The Influence of the Relationship between Leverage and Audit Tenure on Going Concern Audit Opinions

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Abstrak

Pandemi Covid-19 tahun 2020 dan krisis energi akibat invasi Rusia ke Ukraina pada tahun 2022 telah menciptakan ketidakpastian ekonomi global yang berdampak signifikan pada berbagai perusahaan di Indonesia. Opini audit going concern diberikan ketika auditor memiliki keraguan mengenai kemampuan perusahaan untuk beroperasi secara berkelanjutan dalam waktu satu tahun ke depan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh leverage dan audit tenure terhadap opini audit going concern pada perusahaan sektor infrastruktur, utilitas, dan transportasi yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia selama periode 2020-2022. Leverage mengukur pembiayaan perusahaan melalui utang dan dapat mempengaruhi probabilitas penerimaan opini audit going concern. Audit tenure, yang mencerminkan durasi hubungan kerja antara auditor dan perusahaan, juga dianggap berpengaruh terhadap independensi auditor dan opini yang diberikan. Menggunakan metode purposive sampling, penelitian ini menganalisis 75 perusahaan yang memenuhi kriteria. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa leverage dan audit tenure menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan. Temuan ini diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan tambahan bagi perusahaan dalam menyusun kebijakan untuk memperkuat kinerja keuangan dan meningkatkan independensi auditor. Penelitian ini juga memberikan kontribusi teoritis mengenai bagaimana leverage dan audit tenure memengaruhi opini audit going concern di sektor infrastruktur, utilitas, dan transportasi di Indonesia.

Kata kunci*: audit tenure, audit opinon, opini audit going concern, leverage*

Abstract

The 2020 Covid-19 pandemic and the energy crisis resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 have created a global economic shutdown that has had a significant impact on various companies in Indonesia. A going concern audit opinion is given when the auditor has doubts about the company's ability to operate sustainably within the next year. This research aims to analyze the influence of leverage and audit tenure on going concern audit opinions on infrastructure, utilities and transportation sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2020-2022 period. Leverage measures a company's financing through debt and can influence the probability of receiving a going concern audit opinion. Audit tenure, which reflects the duration of the working relationship between the auditor and the company, is also considered to have an influence on the auditor's independence and the opinion provided. Using a purposive sampling method, this research analyzed 75 companies that met the criteria. The research results show that leverage and audit tenure show a significant influence. These findings are expected to provide additional insight for companies in developing policies to strengthen financial performance and increase auditor independence. This research also provides theoretical contributions regarding how leverage and audit tenure influence going concern audit opinions in the infrastructure, utilities and transportation sectors in Indonesia.

Keywords*: audit tenure, audit opinon, opini audit going concern, leverage*

INTRODUCTION

The 2020 Covid-19 pandemic and the energy crisis resulting from Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 have caused global economic uncertainty which has had a serious impact on companies, including in Indonesia (Purwanto, 2021) and (Al Hikam, 2022). A going concern audit opinion is given when the auditor has doubts about a company's ability to carry out its business operations sustainably within a reasonable period of time, usually within the next year. This unstable economic condition increases the relevance of a going concern audit opinion, where the auditor assesses the ability of the going concern audit opinion. company to continue operating in

the future (Hati & Rosini, 2017). The leverage and audit tenure factors are very important in this assessment.

Judging from the monitoring of the Indonesian stock exchange, the following are several phenomena of infrastructure, transportation and utility companies that received going concern audit opinions in the period 2020 - 2022, in the case of PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk in the financial report dated 31 December 2020 there is doubt about the continuity of the company's business, this is because PT Bakrie Telecom Tbk. recorded a capital deficiency of IDR 30 trillion and recorded a liability of IDR. 11.30 trillion. Profit for the year was also recorded at minus Rp. 108.13 million rupiah. Then, in the case of PT Buana Lintas Lautan Tbk in the financial report dated 31 December 2022, the profit and loss for the year was minus IDR. 43.38 million rupiah. Attached in the explanation of the 2022 independent auditor's report, the auditor was unable to obtain a reconciliation of the difference of US$ 2,697,240 for the purchase of the ship with non-bank payments. PT Buana Lintas Lautan Tbk also, since the end of 2021, several group subsidiary entities have been unable to fulfill the provisions of long-term loan agreements to non-bank financial institutions. In 2021 the Indonesian Stock Exchange has stopped trading PT shares. Garuda Indonesia Tbk since 18 June 2021. Independent auditor report PT. In 2021, Garuda Indonesia Tbk recorded that the group's total current liabilities exceeded its current assets by USD 5,466 million and the group experienced recurring losses during 2021 and 2020.

