

Determinants of Going Concern Audit Opinion in Energy Companies

Windy Novelza¹, Windyastuti²
windynovelzaa@gmail.com¹, windyastuti@upnyk.ac.id²
^{1,2}Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Yogyakarta

Article History

Received: 02 Februari 2025
Accepted: 30 March 2025
Publish : 16 April 2025

Keywords: Financial performance, audit lag, audit quality, going concern, audit opinions

Abstract

This study aims to analyze and obtain empirical evidence of the influence of financial performance, audit lag, and audit quality on going concern audit opinions in energy companies. This study is a quantitative study using secondary data sourced from financial statements of energy companies, as well as independent auditor reports from 2018-2022. The sample determination was carried out based on the purposive sampling method so that 36 energy companies were obtained. This study uses the logistic regression method. The results exhibit that financial performance and audit quality negatively affect going concern audit opinions. An increase in financial performance and audit quality lead to a decrease in the probability of going concern audit opinions. Conversely, audit lag positively effect going concern audit opinions. A longer audit process increases in the probability of going concern audit opinions.

Introduction

Investors need to see the company's financial statements before investing because they need to understand the company's financial condition, especially regarding its survival. If the financial statements presented are of good quality and provide accurate information, investors will be more confident in investing in the company. Financial statements offer a means to see a company's financial condition. Information in financial statements helps in making investment decisions.

Over the past few years, several companies have faced difficulties in maintaining business continuity (going concern), which has resulted in the company going bankrupt. It is also felt by energy companies listed on the IDX experiencing economic problems so that they must experience delisting or removal of stock listings from the IDX. One hundred one companies have been delisted since the 2018-2022 period. Compared to other companies, the energy companies experienced the most delistings on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2018 to 2022 period. Financial difficulties are the leading cause of delisting in energy companies. Factors such as fluctuating energy commodity prices, high production costs, and intense competition caused these financial difficulties. In addition, this delisting was also caused by changes in laws and regulations, mergers and acquisitions, and capital market regulations. Several energy companies that experienced delisting included Bara Jaya Internasional Tbk (ATPK), which was delisted in 2019 due to a loss of IDR 59.29 billion in June 2019. Then, in 2020, Borneo Lumbung Energi Tbk (BORN) faced delisting. Trading in the company's shares was temporarily suspended due to accumulated losses of US\$ 1.57 billion. Furthermore, in 2020, PT Cakra Mineral Tbk. (CKRA) also experienced delisting due to going concern problems. Meanwhile, PT Tunas Ridean Tbk (TURI) has decided to go private or voluntarily delist in 2023. To do this, the company must make a profit to support operational activities and maintain financial conditions to survive (going concern).

A going concern audit opinion is a modified audit opinion given by an auditor if there is doubt about the continuity of the company or is significant uncertainty about the company's sustainability in carrying out its operations for a certain period, no more than one year after the date of the financial statements being audited. Auditors need to be aware if

the company shows signs that something is wrong, such as a decrease in profits that has the potential to result in losses, equity deficiencies, inability to provide a business plan, decreased sales, inability to pay off obligations, and other conditions. This situation results in the company receiving an unqualified audit opinion statement explaining the going concern. The auditor's efforts to detect the continuity of the client's business are by considering the financial performance based on the profitability ratio. Profitability describes the company's ability to generate profits during a specific period. High profitability indicates that the entity is making good profits and can run its business continuity, so the possibility of receiving a going concern audit opinion is getting smaller (Simanjuntak et al., 2020).

Several studies have examined going concern audit opinions with varying research results. Kusumawardhani's (2018) and Oktaviana & Karnawat's, (2020) study results show that profitability affects going concern audit opinion. Profitability has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion (Irwanto & Tanusdjaja, 2020). Meanwhile, (Nurdyastuti & Iskandar, 2020) show that profitability positively affects going concern audit opinion. Going concern audit opinion is also influenced by audit lag. Audit lag is the time required to complete a financial statement audit process, which is measured by the number of days required to obtain an independent auditor's report from the closing date to the date written in the independent auditor's report. Companies that receive a going concern audit opinion require a longer audit time those that receive an unqualified opinion. Research on the effect of audit lag on going concern audit opinion has yielded varying results. Research by Sari (2020) and Putri & Yuyetta (2021) shows that audit lag positively affects going concern audit opinion. Conversely, the research by Syabania & Fachriyah (2021) shows that audit lag has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion.

