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THE EFFECTS OF PROFITABILITY AND INVESTMENT DECISIONSON RECEIPT OF GOING CONCERN AUDIT OPINIONS

Islahuzzaman[1], Edwina Taufani[2], RadenSeptianDwi H[3]

Faculty of Economics and Business, Widyatama University, Bandung,

[1]islahuzzaman@widyatama.ac.id,[2]Edwina.taufani@widyatama.ac.id,

[3]Rd.septian@widyatama.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

Ahigh level of profitability and profitable investments indicate that a company is capable of running its business correctly, and thus maintainingits existence (going concern). Several ratios,(ROE, ROA), and TAG, can be used to measure profitability and show the ability of an entityto maintain its survival. The auditor must evaluate whether there is great doubt about the entity's ability to sustain its life. The purpose of this study was to determine the magnitude of the effect of profitability, and investment decisions on acceptance of going concern audit opinion. Hypothesis testing is done by testing the logistic regression coefficient to what extent all independent variables in the model have an influence on the dependent variable. The results show that profitability (ROE = 0.018, ROA = 0.010), and TAG = 0.001 have a positive effect on the acceptance of going-concern audit opinion in the current year. This shows that the greater the value of a company's profitability ratio, the greater the company's ability to generate profits so that there is no doubt the auditor of the company's ability to continue its business.

Keywords: going concern audit opinion, investment decision, profitability

I. BACKGROUND

Linking the interests of investors and companies as providers of financial statements is inseparable from the role of the independent auditor. Information in corporate finance will be more reliable if financial statements reflect the company's financial condition.After obtaining an "opinion" from the auditor that the financial statements have been presented "reasonably,"Thus the users of audited financial statements can make decisions on the basis of financial statements properly. When the auditor determines his opinion the auditor must pay attention to various financial conditions of the company including the profitability of the company. Profitability ratios act as a tool to measure the health of a company (Ming and Gee, 2008). Profitable investments can provide a higher level of prosperity for investors. Profitability and investment play an essential role in maintaining the viability of a company over the long term. A high level of profitability and profitable investments indicate that the company can run its business correctly to maintain its existence (going concern). This is also a concern for the auditor in giving an opinion on the audited financial statements.

Going concern is one of the bases forassessing the financial statements of an economic entity (Lenardetal, 2000). The assumption of going concern requires that economic entities operationally and financially can sustain their survival. Modifying the going concern in the audit report indicates that in the auditor's judgment there is a risk of the company not being able to stay in business. This study aimed to determine the magnitude of the effect of profitability and investment decisions on the receipt of going concern audit opinions.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Going Concern Audit Opinion

According to Belkaoui (2004), going concern is a proposition that states the business will be able to run its operations continuously over the long term to realize its business, fulfill its responsibilities, and undertake its activities. Going concern of a business entity is considered to be able to maintain its business activities in the long term, it will not be liquidated in the short term.

The survival of the company is an essentialaspect for interested parties, especially investors,and their attitudes toward the company. Investors invest their capital to fund the company's operations. When consideringan investment in a company, investors need to know the company's financial condition, especially whether it is a going concern. The going concern decision assumes that a business entity can maintain its continuity over the long term. These conditions can be known from the company's financial statements, whether the financial statements reflect going concern audit opinion or not (Lenard et al., 2000). Companies that get going concern audit opinion, the company can be said to have problems in maintaining its survival.

The going concern audit opinion is a modified audit opinion indicating that in the auditor's judgment there is a significant incapacity or uncertainty about the company's viability in carrying out its operations (IAI 2001, Interpretation of Auditing Standard Statements, number 30: 01).The auditor must evaluate whether there is great doubt about the ability of the entity in maintaining its survival. The term going concern in the auditor's opinion shows the auditor has doubts about the company's ability to continue its business in the future (IAI, 2011, SPAP, Section 341).However, the exclusion of major doubts in the audit report is not seen as a guarantee for the entity in maintaining its survival (IAI, 2011, SPAP Section 341 paragraph 04).