A going concern audit opinion is an opinion issued by an independent auditor to determine whether the company can maintain its business continuity. The auditor's goal is to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, conclude, and report on management's use of business continuity accounting in preparing financial reports (Yanuariska & Ardiati, 2018).

Leverage is used to measure how much company financing uses debt. This provides an idea to assess the extent to which the company utilizes its loans. According to (Simamora & Hendarjatno, 2019) leverage is used to measure the financing of company assets against debt. Research (Salawu et al., 2017) and (Wildan, 2017) shows that leverage has a positive effect on going concern audit opinion, namely that an increase in the leverage ratio also increases the possibility of disclosing a going concern audit opinion. On the other hand, in research by (Kurniawan et al., 2021) and (Rahman, 2020) leverage has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion, which means that leverage is inversely proportional to the disclosure of going concern audit opinion. Then, research (Moalla & Baili, 2019) revealed that leverage has no effect on the disclosure of going concern audit opinions.

Audit tenure is the length of the audit engagement period with the client, (Krissindiadtuti & Rasmini, 2017) in (Yuvisa et al., 2008) when the auditor has been engaged for many years, the client is considered a source of income for the auditor, thereby potentially reducing independence. According to (Krissindiadtuti & Rasmini, 2017) and (Arsianto & Rahardjo, 2023) it is revealed that both have a negative influence, meaning that companies that have a longer engagement period with KAP will have a smaller probability of receiving a going concern audit opinion. Then, in contrast to (Simamora & Hendarjatno, 2019) and (Yanuariska & Ardiati, 2018) which reveal that audit tenure has no influence on going concern audit opinion, this shows that auditor independence is not influenced by the length of the audit engagement between the auditor and the client.

This research aims to analyze the influence of leverage and audit tenure on going concern audit opinions on infrastructure, utility and transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020-2022. Theoretically, this research is expected to add insight into how leverage and audit tenure influence going concern audit opinion. Practically, this research can help companies formulate policies to improve financial performance and strengthen auditor independence

LITERATURE REVIEW

(**Teori Agensi.** The contractual relationship between the owner (principal) and management (agent) gives the agent the authority to manage and control company resources, while the principal gives management tasks to the agent (Jensen & Meckling, 2012). According to Eisenhardt in (Hendrawaty, 2017), agency theory is based on three assumptions: humans are self-interested, have limited rationality, and avoid risk; the existence of conflict between organizational members, efficiency as a productivity criterion, and asymmetric information (AI) between principal and agent; and information is seen as a commodity that can be bought and sold. This asymmetric information can cause conflict between the agent and the principal. This theory shows that the principal needs protection because the agent may not always fulfill the principal's interests (Jensen & Meckling, 2012). Therefore, an independent party is needed to verify the information provided by the agent, such as a public accountant who provides an opinion on financial reports in the form of an audit opinion. (Afiati, 2020).

Teori Sinyal. Michael Spence (Spence, 1973) wrote an essay entitled "Job Market Signaling", which stated that signal theory is a company's method for differentiating its business from other companies. Michale revealed that this signal theory is important for shareholders and investors, because it provides signals and an overview of the company's business. In connection with the situation of asymmetric information, a third party is needed in this relationship, the auditor as an independent party can provide an overview of the company or signal to investors regarding investment decision making.

