The Effect of Eco Efficiency, Number of Audit Committees and Sustainability Report on Going Concern Audit Opinion

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Abstract

Going concern for business is always a major issue that is considered by the management. The going concern audit opinion is one of the elements that displays the findings of the business continuity assessment. It can provide credibility that will affect investors' confidence in investing, and provide guarantees for companies that have potential issues related to their going concern. The goal of this study was to investigate how going concern audit opinion was impacted by eco-efficiency, the number of audit committees, and sustainability reports. Based on mining companies listed between 2020 and 2022 on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (IDX), the research was conducted. This study makes use of secondary data in the form of financial statements. Structural Equation Modeling - Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) is the data analysis method used. The findings demonstrated that going concern audit opinions are significantly impacted by eco efficiency, the number of audit committees, and sustainability reports.

Keywords: *Eco Efficiency, Audit Committee, Sustainability Report, Going Concern Audit Opinion.*

A. INTRODUCTION

The establishment of the company aims to create profits in the long term. To achieve its goals, the company must ensure that all resources owned by the company are well coordinated in order to maintain its going concern. Company ability to maintain going concern can be judged from its financial statements. Financial statements are a very important tool for communicating company performance results to stakeholders. The issuance of financial reports for companies that go public must involve the role of external auditors (Halim, 2021). Auditor is also required to assess whether the company is able to continue as a going concern.

However, there are instances where auditors are reluctant to voice concerns about a company's ability to continue as a going concern (Gallizo & Saladrigues, 2016), As a result, both the auditor's and the audited company's going concern statements may be negative (Berglund, 2018; Gallizo & Saladrigues, 2016). Environmental considerations should be taken into consideration by organizations and enterprises in addition to going concern. Sometimes organizations only pay attention to their economic activities and ignore their impact on the environment (Saputro et al., 2013), so that it will make people feel worried about the impact of industry on the surrounding environment. One thing that plays an important role is the role of eco efficiency.

Eco-efficiency is a metric used to assess how business processes affect the environment and the total value of an organization's operations at the same time. Eco efficiency is also essential for a firm to improve its sustainability because it takes into account both the environmental effect and the value added components of its operations (Peças et al., 2018).

This research is based on a phenomenon that occurs related to going concern, namely there are several companies that have been delisted in 2019. Bara Jaya Internasional Tbk (ATPK) experienced consecutive losses which caused a loss balance of Rp 1,055,237,520 which caused concerns about its going concern, and this caused the company to be delisted from the Indonesia Stock Exchange in early 2019. ATPK did not record sales so that the company suffered a loss of Rp 59.29 billion in the period January-June 2019. Borneo Lumbung Energi & Metal Tbk (BORN) has been suspended from June 30, 2015 due to the fact that BORN hasn't submitted audited and interim financial reports and has not paid a fine of Rp 200 million. In terms of performance, until September 2018, Borneo's sales fell 92% to $ 16.11 million from September 2017 of $ 194.64 million. PT Grahamas Citrawisata Tbk (GMCW) was suspended by the Exchange for more than 24 months. PT Sekawan Intipratama Tbk (SIAP) has been delisted from Bursa since June 17, 2019 because the company's license was terminated by the government.

According to earlier study, the number of audit committees has no bearing on the going concern audit opinion (I. Saputra & Halim, 2022). This suggests that the size of the audit committee within the organization has no bearing on its overall performance. Yet, an audit committee has a favorable impact on a going concern audit opinion, claims (B. N. A. Dewi, 2023) In the meanwhile, going concern audit opinions are negatively impacted by sustainability reports, claims (Aditya, 2017).

According to earlier studies, there are still discrepancies in the research findings and a large number of elements that affect the opinion of going concern audit. Because of this, researchers are interested in studying going concern audit opinion utilizing sustainability reports and the number of audit committees as factors to be examined for influence. A kind of novelty from earlier research is the addition of eco efficiency as a variable by the researchers.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Agency Theory

Agency theory developed by (Jensen & Meckling, 1976) explaining the relationship between agent and principal, where the agent is the management and the principal is the shareholder. As well as discussing the problems that arise if the agent does not act in accordance with the interests of the principal and how the principal reduces the risk.

Agency theory will appear if there are differences in information owned or what is often referred to as information asymmetry. Where shareholders have less information about the manager's ability, while the manager has all the information and details available in the company (Saraswati & Sujana, 2017). Managers who know

more about company information will be encouraged to commit fraud for their personal interests.