2.2. Profitability

In general, the income statement reports excess revenue rather than costs, that is, net income for the period. It is common to use the term “profit” as a synonym for “net profit” (Porter and Norton, 2015: 66). Net profit, namely revenue minus costs, taxes, and preferred dividends (but before paying preferred dividends),is available to ordinarystock holdersand is also called profit or income, especially in financial statements (Brigham and Ehrhardt, 2011: 53). Profitability describes the ability of a company to earn profits about sales, total assets, as well as own capital (Sartono, 2001: 122). Profitability is the company's ability to generate revenue (Gibson, 2009: 297). Profitability shows how well management uses existing resources to fund investmentsamong various groups (Porter and Norton, 2015: 688). Therefore, profitability can be defined as the ability of the company to generate profits from its activities by using the resources owned. A company with increasing profitability shows good prospects for the future.

Profitability can be measured by return on equity (ROE) and return on assets (ROA), two ratios assessing a company's ability to make a profit. Thisis shown by profits generated from sale and investment income (Kashmir, 2012: 196). ROE is the ratio used to measure the company's success in generating profit for shareholders (Mardiyanto, 2009: 196), and is also called profit on equity. This ratio examines the extent to which a company uses its resources to be able to provide a return on equity (Fahmi, 2011: 137), or how capable a company is in using existing capital to generate profit or advantage (Gumanti, 2011: 116). It measures net profit after tax over own capital; the higher the ratio,the better. A high ratio indicates that the position of the company is strong, and vice versa (Cashmere, 2012: 204). The formula for the calculation is as follows:

$$ReturnonEquity = \frac{EarningsAfterTax}{TotalEquity}$$

Return on Assets (ROA), the ratio used to assess a company's ability to generate profits derived from investment activities(Mardiyanto, 2009: 196).ROA is used to determine the extent to which investments that have been fundedcan provide the expected return on profit based on assets owned (Fahmi, 2011: 98). The ratio shows the return on the amount of assets used in the company. It provides a better measure of corporate profitability because it shows the effectiveness of management in using assets to earn revenue. The higher this ratio shows the better productivity of assets in obtaining net profits so that the company is attractive to investors(Kasmir, 2012: 201). The formula for the calculation is as follows:

$$ReturnonAssets = \frac{EarningsAfterTax}{TotalAssets}$$

2.3. Investment

Investment is the commitment of current resources in the expectation of deriving greater resources in the future (Bodie, 2013: 2). The investment decision is related to the allocation of funds owned by the company, both inside and outside the company. An investment can be said to be beneficial (profitable) if the investment can provide a higher level of prosperity for the investor. Investment decisions begin by identifying investment opportunities that are often called capital investment projects. Investment decisions are also called capital budgeting decisions because most companies prepare an annual budget, within which is authorized capital investment (Brealey, Myers, and Marcus, 2008: 8).

Investment decisions can be measured through the growth ofthe total assets of the company from year to year,showing the development of corporate investment (Sunariyah, 2010). The investment decision will determine the total amount of assets owned by the company, the composition of the assets, and the risk level of the business. Therefore, investment decisions can be reflected in the growth rate of assets owned by the company. One of the ratios that can be used to measure asset growth is total assets growth (TAG). Investments are decisions associated with releasing current funds in the hope of generating future cash flows more significant than those released at the time of investment, so the company's expectations of continuous growth and development will be clearer and carefully planned (Pujiati and Widanar, 2009). Asset growth is defined as the annual change (rate of growth) in total assets (Bella Insani et al., 2015). The formula is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Assets Growth} = \frac{\text{Total Assets year n} - \text{Total Assets year n} - 1}{\text{Total Assets year n} - 1}$$

2.4. The Effect of Profitability and Investment Decisions on Receipt of Going Concern Audit Opinions

Profitability is determined by a set of management policies and decisions (Brigham and Houton, 2001: 89). Profitability ratios describe the company's ability to generate profits proxied by ROE and ROA. Recurrent operating losses, lack of working capital, negative cash flow from business activities, and significantly poor financial ratios indicate the possibility of companies experiencing financial difficulties, which may be due to errors in policies and decisions.