Opini Audit. The audit opinion is expressed in the opinion paragraph in the audit report, which reflects statements regarding the financial statements as a whole. The financial reports contained in the SAK standard include balance sheets, profit and loss reports, reports of changes in equity, cash flow reports, and reports on financial records (Afiati, 2020).
According to (Indonesian Institute of Public Accountants, 2021) in the Professional Standards for Public Accountants as of January 1 2021 SA 700 (Revised 2021) there are five types of audit opinions, namely:

1. Unqualified audit opinion: This opinion is issued when the auditor concludes that the financial statements have been presented accurately and in accordance with applicable accounting standards. This is a favorable opinion indicating that the auditor did not find any inconsistencies or material misstatements in the financial statements.
2. Qualified audit opinion: This opinion is issued when the auditor concludes that the financial statements are generally well presented, but contain material discrepancies or errors. The auditor will explain the reasons for his opinion in the audit report.
3. Rejected audit opinion (no opinion expressed): This opinion is expressed when the auditor cannot conclude whether the financial statements are presented accurately. This occurs when the auditor faces significant limitations in carrying out the audit or when the required information is not available.
4. Apart from the three types of audit opinions mentioned above, there are also audit opinions with explanatory paragraphs: Language added in standard form, in certain circumstances allowing the auditor to add certain explanatory paragraphs in the audit report.
5. An adverse audit opinion is used when the auditor wishes to highlight or report a discrepancy, material or material misstatement in the financial statements.

Opini Audit Going Concern. According to (Hani, Clearly & Mukhlisin, 2003) in (Kurnia & Mella, 2018) going concern audit opinion is the conclusion of the auditor's opinion contained in

the audit report indicating the level of survival of a company entity that is considered capable of surviving its business activities in the long term and will not be liquidated in the short term. When discovering information or situations that indicate the possibility of substantial error, auditors are expected to conduct a thorough investigation, obtain additional evidence if necessary, and discuss with teammates (Aisyaturrahmi, 2021). A qualified opinion may be given if the auditor doubts the company's profitability and concludes that management failed to disclose required information. The auditor will express an adverse opinion if the information provided is inadequate and does not comply with generally accepted accounting principles (Pratiwi et al., 2013). According to (Bakarich & Baranek, 2020), it is important to know that auditors are not responsible for predicting future conditions or events and going concern audit opinions are not intended to predict bankruptcy, but as an alarm to provide early warning of the continuity of a business.

Leverage. The total assets used to calculate company size are available in published financial reports, financial ratios are very important in the banking and financial sector. (Moalla & Baili, 2019) leverage is the amount of debt a company has in a combination of debt and equity (its capital structure). According to (Kurniawan et al., 2021) leverage is a financial ratio used to measure how much a company is able to fulfill its financial obligations. Thus, leverage is a company's ability to manage assets financed using debt or capital loans. Company financial management basically has three forms of leverage, namely financial leverage, operating leverage, and combined leverage. First, (Harmono, 2014) defines financial leverage as a company's ability to utilize its capital originating from debt to increase company productivity. Second, operating leverage according to (Kamaludin & Indriani, 2018) appears when it is used to finance company assets that have a fixed cost component. Meanwhile, combined leverage is the company's ability to use fixed operational costs and fixed funding costs to magnify the impact of changes in sales volume on earnings per share (Syamsudin, 2011) in (Lestari & Nuzula, 2017).

Audit Tenur. Audit tenure is the length of the auditor's engagement in auditing the company's financial reports at the same company (Khodiman & NR, 2023). The audit engagement period or "Audit client tenure" is regulated in (Government Regulation No. 20, 2015) Article 11 paragraph (1) "Providing audit services on historical financial information as intended in Article 10 paragraph (1) letter a to an entity by a person Public Accountants are limited to a maximum of 5 (five) consecutive financial years." Therefore, auditors in Indonesia may only carry out audits of the same company for five consecutive years. The length of the audit engagement is also one of the factors that influences going concern audit opinion.

