

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pengaruh ukuran perusahaan, likuiditas, dan *leverage* terhadap opini audit *going concern* pada perusahaan makanan dan minuman yang terdaftar di Bursa Efek Indonesia periode 2021-2024. Sektor Food and Beverage dipilih karena kontribusinya yang signifikan terhadap perekonomian nasional serta dinamika industrinya yang unik pasca-pandemi, seperti tekanan biaya produksi dan volatilitas harga bahan baku. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan metode asosiatif. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari delapan perusahaan F&B yang dipilih melalui teknik *purposive sampling*, menghasilkan 32 observasi data panel. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan meliputi statistik deskriptif, pemilihan model estimasi, uji asumsi klasik, serta uji hipotesis melalui regresi data panel dengan bantuan EViews 12. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa secara parsial, ukuran perusahaan berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap opini audit *going concern*, yang mengindikasikan bahwa perusahaan dengan skala lebih besar justru memiliki kecenderungan lebih tinggi menerima opini tersebut dalam konteks pasca-pandemi. Sementara itu, likuiditas dan *leverage* tidak menunjukkan pengaruh yang signifikan terhadap opini audit *going concern*. Namun secara simultan, ketiga variabel independen tersebut berpengaruh signifikan terhadap opini audit *going concern* dengan kontribusi sebesar 34,27%. Temuan ini mengindikasikan bahwa auditor mempertimbangkan berbagai sinyal keuangan secara holistik dalam menilai kelangsungan usaha perusahaan, meskipun faktor-faktor lain di luar model masih memiliki peran dominan. Penelitian ini memberikan implikasi praktis bagi manajemen perusahaan, auditor, investor, dan regulator dalam memahami determinan opini audit *going concern* di sektor makanan dan minuman.

Kata Kunci: Ukuran Perusahaan, Likuiditas, *Leverage*, Opini Audit *Going Concern*, Sektor Makanan dan Minuman.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of firm size, liquidity, and leverage on going concern audit opinions in food and beverage companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the 2021-2024 period. The Food and Beverage sector was selected due to its significant contribution to the national economy and its unique post-pandemic industry dynamics, including production cost pressures and raw material price volatility. This research employs a quantitative approach with an associative method. The sample consists of eight F&B companies selected through purposive sampling, yielding 32 panel data observations. Data analysis techniques include descriptive statistics, model estimation selection, classical assumption tests, and hypothesis testing through panel data regression using EViews 12. The findings reveal that partially, firm size has a positive and significant effect on going concern audit opinions, indicating that larger-scale companies tend to have a higher likelihood of receiving such opinions in the post-pandemic context. Meanwhile, liquidity and leverage do not show significant effects on going concern audit opinions. However, simultaneously, the three independent variables significantly influence going concern audit opinions, contributing 34.27% to the variation. This finding suggests that auditors consider various financial signals holistically when assessing business continuity, although other factors outside the model still play a dominant role. This research provides practical implications for company management, auditors, investors, and regulators in understanding the determinants of going concern audit opinions in the food and beverage sector.

Keywords: Firm Size, Liquidity, Leverage, Going Concern Audit Opinion, Food and Beverage Sector