Agency theory can also occur if there are differences in interests caused by information asymmetry. For example, shareholders who want decisions that make profits higher or increase in investment value, while management wants the income for their performance and employees to be adequate (Simamora & Hendarjatno, 2019). To overcome this problem, the role of independent auditors is needed to audit financial statements so that the information in the financial statements becomes reliable.

2. Legitimacy Theory

Legitimacy is a corporate management system that focuses on society, government, individuals and community groups. Therefore, as a society-oriented system, the company's operations must match society's expectations. The company uses societal legitimacy as part of its strategy to move forward. It can be used as a place to build a business plan, especially in terms of positioning itself in an increasingly advanced society. Once businesses have gained legitimacy, they undertake social and environmental activities. These activities impact their accounting and annual report disclosures through the publication of social and environmental reporting (Bahri & Cahyani, 2017).

The foundation of the legitimacy theory is the social interaction between an organization and society, wherein the goals of the organization have to coincide with the values of the society. According to this theory, organizations should engage in behaviors and activities that are acceptable to the general public (Ratmono & Sagala, 2016). According to (Gray et al., 1995) When the values of the organization align with the broader social values to which it belongs, organizational legitimacy is achieved. The legitimacy of society is threatened by dilemmas or discrepancies between the two systems.

3. Eco Efficiency and Going Concern Audit Opinion

Eco-efficiency is defined as an efficiency concept that includes production processes that minimize the use of resources and energy and reduce the environmental impact per unit of product, according to the Environmental Dictionary and the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia. Eco efficiency, defined by (Sinkin et al., 2008) is the process of maximizing corporate effectiveness while reducing environmental impact. The application of a management philosophy that motivates businesses to work toward improving their environmental performance while also producing financial benefits forms the foundation of eco-efficiency (WBCSD, 2000). The theoretical connection between environmental expenses or values and environmental impacts in business operations is illustrated by eco-efficiency, a going concern analysis tool (Huppes & Ishikawa, 2005).

Companies that implement eco efficiency will tend to experience good business going concern because the practice of eco efficiency is a practice where in addition to

saving resources in the company it also does not forget the environmental aspects in its work practices. So that the company will look professional and eco-friendly. These eco-friendly conditions can attract investors who will increase the company's business going concern. Therefore, the researchers formulate the following hypothesis:

H_1: Eco efficiency has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion

4. Audit Committees and Going Concern Audit Opinion

The audit committee was established to support the board of commissioners in discharging its duties for overseeing the company (Widiatami et al., 2020). The audit committee optimizes the financial reporting process by offering knowledge about financial reports (Inaam & Khamoussi, 2016) This lessens the information asymmetry among management and financial statement users and raises the credibility of the financial statements. According to the Indonesian Audit Committee Association (IKAI), the audit committee is also in charge of examining the risks the business faces and ensuring that regulations are followed.

Every company must establish an audit committee through a board of commissioners' decree. The audit committee works independently and professionals are formed by the board of commissioners. Public companies must have audit committee which works collectively and functions to assist the Commissioners in fulfilling their duties. According to (Shanti, 2020). This committee is responsible for the support and enhancement of the Board's functions in relation to financial reporting, risk management, audit and corporate governance implementation. The Chairman of the Audit Committee and two impartial outside members make up the minimum number of members for the Audit Committee.

With audit committee, the company will feel safer against the risks it will face because the risk has been detected earlier by the audit committee and financial statements issued by the company will be more reliable. Additionally, the audit committee assists in maximizing the neutral function of internal or external auditors in expressing opinions regarding the company's ability to continue as is (B. N. A. Dewi, 2023). This is the same as the research done by (B. N. A. Dewi, 2023). So that researchers can formulate the hypothesis:

H_2: Audit Committees has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion

5. Sustainability Report and Going Concern Audit Opinion

Originally, sustainability reporting was only oriented towards single P (profit), then it developed into Triple P (profit, planet, and people). In Indonesia, sustainability reporting emerged during humanitarian and environmental tragedies such as the mercury pollution in Minamata and Lapindo mudflow (Aditya, 2017). Indonesia has its own regulations regarding sustainability reports, namely law No. 40 of 2007 (Article 66 Paragraph 2) which contains companies that are required to report on social and environmental responsibilities. In the sustainability report there are three main aspects, namely, environment, economy, and social, known as Triple Bottom Line Sustainability Reporting.