The effect of leverage on going concern audit opinion
Leverage is the level of a company's ability to use debt to finance its operational activities. Leverage is measured by the debt ratio, namely by comparing the amount of debt with the company's assets (Yuliyani & Erawati, 2017). The level of company leverage can be influenced by company size (Wildan, 2017), the bigger the company (high amount of assets) the greater the company's capability to apply for debt (Ghosh & C. Jain, 2001). The higher this ratio, the more debt you have and the company's potential risk is higher (Setiawan et al., 2022). In signal theory, companies that have indications of financial problems will give negative signals to investors. This causes the company to have a greater chance of getting a going concern audit opinion.
The results of research conducted by (Wildan, 2017) show that leverage has a positive effect on going concern audit opinion stated by (Wildan, 2017). Meanwhile, research conducted by (Kurniawan et al., 2021), (Kurniawan et al., 2021), (Rahman, 2020) and (Salawu et al., 2017) proves that leverage has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion. From this description, the author takes the following hypothesis:

H1: Leverage influences going concern audit opinion.

**The influence of audit tenure on going concern audit opinion**
Audit tenure is the working period of the engagement between a public accounting firm (KAP) and the company being audited (Shulhiyyah & et al, 2019) in (Khodiman & NR, 2023). Audit tenure is measured using the number of years of engagement when the company uses the same audit services in a row (Hapsoro & Santoso, 2018). The length of the engagement period can reduce the degree of audit independence, this gives the impression that the audit knows company information so that it can reduce objectivity in carrying out the audit process (Arsianto & Rahardjo, 2023). This can reduce the possibility of disclosing a going concern audit opinion.
Research (Arsianto & Rahardjo, 2023) reveals that audit tenure has a significant effect on going concern audit opinion. (Krissindiadtuti & Rasmini, 2017) and (Yanuariska & Ardiati, 2018) reveal that audit tenure has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion. (Hapsoro & Santoso, 2018) and (Hidayati et al., 2017) reveal that audit tenure has a positive effect on going concern audit opinion. From this description, the researcher took the following hypothesis:

H2: Audit tenure influences going concern audit opinion.

Conceptual Framework

Gambar 1 Conceptual Framework
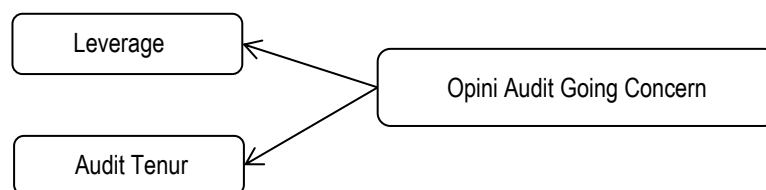
Source: Data processed by researchers

RESEARCH METHODS

Secondary data types are used in this research. The secondary data source used in this research is through searching the BEI page (www.idx.co.id). The data taken from this page is in the form of financial report data for publicly traded companies listed on the IDX. The population in this research is the financial reports of companies in the infrastructure, utilities and transportation sectors listed on the BEI or Indonesia Stock Exchange for 2020 - 2022.
The sample is an element of the characteristics and size of a population (Sugiyono, 2013). The method used in this research is purposive sampling, namely a sampling technique based on certain criteria. The following are the criteria and sample list used in this research:
1. Infrastructure, utilities and transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2020 – 2022
2. Infrastructure, utility and transportation companies that publish independent auditor reports during 2020 – 2022

The data obtained was in accordance with the research criteria, namely the number of infrastructure, utility and transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 - 2022 was 107 companies. Then, subtract the 26 companies that had an IPO under 2020. Meanwhile, there are 6 companies that do not publish independent auditor reports. Thus, a sample was obtained using the research criteria of 75 infrastructure, utility and transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 - 2022.

The going concern audit opinion variable is measured by the results of the going concern audit opinion on the company's financial statements with code 1, while code 0 is given to companies with other than going concern audit opinions.

