant aspect in determining a going concern audit opinion (Purwanti, 2020). This is because it gives an overview of the company's liquidity risk and financial stability over a reasonable length of time (Ningrum, 2023). A corporation with a capital structure that significantly depends on short-term debt is exposed to a significant liquidity risk (Wibowo, 2023). Short-term debt must be fully settled within a very little timeframe. If a firm fails to repay its debt, it may cast doubt on the company's capacity to sustain its operations within an acceptable duration (Sholeha, 2023). Auditors are more likely to issue a going concern audit opinion

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when the firm heavily relies on short-term financing (Soewarso, 2023). Conversely, if the firm maintains a well-proportioned mix of short-term and long-term debt and equity, it can enhance its overall stability (Fadli, 2022). Long-term debt often offers a more extended repayment period, hence alleviating liquidity constraints on the organization (Youlianto, 2021). Auditors may have more assurance in the long-term viability of a firm if its capital structure is well-balanced. The auditor will also evaluate the company's debt's quality (Pham, 2020). Debt that is backed by collateral or has a solid credit rating is more likely to instill trust in the company's ability to repay its debt (Purnama, 2020). Conversely, debt that lacks a guarantee or has a high interest rate can amplify the financial risk of a firm, so impacting the audit views of its ability to continue operating. Similar to the current ratio, the auditor will examine the capital structure as a component of a comprehensive financial analysis when assessing a going concern audit opinion (Tampubolon, 2022). Auditors will assess the wider scope of a company's financial condition, encompassing cash flows, anticipated profits, and other variables that might influence the company's capacity to sustain itself over an acceptable duration (Demartini & Beretta, 2020).

RESEARCH METHODS

Types of research

This study uses a quantitative method, classifying the research data as quantitative or in the form of precise numbers.

Data Types and Data Sources

This research uses secondary data, namely data obtained by researchers indirectly through intermediaries, such as other people or documents (Sugiyono, 2016). Secondary data in this research was obtained from the annual financial reports of consumption sector companies listed on the IDX for the 2019-2022 period via the official website of the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI), namely www.idx.co.id.

Population and Sample

The research population consisted of all business entities in the consuming sector that were listed on the website www.idx.co.id for the period of 2019-2022. The study samples for the 2019-2022 period were drawn from companies and business organizations in the consumer sector listed on www.idx.co.id. The sampling approach employed is purposive sampling, which relies on predetermined criteria and norms. The criteria for selecting samples are as follows:

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Table 1. Sample Criteria

No	Election Standards	Number of Companies
1.	Consumption sector companies at www.idx.co.id for the 2019-2022 period	60
2.	The company did not issue complete and consecutive financial reports for the 2019-2022 period	(3)
3.	The company did not provide audited financial reports for the 2019-2022 period	(13)
Number of Samples		**44**
Number of Periods		**4**
Number of Observations = 52 x 4		**176**

Definition and Identification of Operational Variables

An operational definition is a researcher's explanation of how a variable will be researched. The table below provides the definition and identification of operational variables in this investigation.

Table 2. Operational Definition

Variable Type	Definition	Indicator	Scale
Company Size (SIZE) (X1)	Corporation size refers to the magnitude of a corporation, which is determined by factors such as total assets, total income, and tax burden (Hamdani, 2019).	$SIZE = Ln\ (Total\ Asset)$	Ratio
Profitability (ROA) (X2)	The Profitability Ratio is a metric that evaluates the overall efficiency of management by assessing the degree of profit generated in relation to sales and investment. The reference "Fahmi (2017:68)" is provided.	$Return\ on\ Asset$ $Laba\ Bersih = Total\ Asset$	Ratio