ROE is the ratio used to measure the company's success in generating profit for shareholders. The ratio shows the efficiency of own capital: The higher the ratio,the better. If the company has a high ROE, it is expected to obtain high profits and be able to maintain its survival, thus the company obtains less going-concern opinion(Hani et al, 2003).

Meanwhile, ROA ratio to measure the company's ability to generate profits derived from investment activities. The company’s ROA shows the return on the assets used in the company. The higher the ratio, the better the assets’ productivity in obtaining net profit. High ROA shows the ability of management to manage assets resulting in high levels of profitability and the capacity of companies to pay off short-term debt, meaning that the company is unlikely to receive a going concern audit opinion. Conversely, low ROA encourages auditors to give a going concern audit opinion.ROA is used to measure the effectiveness of a company in generating profits by utilizing its assets. This ratio is the most essential ratio among existing profitability ratios and sometimes called return on investment (ROI) (Robert Ang, 1997).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1. Study Object

The objects of this study are going concern audit opinions, company profitability, and the investment decision. The subjects of the studyare service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX) in the years2014 – 2019. The samplewas obtained using the financial statements of the service companies through nonprobability sampling, which does not give an equal opportunity/chance for every element or member of the population to be chosen for the sample (Sugiyono, 2012: 120).

Table 3.1 : Sample SelectionProcess

Category	**Number**
Public service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014 – 2019	215
Publicly traded companies that do not publish audited financial statements, annual reports, and closing accounts ending December 31	(125)
Receipt of going concern audit opinion for public service companiesconsistently from 2014 – 2019	(83)
Total sample	7

Sample Criteria:

1. Public service companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2014 – 2019.
2. Companies are issuing financial statements ending December 31 and audited.
3. Receipt of going concern audit opinion inconsistently from 2014 – 2019.

The companies that become the sample are several government and private banks that have gone public, namely: BCA, Bank Mandiri, BNI, BTN, Bank Danamon, BJBR (Source: IDX in 2014 – 2019. Www.idx.co.id., processed)

3.2. Study Design

The study is explanatory research, which aims to explain the causal and correlational relationships between variables through hypothesis testing, as follows:

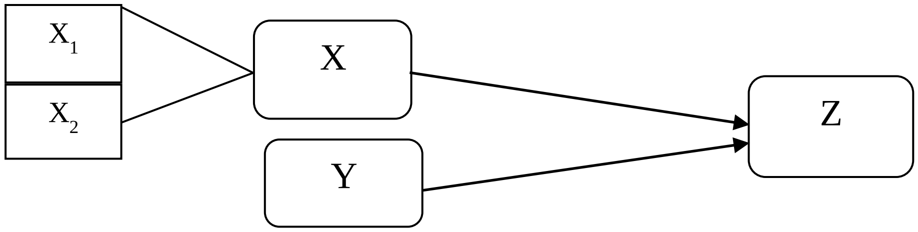

Figure 1. StudyParadigm

Notation:
X = Profitability
X1 = ROE
X2 = ROA
Y = Investment decision
Z = Audit opinion with going concern

In this study, there are four variables, three independent and one dependent.

1. The independentvariable (X),Profitability, the company's achievement in generating operating profits in relation to sales (Sartono, 2001). It is measured using two financial ratios, namely ROE and ROA:

$$ROE\ (X1) = \frac{Net\ Profit\ After\ Tax}{Own\ Capital}$$

$$ROA\ (X2) = \frac{Earnings\ After\ Tax}{Total\ Assets}$$

2. The independentvariable (Y),investment decision, is related to company expenditure in the form of assetsbased on expected cash inflows in the future (Brigman, 2009). Investment decisions can be reflected in the growth rate of assets owned by the company. The variable is measuredusing the TAG:

$$TAG = \frac{Total\ Assets\ year\ n - Total\ \ Assets\ year\ n-1}{Total\ Assets\ year\ n-1}$$

3. The dependent variable (Z) isa going concern audit opinion for the current year. This is a dummy variable, based on whether or not the auditor provides an audit opinion with a going concern disclosure indicating doubt about the survival of the entity or business entity in the current year.