Leverage is one of the factors that is the reason for the continuity of a company's business, as is the case with research conducted by (Yuliyani & Erawati, 2017). (Simamora & Hendarjatno, 2019) and (Halim, 2021) use the Debt to Asset Ratio as their measurement, namely a ratio that shows the proportion between liabilities and all company assets. The higher the debt to capital ratio, while the number of fixed assets, the greater the company's debt (Riyandhono & Kusumaningtias, 2021). (M Hanafi & Halim, 2016) the DAR calculation formula is as follows:

$$DAR = \frac{Total\ Utang}{Total\ Asset}\ x\ 100\ \%$$

Audit tenure. According to (Khodiman & NR, 2023) audit tenure is the length of the auditor's term of office in auditing a company's financial statements at the same company. Audit tenure is measured by recording how long the auditor has been involved in conducting audits at the same company. The first year of the engagement starts with the number 1 and increases by one for subsequent years.

Teknik Analisis data

The test uses statistical analysis of the IBM SPSS Statistics 25 application program. This analysis uses descriptive statistical techniques, model testing and hypothesis testing. The following methods were used in this research:

1. **Descriptive Statistics**. According to (Ghozali, 2018) descriptive statistics provide a summary or description of the data which includes the average value (mean), level of variation (standard deviation), data distribution (variance, maximum, minimum, range), as well as the form of data distribution (kurtois and skewness). This helps in identifying common patterns, recognizing outliers (extreme data points), and providing a general idea of the variation and skewness of the data.

2. **Model Testing**

   Overall Model (Overall Model Fit). Overall model fit refers to evaluating how well a statistical model as a whole explains the data being analyzed. This is important in research for model validation, prediction, decision making, and theory development. The statistics used are based on the likelihood function, where the likelihood L of the model is the probability that the hypothesized model describes the input data. To test the null and alternative hypotheses, L was transformed to -2LogL. The SPSS output provides two -2LogL values, namely one for the model with constants only and another for the model with constants and additional variables (Ghozali, 2018). Test criteria:

   1. Value -2 Log Likelihood < Chi Square Table = The model meets the test requirements before entering variables.
   2. Value -2 Log Likelihood > Chi Square Table = The model does not meet the test requirements before entering variables.

   Then, the significance value in the omninus test of coefficient < 0.05 concludes that it has a simultaneous effect.

   Assessing the feasibility of the Regression Model (Hosmer and Lomeshow's Goodness of Fit Test). The feasibility of the regression model was evaluated using the Hosmer and Lomeshow's Goodness of Fit Test. The hypothesis used to measure the feasibility of this model is:

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

2. Ha: There is a difference between model and data.

If the Hosmer and Lomeshow's Goodness of Fit Test statistical value is greater than 0.05, H0 cannot be rejected, which indicates that the model is able to predict the observed values well, so the model is accepted because it matches the observation data (Ghozali, 2018)

Coefficient of Determination Test. The coefficient of determination, which is also known as R-squared (R^2), measures whether there is an influence or correlation between the dependent variable and the independent variable. The R-squared value ranges from 0 to 1. If the (R^2) value is negative, it will be considered to have no influence between the dependent variable and the independent variable, whereas if the (R^2) value is close to 1, it indicates that the model is better at explaining the dependent variable. If (R^2) is close to 0, then the influence between variables is also small

3. Model Regresi

Regresi Logistik. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan regresi logistic karena variable terikatnya menggunakan variabel dummy yakni *opini audit going concern* dan variabel bebasnya kombinasi antara variabel metrik dan non-metrik (nominal). Regresi linear logistik digunakan untuk menguji apakah probabilitas terjadinya variabel terikat dapat diprediksi dengan variabel bebasnya (Ghozali, 2018). Persamaan analisis logistik untuk menguji data tersebut adalah:

$$\text{Ln OAGC} = a + a + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$$

Keterangan:
OAGC   : *opini audit going concern*
α : konstansa
β_1-β_2 : koefisien regresi variabel bebas
X1   : *leverage*
X2   : *audit tenure*

4. Uji Hipotesis

a) Uji Parsial (Uji T)

Uji T digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antar variabel terikat secara parsial terhadap variabel bebas, untuk menentukan hipotesis diterima atau ditolak dengan membandingkan nilai Sig. Hipotesis menggunakan kriteria berikut:

1) H0 = variabel independen tidak berpengaruh terhadap variabel dependen (Sig > 0,05)
2) H1 = variabel independen berpengaruh terhadap variabel dependen (Sig < 0,05)

b) Uji Simultan (Uji F)

Uji F digunakan untuk menilai seberapa besar dampak dari semua variabel independen secara bersama-sama terhadap variabel dependen. Prosedur pengujian adalah sebagai berikut:

1) H0 : Tidak ada satupun variabel independen yang berpengaruh terhadap variabel dependen (Sig > 0,05)
2) H1 : Minimal ada 1 variabel independen berpengaruh terhadap variabel dependen (Sig < 0,05)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section contains the characteristics of research subject/object/sample/respondent data, results of data analysis, testing instruments and hypotheses (if any), answers to research questions, findings, and interpretation of findings. If possible, graphs can be made in this section for each research variable. Next, descriptive statistical values (eg Mean, SD, Maximum, Minimum) and their interpretation are presented. The final section presents the results of the research hypothesis and its complete discussion.

The objects used in this research are infrastructure, transportation and liability companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange from 2020 to 2022. The sample used in this research was 75 companies so there were 225 analysis units in this research. The sample was selected based on the following research criteria:

Table 1 Sample Selection Procedure

No.	Kriteria	Jumlah
1	Infrastructure, utilities and transportation companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2020 - 2022	107
2	Infrastructure, utilities, and transportation companies that IPOed under 2020	(26)
3	Infrastructure, utility and transportation companies that do not publish independent auditor reports during 2020 - 2022	(6)
	Number of companies that meet the criteria	75

Source: Secondary data processed by researchers

Descriptive statistics are used to provide an overview or description of the variables to be studied. Descriptive statistical processing can be seen in table 2 below:

Table 2 Descriptive Analysis Output Results

Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
OAGC	225	0	1	,12	,326
Leverage	225	-430,745273	3461,977648	33,43561583	317,6380539
Audit Tenur	225	1	3	1,85	,810
Valid N (listwise)	225				

Source: SPSS 25 Processing Results

The table above presents descriptive statistics for three variables in a dataset consisting of 225 samples. The OAGC variable has a minimum value of 0, maximum 1, with a mean of 0.12 and a standard deviation of 0.326, indicating a relatively consistent distribution. Leverage shows a large

variation, with a minimum value of -430.75, a maximum of 3461.98, a mean of 33.44, and a standard deviation of 317.64, indicating significant differences in leverage between companies. Audit Tenure has a minimum value of 1, a maximum of 3, a mean of 1.85, and a standard deviation of 0.81, reflecting variations in the duration of the auditor's tenure. Overall, this table provides an overview of the distribution and variability of the three variables studied.

Logistic Regression Test Results
Assessing the Overall Model. The omnibus test results show that the logistic regression model used is statistically significant, with a Chi-square value of 35.416 and a p-value of 0.000.

Table 3 Overall Model Fit

Uji Omnibus	Chi-square	df	Sig.
Step	35,416	2	0,000
Block	35,416	2	0,000
Model	35,416	2	0,000

Iterasi	-2 Log likelihood	Konstanta	Leverage	Audit Tenur
1	158,700	-1,944	0,001	0,207
12	129,700	-4,046	0,894	0,621

Source: Data from SPSS 25 processing

The model overall explains variation in the data well. The parameter estimation process was stopped at the 12th iteration after convergence, where the change in parameter estimates was less than 0.001. The -2 Log likelihood value decreased from 158.700 in the first iteration to 129.700 in the last iteration, indicating an improvement in model fit. The coefficients for the leverage and audit tenure variables also experienced significant changes during the iterations, with final values of 0.894 and 0.621, respectively.

Assessing Regression Models. The feasibility of the regression model was assessed using Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test. Hosmer and Lemeshow's Goodness of Fit Test tests the null hypothesis that the empirical data fits or fits the model.