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Solvency (DAR) (X3)	The solvency ratio is a metric used to determine the proportion of a company's assets that are funded by debt or liabilities (Kasmir, 2015).	$Debt\ to\ Asset\ Rat\ Total\ Hutang = Total\ Asset$	Ratio
Current Ratio (Cr) (X4)	The Current Ratio is a frequently used ratio to assess liquidity, which refers to a company's capacity to meet short-term commitments without encountering difficulties (Haryanto & Sudarno, 2019).	$Current\ Ratio\ Aset\ Lancar = Utang\ Lancar$	Ratio
Capital Structure (DER) (X5)	Optimal Capital Structure refers to the specific arrangements that allow a corporation to achieve the highest possible value while incurring the lowest possible costs of capital, achieved via the strategic utilization of debt. As stated by Situmorang (2018:82), every firm has the ability to impact its Capital Structure, which is a measure of the proportion of total debt to its own capital. This may be assessed using the Debt To Equity Ratio (DER).	$DER\ Total\ Hutang = Ekuitas$	Ratio
Opini Audit Going Concern (Dummy) (Y)	Tihar et al. (2021) define a going concern audit opinion as an auditor's assessment of substantial worries or uncertainties regarding a company's ability to continue its business activities in a reasonable way.	Utilized in statistical analysis,dummy variables are employed. The company entity is assigned a value of 1 if it obtains an unqualified audit opinion, and a value of 0 if it receives any other type of audit opinion (Wijaya, Edwin and Rasmini, 2015).	Nominal

Data analysis technique

Firstly, the data needs to be analyzed by conducting a feasibility test using logistic regression. Logistic regression is a statistical test used to determine the extent to which

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an independent variable can predict the occurrence of a dependent variable. This research additionally utilizes software help from SPSS.

Descriptive Statistical Analysis

A descriptive statistical analysis was conducted to provide an overall representation of the characteristics of each study variable. Descriptive statistics provide a summary of data by calculating measures such as the mean, standard deviation, maximum and lowest values. These statistics are used to provide an overview of the distribution and characteristics of the sample data (Ghazali, 2013).

Hypothesis test

Hypothesis testing use logistic regression to determine the impact of the independent variable on the dependent variable. The test criteria consist of:

1. The significance level is set at 5% (α = 0.05) or the confidence level is determined to be 95%.
2. Utilize the significance of the p-value to ascertain whether the hypothesis should be accepted or rejected.
   a. If the significance level is greater than 0.05, it indicates that the null hypothesis (Ho) is accepted.
   b. If the significance threshold is below 5%, it indicates that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is rejected.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive Analysis Results

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Company Size	176	28498398.00	3282039485.00	2579868967.5966	802206397.14752
Profitability	176	1.75	607167814.00	69653006.2133	84159390.44222
Solvabilitas	176	3394827.00	1887042889.00	414070923.4886	241188153.41029

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Current Ratio	176	12991581.00	9954171402.00	2055685774.4489	1806681712.60023
Capital Structure	176	2130512.00	5370085095.00	893427326.7216	718810008.00372
Opini Audit	176	0	1	.98	.149
Valid N (listwise)	176				

Source: SPSS 25 processing results

The provided table presents statistics on the quantity of data, lowest value, maximum value, mean value, and standard deviation for each variable. The table displays the descriptive data for the firm size variable, indicating a minimum value of 28498398.00, a maximum value of 3282039485.00, and an average value of 2579868967.5966. The profitability descriptive data reveal a minimum value of 1.75, a maximum value of 607167814.00, and an average value of 69653006.2133. The solvency descriptive data reveal a minimum value of 3394827.00, a maximum value of 1887042889.00, and an average value of 414070923.4886. The present ratio's descriptive statistics reveal a minimum value of 12,991,581.00, a maximum value of 9,954,171,402.00, and an average value of 2,055,685,774.4489. The capital structure's descriptive analysis reveals a minimum value of 2130512.00, a maximum value of 5370085095.00, and an average value of 893427326.7216. The descriptive analysis of the audit opinion reveals that the minimum value for the going concern audit opinion is 0, the maximum value is 1, and the average value is 0.98.

Hypothesis testing

Table 4. Hypothesis testing results

A. Variables in the Equation

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1[a]	Company Size	.000	.000	1.170	1	.279	1.000
	Profitability	.000	.000	3.901	1	.048	1.000
	Solvabilitas	.000	.000	2.059	1	.151	1.000
	Current Ratio	.000	.000	1.128	1	.288	1.000

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	Capital Structure	.000	.000	.144	1	.704	1.000
	Constant	.614	1.562	.155	1	.694	1.848

Source: SPSS 25 processing results

The Influence of Company Size on Going Concern Audit Opinions

The Company Size variable has a significance value of 0.279, which is more than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Company Size variable does not have a partial and negligible impact on the going concern audit opinion variable. This assertion is further substantiated by the research conducted by (Purwanti, 2020)(Dewi, 2021)(Widyastuti, 2022), which provides empirical evidence indicating that firm size does not exert a statistically significant impact on the issuance of going concern audit opinions.