Going concern audit opinion is also related to audit quality. Audit quality reflects the auditor's ability to find and report violations in the financial statements. Auditors are responsible for providing quality information that will be used as a basis for decision-making by users of financial statements. In this case, auditors are responsible for providing audit opinions based on the company's going concern. According to Effendi, (2019), large-scale auditors can provide better audit quality than small-scale auditors, including disclosing going concern issues. Several researchers have studied the effect of audit quality on going concern audit opinion. The research results by Juanda & Lamury (2021) show that audit quality affects going concern audit opinion. Endiana & Suryandari (2021) and Prayoga & Aryati (2023) showed that audit quality positively affects going concern audit opinion. Conversely, research by Afran et al. (2020) showed that audit quality negatively affects going concern audit opinion. Some studies on going concern audit opinion show different results indicating uncertainty. For this reason, researchers re-examine the effect of financial performance, audit lag, and audit quality on going concern audit opinion. Furthermore, this study took the object of energy companies considering that mining has high-profit potential, which makes investors interested in investing there. However, many energy companies are experiencing financial difficulties and are facing delisting problems.

Auditing is collecting and evaluating evidence of information to determine and report the conformity of information with established criteria. Auditing is carried out through a systematic process of collecting and evaluating evidence. The evidence is factually related to the expression of economic activities and events that aim to prove the actual relationship between the expression and the established standards. Furthermore, the auditor submits the audit results to interested parties (Hery, 2019). For this reason, auditing must be carried out by competent and independent people so that the audit results can provide accurate information of the company's condition.

With the completion of the audit process for the financial statements, the independent auditor will express an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements related to all material matters, financial position, operations results, equity changes, and cash flows according to generally accepted accounting principles in Indonesia. Public Accountant Professional Standards (SPAP) section 508 explains five types of opinions the auditor give: a). Unqualified, b). Qualified, c). Adverse, d). Disclaimer of Opinion, and e). Disclaimer Opinion

A going concern audit opinion is a modified audit opinion given by an auditor if there is doubt about the company's continuity or is significant uncertainty about the company's continuity in running its operations for no more than one year after the date of the audited financial statements. An auditor states this opinion to help ensure the company maintains its business continuity. If an auditor issues an unqualified audit opinion with an explanatory paragraph, namely going concern, in the financial statements, it means that during the audit process, the company found doubts about its ability to maintain the continuity of its business.

Financial performance is closely related to analyzing the extent to which a company has complied with the rules of financial implementation correctly (Fahmi, 2014). Financial performance can be seen from profitability. Profitability shows the company's ability to generate profits using all its capabilities and resources. Based on the profitability ratio, a company's potential success or failure in a certain period can be detected. One measure of profitability is the return on assets (ROA). The higher ROA, the higher the company's effectiveness in managing the company's assets (Mutsanna & Sukirno, 2020). High profitability indicates that the company is running well and can maintain its business continuity. When the company's profitability is higher, the possibility of the company getting a going concern audit opinion is lower, and vice versa.

Audit lag is the audit completion period measured by the days required to obtain the independent auditor's report from the closing date to the date written in the independent auditor's report (Berkahi et al., 2021). The delay in publication of the annual financial statements that the auditor has audited indicates various problems in management related to the company's survival. Companies with longer audit times will receive a going concern audit opinion statement. In auditing, the timeliness factor plays an important role. If the financial statements are not presented on time, they will lose their information value because they are not available when the users of the financial statements need them for decision-making (Iskandar & Trisnawati, 2010).

Audit quality is the auditor's ability to find and report violations in financial statements. Auditors are responsible for providing quality information as a basis for decision-making by users of financial statements. Auditors are responsible for providing audit opinions based on a company's going concern. Therefore, competent auditors will report if violations occur (Widiastuty & Febrianto, 2010). High-quality auditors can prevent and reduce questionable accounting practices and report material errors and irregularities. Large-scale auditors can generally provide better audit quality than small-scale auditors, including disclosing going concern issues (Effendi, 2019).