3.3. Data source

The study uses secondary datasources in the form of annual financial statements and independent auditors' reportsfor services companies listed on the IDXin 2014 – 2019. The data were obtainedfrom the website www.idx.co.id. Secondary data are primary data that have been processed and presented either by the collector of the primary data or by other parties, such as in the form of tables or diagrams (Umar, 2003: 69).

3.4. Data Processing Technique

The data obtained were processed in the following stages:

1. Identify the postings in the financial statements related to the object under study.

2. Evaluate existing data to determine the effect of profitability (ROE and ROA) on the receipt of going concern audit opinions.

3. Analyze the data and test the hypotheses using regression analysis and statistical testsin SPSS 22.0 for Windows.

Based on the results of statistical tests, conclusionsare drawn.

3.5. Data Analysis Method and Hypothesis Testing Design

3.5.1. Data Analysis

Data were obtained and analyzed, as follows:

1. Calculating the proportion of variable (X),Profitability, a ratio that measures the level of profit achieved both in the form of company profits and the economic value of sales, the company's net assets and equity. Profitabilityis measured by ROE (X1) and ROA (X2).

2. Calculating the proportion of variable Y as the decision related to releasing current funds in the hope of generating future cash flow more significant than the amount released at the time of the investment, so that the company's expectationsof growth and development will become more evident and carefully planned.

3. Calculating the proportion of variable Z as the going concern audit opinions issuedina given year. This is a dummy variable taking the value of 1 for receipt of a going concern audit opinion and zero otherwise.

3.5.2 Logistic Regression

The logistic regression model is as follows:

$$\boxed{GCAOTB = \alpha + \beta 1ROE + \beta 2ROA + \beta 3TAG + \varepsilon}$$

Notation: GCAOTB= Going concern audit opinion in a given year

α = Constants

β = Model regression coefficient

ε = Residual error

3.5.3 Overall Model Fit Test

Data were assessed using test statistics as follows: (1) likelihood ratio (LR), (2) Cox and Snell's R-squared, (3) Nagelkerke'sR-squared, and (4) Hosmer and Lemeshow'sgoodness-of-fit test (Ghozali, 2011: 340).

3.5.4 Hypothesis Testing

Logistic regression is conducted to test the extent to whichthe independent variables affect the dependent variable, as expressed in the following hypotheses:

H0: β1>0 Profitability affectsthe receipt of going concern audit opinionsina given year.
H1: β1≤0 Profitability does not affect the going-concern audit opinion of the current year.
H0: β2>0 The investment decision affects the receipt of going concern audit opinionsina given year.
H1: β2≤0 The investment decision does not affect the receipt of going concern audit opinionsina given year.

IV. RESULTSAND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results

4.1.1. Opinion of Going Concern Audit for Current Year

The receipt of going concern audit opinionsby companies in a given year may be identified from the audit opinions contained in the Notes to Financial Statements (NFS) in the auditing of Annual Financial Statements (AFS). The company will either receive a going concern audit opinion (GCAO), which takes the value 1, or will not receive a goingconcern audit opinion (NGCAO),which takes the value zero.

Table 4.1.
Companies Receiving Going Concern Audit Opinionsin a Given Year

No	Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	BCA	0	1	0	1	0	1
2	BRI	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	Bank Mandiri	1	1	1	0	1	1
4	BNI	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	BTN	0	0	0	1	0	1
6	Bank Danamon	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	BJBR	1	1	1	0	0	1

Source: www.idx.co.id (processed)

4.1.2. Profitability

The first independent variable (X) in this study is profitability, analyzedusing ROEand ROA indicators.

