

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATION

A. Conclusions

Based on the research process that has been carried out, several research results can be concluded, as follows:

1. Company size has no positive effect on going concern audit opinion.

Company size has no positive impact, even companies with small sizes can maintain their business continuity because they have good management skills and do not have problems as complicated as large companies, so companies of any size can receive a going concern audit opinion as long as the company can run their business well.

2. Profitability has a positive and significant effect going concern audit opinion. This is because an increase in operating profit causes the company to be in a going concern condition if the company's profits decrease but still cannot cover the debt used for production activities that generate profits. The company still receives an opinion on the going concern audit.

3. Disclosure has a negative and significant effect going concern audit opinion.

Most companies with high disclosure, where companies with higher levels of disclosure tend to worry about going concern audit opinion. If the higher the disclosure level provided by the company, the more extensive information received by stakeholders, making it easier for auditors to obtain evidence in assessing business continuity, then the wider disclosure

provides an opportunity for the company to get a going concern audit opinion.

B. Implication

Based on the research process that has been carried out, several research implications can be concluded, as follows:

1. Theoretical implications

The theoretical implication of the absence of the effect of Company Size is that it is an ongoing concern for audit opinion. However, there is an influence between profitability and disclosure on going concern audit opinion. In providing a going concern audit opinion, auditors must identify all information relating to certain conditions or events of the company being audited. All information obtained must be considered carefully and thoroughly, which shows great doubt about the entity's ability to maintain its survival (going concern) within a reasonable period.

2. Practical Implications

a. Company

Based on the results of this study, companies and auditors should be able to see various factors that can affect a company's survival. The results of this study can be used as evaluation material for the variables that the author has described (Company Size, Profitability, Disclosure) and whether these aspects have been considered by company management.

b. Investor

Investors are expected to be more thorough in evaluating related companies that will be used as a goal in investing, and investors must be more careful in periodically assessing the company's performance, especially in paying attention to the company's financial statements.

c. Regulations

This study provides empirical evidence that regulators can reconsider financial reporting policies, company size, profitability, and disclosure policies and guidelines. Regulators can develop an assessment of other factors that contribute to better business decision-making.

C. Suggestion

Based on the conclusions and limitations above, researchers try to provide suggestions that are expected to be useful for the benefit of further research:

1. This study does not use variables from outside the company, so the research results are limited to the company's internal factors.

D. Research Limitation

Based on the limitations stated, it is hoped that in further research it is recommended:

1. Future research is expected to use other untested proxies from this research and add other variables.
2. Future researchers can use more complex methods, such as panel data regression analysis with the help of Eviews software.