Methodology

This quantitative study is based on data from the annual financial statements of 36 energy companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in 2018-2022. The research data includes financial performance, audit lag, audit quality and going concern audit opinion. Sampling using the purposive sampling technique is done according to the following criteria:

1. Energy companies listed on the IDX during 2018-2022.
2. Energy companies that submit annual financial statements and independent auditor reports consecutively during 2018-2022.
3. Energy companies that have not been delisted from the IDX during the 2018-2022.
4. Presentation of financial statements using US Dollars.

Furthermore, the operational definition of the variables and their measurements are shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Measurement of Variables

| Variables | Operational Variables | Indicator |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Financial Performance | Profitabilitas | Returns on Asset (ROA) |
| <i>Audit Lag</i> | The time required for the auditor to complete the audit process. | Calculated from the date of the financial issued to the date of the independent auditor's report |
| Audit Quality | The auditor's ability to find and report violations in financial reports | Score 1 for the public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four, 0 for others |
| Opini Audit <i>Going Concern</i> | Auditor's opinion on the company's sustainability | Score 1 for the financial statements received a going concern audit opinion, 0 for others |

This study uses logistic regression analysis to estimate the probability of the company's obtaining a going concern audit opinion if one of the independent variables changes. The logistic regression model is presented in the following equation.

$$OGC = \beta_0 + \beta_1 PROFIT + \beta_2 LAG + \beta_3 QUALITY + e$$

where

OGC : Going concern audit opinion
(Score 1 for the financial statements received a going concern audit opinion, 0 for others)

PROFIT : Profitability

LAG : *Audit Lag*

QUALITY : Audit Quality
(Score 1 for the public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four, 0 for others)

e : Error term

Result And Discussion

Results

The research method includes descriptive analysis and quantitative analysis. Descriptive analysis aims to provide information on the characteristics of research variables. Descriptive statistics calculate the financial performance's average, minimum, and maximum values, and audit lag variables (Table 2).

Table 2. Results of Descriptive Analysis of Profitability and Audit Lag

| Variable | Minimum | Maximum | Mean | Deviation Standard |
|------------------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| Profitability | -0.384 | 0.616 | 0.066 | 0.146 |
| <i>Audit Lag</i> | 49 | 212 | 94.70 | 29.621 |

Source : secondary data processing results

Furthermore, the results of the descriptive analysis of the going concern audit opinion and audit quality variables are presented in Table 3. The number of audits conducted for 36 energy companies for 5 years (2018-2022) includes 180 financial statements consisting of 39 Going Concern Audit Opinions (21.7 percent) and 141 Not Going Concern

Audit Opinions (78.3 percent). It means that during the 2018-2022 period, more than 20 percent of financial statements showed going concern audit opinions. This condition requires serious attention from managers because going concern audit opinions indicates problems in business continuity. Regarding audit quality, 11 energy companies (28 percent) use the services of public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four. Meanwhile, 28 energy companies (72 percent) use the other public accounting firms. Thus, more energy companies use the services of public accounting firms that are not affiliated with the Big Four. It considers the high cost of audit services of public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four.

Table 3. Number of going concern audit opinions and audit quality

| Financial Statements | Amount | Percentage |
|--|---------------|-------------------|
| Going Concern Audit Opinions | 39 | 21,7 |
| Not Going Concern Audit Opinions | 141 | 78,3 |
| Public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four | 11 | 28,0 |
| Public accounting firms not affiliated with the Big Four | 28 | 72,0 |

Source: secondary data processing results

Meanwhile, quantitative analysis is shown by the results of logistic regression. The regression results exhibit that all independent variables, including profitability, audit lag, and audit quality, significantly affect the probability of going concern audit opinion. The results of the simultaneous significance test, including step, block, and model, show a significance value of less than 0.05. It means that the independent variables simultaneously significantly affect the probability of going concern audit opinion. The Nagelkerke's R Square value of 0.299 shows that the independent variables, including profitability, audit lag, and audit quality, can predict the probability of going concern audit opinion by 29.9%. Thus, variables outside the model determine 70.1% of the probability of going concern audit opinion. The results of the logistic regression are shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Regression Logistic Result

| Nu | Variable | Regression Coefficient | Sig. | Odd Ratio |
|-----------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | Profitability | -7.359* | 0.003 | 0.0006 |
| 2 | <i>Audit Lag</i> | 0.018* | 0.010 | 1.0181 |
| 3 | Audit Quality | -0.926* | 0.042 | 0.3961 |
| 4 | Constant | -2.556 | 0.001 | 0.0776 |