Table 4.2.
Profitability of Companies Based on Return on Equity (ROE)

No.	Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Mean
1	BCA	24.86	25.74	22.58	22.87	21.80	20.12	23.00
2	BRI	31.28	30.28	28.80	26.84	24.82	22.46	27.42
3	Bank Mandiri	22.27	20.26	21.18	21.21	19.70	17.70	20.39
4	BNI	12.37	15.83	16.55	13.09	19.53	26.60	17.33
5	BTN	14.21	15.28	13.27	13.47	9.15	13.07	13.07
6	Bank Danamon	16.10	12.94	14.21	13.05	8.46	7.42	12.03
7	BJBR	17.82	17.87	19.86	20.44	15.58	17.66	18.21

Source: www.idx.co.id (processed)

Table 4.2 shows the ROE of the companies in the period 2014–2019. Among the seven banks studied,a decreasing trend in ROE over the last two years can be observed for four banks (BCA, BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank Danamon), whereas three (BNI, BTN, and BJBR)show an increase. This means for the former banks, there is a decrease in the ability to use the capital to earn profits, but they still can earn higherprofits than the total equity.

Table 4.3.
Profitability of Companies Based on Return on Assets (ROA)

No.	Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Mean
1	BCA	2.61	2.83	2.65	2.87	2.98	3.03	2.83
2	BRI	2.84	3.21	3.39	3.41	3.02	2.89	3.13
3	Bank Mandiri	2.08	2.30	2.52	2.57	2.42	2.32	2.37
4	BNI	1.65	2.00	2.16	1.61	2.86	4.10	2.40
5	BTN	1.34	1.26	1.22	1.19	0.78	1.05	1.14
6	Bank Danamon	2.52	2.34	2.62	2.21	1.41	1.35	2.07
7	BJBR	2.05	1.77	1.68	1.94	1.45	1.54	1.74

Source: www.idx.co.id (processed)

Table 4.3 shows the ROA of the companies for the period 2014–2019. On average,the companies studied can use assets to earn profits. A decrease in the ability to use assets to earn profits can be observed for BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank Danamon, but they still can earn more than their total assets.

4.1.3. Investment Decisions
The second independent variable (Y) in this study measures the investment decision usingthe TAG.

Table 4.4.
Total Assets Growth (TAG)

No.	Code	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Mean
1	BCA	14.88	17.72	15.99	12.16	11.33	7.45	13.26
2	BRI	27.56	16.23	17.33	13.58	28.07	9.54	18.72

3	Bank Mandiri	13.98	22.70	15.17	15.34	16.63	6.44	15.04
4	BNI	9.27	20.31	11.45	16.01	7.74	22.09	14.48
5	BTN	17.00	30.32	25.39	17.38	10.23	18.83	19.86
6	Bank Danamon	20.08	20.19	9.49	18.32	6.23	-3.96	11.72
7	BJB	33.86	25.33	30.11	0.19	6.88	16.92	18.88

Source: www.idx.co.id (processed)

Table 4.4 shows companies' TAG in the period 2014–2019. On average, the companies studied present positive asset growth. A decline in asset growth occurred in BCA, BRI, and Bank Danamon, but the average growth was better than in the last year (2019).

4.2. Logistic Regression

Overall Model Fit Test

The first step in logistic regression is testing theoverall model fit to the data. The LR (-2LL) test gives two log-likelihood values.The first value is for the model without restrictions, only inputting constants(sample N = 42),which attains a value of 52.192. The second estimation includes a restriction by inputting the independent variables in addition to the constants. The lower value of 41.593. Decreased likelihood shows a better regression model (fit)

Table 4.5.

-2LL model with only constants	52.192
-2LL model with constants and independent variables	41.593

Cox and Snell's R-SquaredandNagelkerke'sR-Squared Tests

Todetermine the ability of the independent variables to explain the dependent variable, Cox and Snell'sR-squared and Nagelkerke'sR-squared values were calculated.

