

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

A. Conclusions

The research findings indicate that there is a relationship between the dependent variables, namely audit lag, financial distress, and debt default, and the independent variable, namely going concern, in manufacturing companies listed on the IDX during the period of 2020-2022. Based on these outcomes, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. The audit lag shows that the results have no effect on the going concern opinion for manufacturing companies listed on the IDX in the period 2020-2022.
2. Financial distress has a significant effect on the going concern opinion of manufacturing sector companies listed on the IDX in the period 2020-2022.
3. Debt default shows no effect on the going concern opinion for manufacturing sector companies listed on the IDX in the period 2020-2022.

B. Implications

This research was carried out based on the effect of audit lag, financial distress and debt default on the going concern opinion. then things that can be considered for related parties, namely:

1. For companies

Even if audit lag does not prove to be significant, companies should still strive to complete audits on time to maintain stakeholder trust. In addition, financial distress, which has a significant and negative impact on the Going Concern opinion, requires companies to actively manage their financial position by restructuring debt, increasing operational efficiency, and finding new sources of funding. This negative effect indicates that as financial distress increases, the likelihood of receiving a Going Concern opinion also increases, highlighting the critical need for companies to address financial instability promptly. Although debt distress is not significant, companies need to have a credible strategy to resolve debt distress, such as renegotiating debt or seeking financial support from third parties. This is essential because unresolved debt issues can lead to severe financial instability, erode stakeholder confidence, and limit the company's ability to secure future financing

2. For researchers

This research can serve as an outline reference for future studies conducted on a broader scale or incorporating additional aspects that could potentially influence the assessment of the going concern opinion. Further researchers may conduct a more comprehensive investigation of the variables that impact the length of an audit and the way of how the financial standing of the company influences the auditor's conclusion. Therefore, the results of this research are anticipated to offer useful

insights to businesses and researchers in comprehending the factors that impact the going concern opinion and how to effectively mitigate associated risks.

C. Research Limitations and Suggestions

This research has been conducted in line with appropriate scientific standards. However, it is important to acknowledge that the research does have several shortcomings and limitations, which are outlined below:

1. During the data collection process, the researcher found that several companies had revised their financial reports. For instance, a company might have published its annual financial report, but significant changes were made in the following year's report. This created confusion as to which data to follow, impacting the consistency and reliability of the study.
2. Results from the Nagelkerke R^2 test shows that the regression model explains only a small portion of the variance in the Going Concern opinion, suggesting that other factors not included in this research also play a significant role.

With the limitations of the research, suggestions for further research can be given, such as:

1. Future researchers should examine the financial reports thoughtfully. Using the most recent and accurate data will improve the reliability of the research. Additionally, cross-referencing with other financial reports can help validate the data.

2. Future research should include additional variables such as corporate governance practices, market conditions, and macroeconomic indicators to improve the explanatory power of the model.
3. For future research that will use audit lag, financial distress, and debt default variable, should employ more comprehensive and detailed measures for these variables.