Source: secondary data processing results

* Significant

The Effect of Profitability on Going Concern Audit Opinion

The odds ratio value indicates the magnitude of the influence of the independent variable. The odds ratio value of profitability is 0.0006, so an increase in profitability (proxied by ROA) of 1 unit causes an increase in the probability of a going concern audit opinion by 0.0006 times. Because the result of multiplication by a number less than one produces a smaller value so an increase in profitability reduces the probability of a going concern audit opinion. The company's profitability has a essential role in the going concern audit opinion because the company's core goal is to make a profit. The profitability ratio measures the level of success or failure of a company in a certain period. The high ROA indicates that the company can manage the company's assets effectively. Effective asset management drives an increase in the company's profits while ensuring its sustainability. Thus, the higher the company's

profitability, the lower the probability of the company getting a going concern audit opinion. These results support research by Oktaviana & Karnawati (2020) dan Irwanto & Tanusdjaja (2020) which exhibit that financial performance affects going concern audit opinion. However, this result differ from Sari's (2020) research, which stated that financial performance did not affect the going concern audit opinion.

The Effect of Audit Lag on Going Concern Audit Opinion

The results indicate that audit lag affects going concern audit opinion. The odd ratio value of the audit lag variable of 1.0181 indicates that increasing 1 day to deliver the results of the audit process opinion will increase the probability of a going concern audit opinion by 1.0181. The length of the audit process that results in the auditor being late in delivering the results of his audit opinion is likely due to the process of further testing or negotiations between the auditor and the auditee. It indicates problems in the auditing process, so the auditor needs more time to give his opinion.

The length of the audit process time span indicates that problems occur to the auditee, including company losses, so more time is needed to discuss finding a way out to maintain the company's survival. The longer the time to complete the audit process, the greater the problems that occur, so they can potentially disrupt the company's sustainability. This means that the longer the audit process spans, the greater the probability that the company will receive a going concern audit opinion. The result align with the findings of Syabania & Fachriyah (2021), Rahmawati & Darsono (2022) and Putri & Yuyetta (2021) show that the audit lag variable affects the going concern audit opinion. However, this results is not in line with the findings of Afnan et al., (2020), which state that the audit lag variable does not affect the going concern audit opinion.

The Effect of Audit Quality on Going Concern Audit Opinion

The odd ratio value of the audit quality variable is 0.3961. This means that in companies that use public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four, the probability of a going concern audit opinion is 0.3961 times lower than in companies that do not use a public accounting firm affiliated with the Big Four. It is because companies that use public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four are companies with good financial performance, considering the large audit fees at public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four, which exceed audit fees at other public accounting firms. Good financial performance shows that the company can manage assets efficiently and effectively to obtain high profits. High-profit gains guarantee the sustainability of the company. Energy companies that use public accounting firms affiliated with the Big Four have a high level of company sustainability. This high level of sustainability causes a low probability of the company getting a going concern audit opinion.

The results of this study align with the findings of Afnan et al., (2020) and Putri et al., (2023), which exhibit that the audit quality influences going concern audit opinion. Companies that use better public accounting firms have better financial performance, guaranteeing survival. However, this finding contradicts the research results of (Subarkah & Ma'ruf, 2020), which stated that the audit quality variable does not influence the going concern audit opinion.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the results of the study and discussion, the following conclusions are drawn.

1. Company profitability negatively effect the probability of a going concern audit opinion. High profitability guarantees the company's sustainability while reducing the probability of the company getting a going concern audit opinion.
2. Audit lag has a positive effect on the probability of a going concern audit opinion. The length of time it takes to complete the audit process indicates problems that disrupt the company's sustainability, so the probability of the company getting a going concern audit opinion is greater.

3. Audit quality has a negative effect on the probability of a going concern audit opinion. Companies that use the public accounting firm affiliated with the Big Four have better financial performance, which maintains the company's sustainability. This reduces the probability of the company getting a going concern audit opinion.

Subsequent research can add influences from variables outside of profitability, liquidity ratio, leverage, and solvency to deepen the analysis. Likewise, auditor experience, education, and certification need to be included.