Table 4.6.

Cox & Snell'sR-squared	Nagelkerke'sR-squared
.210	.306

Based on table 4.6. above the Cox & Snell R Square value of 0.210 or 21%, and the Nagelkerke R Square value of 0.306 or 30.6% shows that the ability of the independent variable in explaining the dependent variable

Hosmer and Lemeshow'sGoodness-of-Fit Test

To test the feasibility of the model, the hypotheses used are as follows:

H0: There is no difference between the model and the data.
H1: There is a difference between the model and the data.

If the result is equal to or less than 0.05, the null hypothesis is rejected, which means that there is a significant difference between the model and the observed value. Thus, the model fit is not as good as it cannot predict the observation value,on the contrary if the value is greater than 0.05, the null hypothesis is accepted,and the model can predict the observed value.Therefore, the model is acceptable, in line with the observational data (Ghozali, 2013: 341).

Table 4.7.

Chi-squared	***Df***	***Sig.***
4.385	7	.734

The test results show a probability of 0.734> level ofsignificance (α= 5%), so it can be said that the model is compatible with the observation data, and it is feasible that the relationship between the independent variablesand the dependent variable can be predicted.

4.3. Classification Matrix

Predictions from the regression model to predict opportunities to get going concern audit opinions are shown in table 4.8.

Table 4.8.

Observed		Predicted		
		NGC	GC	Percentage Correct
Step 1	NGC	7	6	48.0
	GC	2	35	97.6
	Overall Percentage			81.2
Note: The cut-off value is .500				

Table 4.8. Showsan overall percentage value of 81.2% for the accuracy of the research model.

4.4. Hypothesis Testing

The statistical testing of the hypotheses is done by estimating maximum likelihood parameters. These can be seen in the outputof the equation.

Table 4.9.

		B	*S.E.*	*Wald*	*df*	*Sig.*	*Exp(B)*
Step 1[a]	ROE	0.018	.029	.413	1	.506	.946
	ROA	0.010	.021	.002	1	.931	.966
	TAG	0.001	.003	.007	1	.902	1.004
	Constant	0.811	.702	.920	1	.132	.252
Variable(s) entered in step 1: ROE, ROA, TAG							

Table 4.9, Variable profitability (ROE), and (ROA) affect TAG.

GCAO = 0.811+(0.018)ROE + (0.010)ROA+0.001 TAG+ε

4.5. The Effect of Profitability, and Investment Decisions on the Going Concern Audit Opinion for the Year

The study results demonstrate that company profitability (ROE and ROA) influencesthe receipt of going concern audit opinions. But the company gets a bad profitability value and large operational losses and tends to experience financial difficulties, then the auditor will tend to publish going-concern audit opinion.

The ROE of the companies studied in the period 2014–2019 on average demonstrates the ability to use the capital to earn a profit. The company's ROE shows a regression coefficient value of 0.018 with a level of significance of 0.506. Significance value greater than 0.05.This means that ROE has no effect on going concern audit opinion. Auditors will usually consider the financial condition (ROE) of the company when giving a going concern opinion.BCA, BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank Danamon experienced a decrease in ROE The decrease in ROE occurred for BCA, BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank Danamon. But it did not result in the company's going concern being disrupted. Brigham, Houston (2001: 89) state that profitability is the net result of a series of policies and decisions.

In the period 2014–2019, the companies studied on average presented the ability to use assets to earn a profit,with the ROA coefficient in the regression taking a valueof 0.010 and a significance level of 0.931, indicatesthat ROA has no effect on receipt of a going concern audit opinion, and thus H1 is rejected. Auditors will usually consider the financial condition (ROA) of a firm when giving a going concern audit opinion. This is in line with the opinion of McKeown et al. (1991),who stated that the poorer the condition of the company, the more likely it is that a going concern audit opinion will be issued. For companies that never experience financial difficulties, auditors do not issue going concern audit opinions. This means that the companies under study were protected from going concern audit opinions.