Table 4

Hosmer and Lemeshow Test

Step	Chi-square	df	Sig.
1	12,539	8	,129

Source: Data from SPSS 25 processing

The statistical test results in Step 1 show a Chi-square value of 12.539 with 8 degrees of freedom and a significance value of 0.129. Because the significance value (0.129) is greater than the commonly used significance level (0.05), this result indicates that there is not enough evidence to reject the null hypothesis. That is, the model including the predictors is not significantly better at explaining the variation in the data compared to the null model (the model without predictors). Thus, the model is not statistically significant and does not provide a significant improvement in explaining variation in the data compared to the null model.

Multicollinearity Test. According to Ghozali (2011:105), if there is a fairly high correlation above 0.90 between independent variables, then this indicates multicollinearity. The test results show

that there is no correlation coefficient value between variables that is greater than 0.90. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no serious symptoms of multicollinearity between the independent variables.

Logistic Regression Model. The regression model can be seen in variables in the equation in SPSS 25 parameters. Sinification of variable interaction results is as follows:

Table 5

		B	S.E.	Wald	df	Sig.	Exp(B)
Step 1ᵃ	Leverage	,894	,371	5,801	1	,016	2,445
	Audit Tenur	,621	,295	4,421	1	,036	1,861
	Constant	-4,046	,761	28,274	1	,000	,017

a. Variable(s) entered on step 1: Leverage, Audit Tenur.

Source: Data from SPSS 25 processing

Hypothesis Testing Results. Hypothesis testing is carried out by comparing the significance level (sig) with the error rate (α) = 5% or 0.05. The results that can be interpreted based on table 5 are as follows:

1. **Hypothesis 1 (H1):** leverage influences going concern audit opinion
   The results of the leverage test proxied by the debt yo asset ratio (DAR) have a significance level of 0.016 which is smaller than (α) = 0.05 with a positive regression coefficient value of 0.894. Based on the results of this interpretation, it can be concluded that leverage has a positive effect on the acceptance of going concern audit opinions or in other words the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted.
2. **Hypothesis 2 (H2):** audit tenure influences going concern audit opinion
   The tenure audit test results have a significance level of 0.036 which is smaller than (α) = 0.05 with a positive regression coefficient value of 0.621. Based on the results of this interpretation, it can be concluded that audit tenure has a positive effect on the acceptance of going concern audit opinion or in other words the first hypothesis (H2) is accepted.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of hypothesis testing in this research, several important conclusions were obtained. First, leverage as proxied by the debt to asset ratio (DAR) is proven to have a positive influence on the acceptance of going concern audit opinions. This is proven by the significance level of 0.016 which is smaller than 0.05 and the positive regression coefficient value of 0.894. Therefore, the first hypothesis (H1) is accepted, which shows that leverage has a significant effect on going concern audit opinion. Second, audit tenure is also proven to have a positive influence on the acceptance of going concern audit opinions, with a significance level of 0.036 which is smaller than 0.05 and a positive regression coefficient value of 0.621. Thus, the second hypothesis (H2) is accepted, indicating that audit tenure has a significant effect on going concern audit opinion.

This research has several significant practical implications. For company management, these results indicate that high leverage can increase the possibility of the company receiving a going concern audit opinion, so management needs to be more careful in managing the company's

capital structure. For auditors, findings regarding the influence of audit tenure on going concern audit opinions provide insight into considering their length of service with clients when evaluating audit opinions. In addition, for regulators and policy makers, the results of this research can be used as material for consideration in formulating policies related to regulating company leverage and auditor tenure to ensure the quality and independence of audit opinions.

However, this study has several limitations that need to be noted. First, the use of certain samples and time periods may not represent the entire population and different time conditions. Second, this research only considers leverage and audit tenure as variables that influence going concern audit opinion, so other variables that may be relevant have not been studied. Third, the method of measuring leverage and audit tenure may have limitations in capturing all aspects related to going concern audit opinion.

Based on these limitations, it is recommended that further research expand the sample and research period to obtain more generalizable results. Apart from that, further research should add other variables such as profitability, company size, and audit quality to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the factors that influence going concern audit opinion. The use of different methodological approaches, such as longitudinal studies or qualitative methods, can also provide additional insights and enrich research results.

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