Limitations

This study has several limitations that need to be acknowledged. First, the research focuses exclusively on energy companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) from 2018 to 2022, which may limit the generalizability of the findings to other sectors or different time periods. Second, the sampling criteria excluded delisted companies, even though data from such firms could have provided deeper insights into extreme financial distress conditions. Third, profitability was measured solely using Return on Assets (ROA) without considering other financial indicators such as liquidity or leverage, which might have offered a more comprehensive financial picture. Fourth, audit quality was classified in a binary manner (Big Four audit firms vs. non-Big Four), without accounting for potential variations in audit quality among non-Big Four firms. Fifth, the study did not control for external factors such as macroeconomic conditions and regulatory changes that might influence audit opinions. Sixth, while audit lag was measured based on audit completion time, the research did not account for external disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic that could have caused delays. Finally, the study relied entirely on quantitative data without incorporating qualitative aspects such as auditor-client negotiations or management's remedial plans, which might have provided further explanations for going concern uncertainties.

Research Contribution

Despite these limitations, this study makes several important contributions. Theoretically, it reinforces previous findings on the relationship between profitability, audit lag, audit quality, and going concern opinions in the high-risk energy sector. These findings enrich the auditing and financial distress literature, particularly in emerging markets like Indonesia. The research also provides empirical evidence on the role of auditor reputation (Big Four affiliation) in mitigating going concern risks, supporting agency theory, and signaling theory.

From a practical perspective, the study offers valuable implications for various stakeholders. For companies and management, the findings emphasize the importance of closely monitoring financial performance to avoid signs of financial distress. For auditors and regulators, the results suggest that prolonged audit lags may indicate serious financial problems, highlighting the need for greater efficiency in the audit process. For investors and other stakeholders, the research provides a framework for evaluating audit opinions as early warning signals of potential financial distress. In terms of policy, the findings advocate for stricter oversight of financial reporting in the energy sector and auditor independence to enhance transparency and investor confidence.

For future research, it would be beneficial to expand the sample by including delisted companies and various industry sectors. Additionally, incorporating macroeconomic and corporate governance variables, as well as adopting mixed methods approaches with qualitative interviews, could provide deeper insights into auditors' judgments regarding going concern opinions. Further studies could also examine post-audit outcomes, such as bankruptcy or financial recovery, in relation to going concern opinions. Thus, this study not only contributes to academic knowledge but also offers practical recommendations that are valuable to relevant stakeholders.

Reference

Afnan, Y., Hernawati, E., & Nugraheni, R. (2020). Pengaruh Kualitas Audit, Debt Default, Audit Lag, dan Disclosure

