ABSTRACT

Going concern is the ability of the entity to maintain its viability. Going concern assumption used in financial reporting as far as not proven the existence of information that shows just the opposite. Auditors can use this base in a company if there are things that are considered to affect the survival of the company. A decision issued by the auditor will provide early warning for a company that was having a going concern. The decrease will affect the financial statements and demonstrate the performance of a company in the future. When it is at times difficult in finance, then a company may be said to be declining financial performance. The purpose of this study is to analyze the modified audit opinion going concern through several factors, namely, liquidity, foreign exchange rates, the firm's reputation, debt default, and financial distress. The population used is a mining company listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange in 2010-2013 and there are 9 samples acquired company. From these data, the researchers used a purposive sampling method. Analysis of the influence between independent and dependent variables using logistic regression analysis. The results showed that simultaneous variable liquidity, foreign exchange rates, the firm's reputation, debt default, and financial distress significantly influence the acceptance of going-concern modified audit opinion (p-value 0.005 <0.05). In partial liquidity, foreign exchange rates, the firm's reputation, debt default, and no significant effect of financial distress.

Keywords : Going-concern modified audit opinion, liquidity, foreign exchange rate, auditor's reputation, debt default, and Financila Distress