The influence of profitability on going concern audit opinion

The Profitability variable has a significance value of 0.048, which is less than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Profitability variable has a substantial and partial impact on the going concern audit opinion variable. The higher the company's profitability, the less likely it is that the going concern audit opinion will be included in the audit reports. Therefore, a firm with a high degree of profitability is unlikely to receive a going concern audit opinion since it demonstrates the capacity to generate substantial profits. This study is backed by the research conducted by Haryanto and Sudarno (2019), which presents empirical findings that demonstrate the impact of profitability on auditors' decisions to issue going concern audit opinions.

the influence of solvency on going concern audit opinion

The solvency variable has a significance value of 0.151, which is more than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the solvency variable does not have a major and meaningful impact on the going concern audit opinion variable. The findings of this study demonstrate a positive correlation between the solvency ratio and the company's financial performance. A larger solvency ratio is indicative of bad financial performance and raises concerns about the company's survival. Consequently, there is an increased likelihood of receiving a going concern audit opinion. According to (Saraswati, 2024) research, it was found that solvency does not have any impact on the audit opinion of the company's ability to continue its operations.

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The influence of the Current Ratio on going concern audit opinion

The current ratio variable has a significance value of 0.288, which is more than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the current ratio variable has no substantial and meaningful impact on the going concern audit opinion variable. According to (Yahya, 2020)(U. V. S. L. G. S. L. M. S. A. Nasution, 2022), a corporation with decreased liquidity has a reduced capacity to meet its short-term financial obligations. Nevertheless, the auditor's decision to issue a going concern assessment is not significantly affected by the company's cash position. The findings of this study are consistent with the research done by (Ariesa, 2020), which asserts that the current ratio does not have any impact on the audit opinion of the going concern status.

The Influence of Capital Structure on Going Concern Audit Opinions

The Capital Structure variable has a significance value of 0.704, which is more than the threshold of 0.05. Therefore, it can be inferred that the Capital Structure variable does not have a major and meaningful impact on the going concern audit opinion variable. Therefore, the level of debt relative to equity is not a definitive criterion for determining a continuing concern audit opinion for a business entity. However, while issuing a going concern audit opinion, it is crucial to consider all other factors of the overall situation of the business organization. The findings of this study align with the research done by (Ningrum, 2023)(Soewarso, 2023), which concludes that Capital Structure does not have any impact on the going concern audit opinion.

CLOSING

The study findings are as follows:

1. The logistic regression test results reveal that the Company Size variable is somewhat insignificant for determining the going concern audit opinion.
2. The test findings show that the Profitability variable is somewhat important for determining the going concern audit opinion.
3. The logistic regression test findings reveal that the solvency variable is only marginally relevant for the going concern audit opinion.
4. The test findings show that the Current Ratio variable is not fully important for the going concern audit opinion.
5. The logistic regression test findings show that the Capital Structure variable is only marginally relevant for determining the going concern audit conclusion.

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6. The findings of logistic regression testing indicate that the Profitability variable has a simultaneous impact on the going concern audit opinion. However, the factors Company Size, Solvency, Current Ratio, and Capital Structure do not together impact the going concern audit conclusion.

Based on the tests and investigations described, the researcher offers numerous recommendations for researchers interested in exploring the same study topic:

1. Subsequent researchers should have the capability to integrate many sectors inside the Indonesian Stock Exchange, so enabling future research to have a wider scope and not be confined just to enterprises functioning in the consuming sector.
2. To enhance the scope of observations, future researchers might extend the duration of their study to encompass more years.
3. It is anticipated that future studies will be able to incorporate or substitute additional factors in order to comprehensively define the variables that have a significant impact on the acceptance of going concern audit conclusions.

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