- Pada Opini Audit Going Concern. *PROSIDING BIEMA Business Management, Economic, and Accounting National Seminar*, 1, 264–277.
- Berkahi, A., Mranani, M., & Dewi, V. S. (2021). Opini Audit Going Concern Berdasarkan Kondisi Keuangan, Audit Tenure, Ukuran Kap dan Audit Lag. *UMMagelang Conference*, 1–13. <http://journal.unimma.ac.id/index.php/conference/article/view/6003>
- Effendi, B. (2019). Kualitas Audit, Kondisi Keuangan, Ukuran Perusahaan dan Penerimaan Opini Audit Going Concern. *Owner*, 3(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.33395/owner.v3i1.80>
- Endiana, I. D. M., & Suryandari, N. N. A. (2021). Opini Going Concern: Ditinjau Dari Agensi Teori Dan Pemicunya. *EKUITAS (Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Keuangan)*, 5(2), 224–242. <https://doi.org/10.24034/j25485024.y2021.v5.i2.4490>
- Fahmi, I. (2014). *Analisa Kinerja Keuangan*. Penerbit Alfabet, Bandung.
- Hery. (2019). *Auditing: Dasar - Dasar Pemeriksaan Akuntansi*. PT Gramedia.
- Irwanto, F., & Tanusdjaja, H. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Likuiditas, Dan Solvabilitas Terhadap Opini Audit Terkait Going Concern (Studi Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bei Periode 2015 – 2017). *Jurnal Paradigma Akuntansi*, 2(1), 298. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jpa.v2i1.7158>
- Iskandar, M. J., & Trisnawati, E. (2010). Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Audit Report Lag Pada Perusahaan Perbankan Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia (Tahun 2013-2017). *Measurement : Jurnal Akuntansi*, 3(12), 175–186. <https://doi.org/10.33373/mja.v14i1.2509>
- Juanda, A., & Lamury, T. F. (2021). Kualitas Audit, Profitabilitas, Leverage Dan Struktur Kepemilikan Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern. *Jurnal Akademi Akuntansi*, 4(2), 270–287. <https://doi.org/10.22219/jaa.v4i2.17993>
- Kadek Nandayani Putri, N., Merawati, L. K., & Yuliasuti, A. N. (2023). Pengaruh Kualitas Audit, Audit Tenure, Kompleksitas Operasi, Likuiditas dan Disclosure terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern. *Kumpulan Hasil Riset Mahasiswa Akuntansi (KHARISMA)*, 5(Juni), 300–310.
- Kusumawardhani, I. (2018). Pengaruh Kondisi Keuangan, Financial Distres, Profitabilitas dan Ukuran Perusahaan Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern pada perusahaan pertambangan yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama tahun 2011-2015. *Buletin Ekonomi*, 16(1), 121–136. <http://eprints.upnyk.ac.id/16381/>
- Mutsanna, H., & Sukirno, S. (2020). Faktor Determinan Opini Audit Going Concern Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2018. *Nominal: Barometer Riset Akuntansi Dan Manajemen*, 9(2), 112–131. <https://doi.org/10.21831/nominal.v9i2.31600>
- Nurdyastuti, T., & Iskandar, D. (2020). Faktor-Faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kecenderungan Penerimaan Opini Audit. *Aktiva Jurnal Akuntansi Dan Investasi*, 4(1), 58–68.
- Oktaviana, I. R. O., & Karnawati, Y. (2020). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Ukuran Perusahaan, Dan Opini Audit Tahun Sebelumnya Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern. *JCA Ekonomi*, 1(1), 1–11. <https://jca.esaunggul.ac.id/index.php/jeco/article/view/58>
- Prayoga, M. H., & Aryati, T. (2023). Pengaruh Kualitas Audit, Financial Distress Dan Audit Tenure Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern. *Jurnal Ekonomi Trisakti*, 3(1), 1289–1298. <https://doi.org/10.25105/jet.v3i1.16081>
- Putri, V. S., & Yuyetta, E. N. A. (2021). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penerimaan Opini Audit Going Concern Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Tercatat Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2014 – 2018. *Diponegoro Journal of Accounting*, 10(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.12928/optimum.v6i1.7850>
- Rahmawati, I., & Darsono, D. (2022). Kondisi Keuangan, Kualitas Audit, Debt Default, Firm Size, Dan Audit Lag Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern (Studi pada Perusahaan Manufaktur yang Terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2019-2020). *Diponegoro Journal Of Accounting*, 11, 1–10. <https://repofeb.undip.ac.id/10506/>
- Sari, P. C. (2020). Pengaruh Audit Lag, Profitabilitas dan Likuiditas Terhadap Opini Audit Going Concern Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia. *Jurnal Riset Akuntansi Warmadewa*, 1(1), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.22225/jraw.1.1.1509.1-7>
- Simanjuntak, C. T., Rejeki, S., Hutasoit, S., Ekonomi, F., Prima, U., & Unpri, I. (2020). *Pengaruh Rasio Keuangan*

- Dan Faktor Non Keuangan Terhadap Penerimaan Opini Audit Going Concern*. 8, 729–760.
- Subarkah, J., & Ma'ruf, M. H. (2020). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Auditor Dalam Memberikan Opini Audit Going Concern BEI Tahun 2014-2017. *Edunomika*, 4(1), 227–235. <https://jurnal.stie-aas.ac.id/index.php/jie/article/download/857/pdf>
- Syabania, D., & Fachriyah, N. (2021). Pengaruh Audit Lag, Ukuran Perusahaan, Ukuran Kap, Dan Opini Audit Tahun Sebelumnya Terhadap Pemberian Opini Audit Going Concern (Studi Empiris Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur Yang Terdaftar Di Bursa Efek Indonesia Tahun 2016-2019). *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*, 9(2), 1–15.
- Widiastuty, E., & Febrianto, R. (2010). Pengukuran Kualitas Audit: Sebuah Esai. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Bisnis*, 5(2), 1–43.