There was a decrease in ROA for BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank DanamonThe decline in ROA occurred in companies, BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank Danamon. But it did not result in the company's going concern being disrupted. The better ROA, it does not encourage auditors to give going-concern audit opinions (Behn et al. 2001, and Petronela, 2004) which proves that profitability ratios have a significant effect on predicting going-concern audit opinion decisions

A reduction in the ability of a company to use its capital (ROE) and assets (ROA) to obtain profit can lead to financial distress if precautions are not takenthat may result in doubt regarding the business as a going concern.As O'Reilly (2010) indicates, a going concern audit opinion will be detrimental to the company but should be beneficial to investors as a negative signal about the potential survival of an entity.Mutchler (1985, cited in Santosa, 2007) presents some of the characteristics of a company experiencing difficult financial conditions, such as total negative capital, negative cash flow, negative operating income, negative working capital, current year losses, and a profit deficit. Altman and McGough

(1974) developed a prediction model and found that the predicted rate of bankruptcy reached a level of 82% accuracy; based on this, they suggested the use of the bankruptcy prediction model as an auditor tool to determine the company's ability to maintain its viability.

The average TAG for the firms studiedin the period 2014–2019shows positive asset growth for four firms. There was a decline in asset growth for BRI, Bank Mandiri, and Bank Danamon.TAGoverall has a coefficient of 0.001 with a significance level of 0.902, i.e.,higher than 0.05. Auditors will typically consider the average growth in a company’s assets (TAG) when providing a going concern audit opinion. Similarly, investors will consider the average growth in a company's assets (TAG) when making investment decisions. Decisionmakers believe that an auditor is going concern audit opinion contains useful information. This indicates that the auditor's assessment of the client's financial statements is valued by decision makers. An auditor's doubt regarding the company as a going concern will occur if the company is experiencing financial difficulties and is unable to generate profit or is in negative profitability. This sends a signal to prospective investors, whowill not be interested in investing.

Based on the statistical results of this study, H2is rejected,andthus it can be said that the profitability of the company has no significant effect on the receipt of a going concern audit opinion. This means that the relationship between the two indicators of profitability (ROE and ROA) of the company is not in line with the receipt of a going concern audit opinion. The profitability ofa company is one way of assessing precisely the extent of the rate of return that investors will get from their investment activities. Investors have a certain amount of hope for some return on investment. The return is undoubtedly illustrated clearly in the company's performance in the Financial Statement.

V. CONCLUSION

Profitability (ROE, ROA), and Investment Decisions does not affect the acceptance of going-concern audit opinion in the current year. This can be due to the many other factors that are not examined that can affect the going concern audit opinion. However, the greater the value of a company's profitability ratio, of course the greater the Bank's ability to generate profits so that there is no doubt the auditor of the company's ability to continue its business.

Suggestion

1. Profit and investment of a company's assets need to be improved so that the going concern of the company is not disturbed, so it does not cause the auditor's doubts ongoing concern company.

2. Before placing the investment funds, potential investors should consider the opinions given by the auditor.

3. Bank management is concerned about **going concern** bank to avoid **going concern audit opinion** that will be given by independent auditor.

4. For further study can increase the number of study samples.

5. For further study, it is better to add another variable to the cause of **going concern audit opinion**, such as the previous audit opinion, and other financial performance.

Limitation

The study that has been done is have limitations, that is only using 3 variables, namely 2 variables, that is profitability (which is projected with ROE and ROA) and Asset Growth (TAG), and acceptance of going concern audit opinion. Of course,there are many other variables that canbe investigated.

Implication

1. Provide information to investors (candidates) about financial and non-financial conditions as a tool to predict the viability of a Bank. With the disclosure of the Bank's going concern which is expressed in the form of audit opinion, the bank management will strive to maintain the going concern of the Bank and strive to improve bank performance.

2. Investors/ creditors may decide in lending and determine the policy to oversee the loan that already granted.

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