Companies that publish sustainability reports will be more trusted by external parties such as the public, government, and investors. Due to the reality that stakeholders consider the company to be very concerned about the environmental effects of its operations, the community it serves, and the welfare of the environment it inhabits. This is in agreement with the research that was carried out by (Aditya, 2017). So, that researchers can formulate the hypothesis:

H_3: Sustainability report has a negative effect on going concern audit opinion

C. METHOD

The study uses quantitative methods to obtain evidence related to the influence between variables by interpreting the results in the form of statistical numbers. Mining companies was population that were listed between 2020-2022 on the Indonesia Stock Exchange. The kind of data is secondary data, which is data from audited financial statements. The data is taken from the IDX website (https://www.idx.co.id) and some are sourced from each company's official website. Sample taken in this research used purposive sampling with criteria as listed in table 1.

Table 1. Research Sample

Information	Total
Criteria:	
1. Companies listed on the IDX as of January 1, 2020	63
2. Companies delisted from the Indonesian stock exchange 2020-2022	(5)
3. Companies that do not include the required data	(11)
Research Sample	47
Year Observation	3
Total Observation	**141**

In the research, going concern audit opinion is used as dependent variable and eco efficiency, number of audit committees, and sustainability reports as independent variables. Researchers also add control variables, namely activity ratio, operating cashflow, solvency, company age, profitability, KAP size, and gender diversity.

The going concern audit opinion is a report that the auditor issues when there is doubt about whether the entity's going concern status will be upheld (Simamora & Hendarjatno, 2019; Simanjuntak et al., 2020). In this study, researchers used dummy variables as a measuring tool. The variable calculation uses code 1 if there is an audit opinion regarding going concern in the financial statements and code 0 if not (Pham, 2022; Simamora & Hendarjatno, 2019).

Eco-efficiency is a strategic idea to utilize by companies to economize on existing resources and reduce the impact of company performance on the environment (Peças et al., 2018; K. A. K. Saputra et al., 2022). Eco-efficiency can be quantified in various ways. According to (WBCSD, 2000), eco-efficiency is calculated by dividing an item's or service's value by its effect on the environment (WBCSD, 2000). In this study, researchers used ISO 14001 as a measurement of environmental

efficiency assessment. Because the assessment of environmental efficiency has a relationship with ISO 14001 (Safitri et al., 2019).

ISO 14001 is a standard that combines business and environmental interests. So that the performance improvement efforts will adjust to the company's resources, such as human, technical, or financial resources. This study uses dummy variables on the eco efficiency. researchers will code 1 if the company has ISO 14001 certification and give code 0 if the company does not have ISO 14001 certification. The measurements in this study are the same as those used by (Al-Najjar & Anfimiadou, 2012; Safitri et al., 2019).

The Audit Committee shall be formed by the commissioners' board to assist in implementation of the functions of the commissioners and shall consist of at least 3 persons (I. G. A. A. O. Dewi & Premashanti, 2020). In this study, researcher uses a nominal scale or round number which is a form of assessment of the entire count of participant in the audit committee. This is the same as previous research used by (Choirun Nisa & Rudy, 2023).

Sustainability report is related to the disclosure of environmental and social information so that it is more trusted by stakeholders (Aditya, 2017). The variable calculation is given code 1 if the sustainability report contains a statement adopting GRI or other standards and code 0 if not. This measurement is the same as that used by (Trihatmoko et al., 2020).

Control variables are components that have an impact and capacity to relate to be associated with the dependent variable (Atinc et al., 2012). Control variables used in this research are activity ratio, operating cashflow, solvability, age of firm, profitability, KAP size, and gender diversity.

After collecting data, the next process is checking and predicting hypotheses that show the influence among independent and dependent variables. Additionally, the data will be utilized structural equation modeling analysis to analyze - Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS). The hypothesis of this study will be tested using SmartPLS version 3.0. The analysis used is the analysis of mean, maximum value, and minimum value which provides very important numerical values for the sample (I. Hidayat et al., 2023). SEM-PLS is a statistical analysis that has two stages of data processing, which are validity and reliability tests. And there are two measurement model evaluations, the outer model and the inner model (Yusuf, 2022). The outer model has a purpose to prove the measurement model is valid and reliable. To forecast the correlation between every variable is the purpose of the inner model.

The inner model uses R-square to determine how well the model fits with the research being conducted. The parameter coefficient value on the Bootstrapping should then be examined in a significance test Algorithm Report-Path Coefficients (Arya Pering, 2020).

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Descriptive Statistic

Table 2 illustrates the findings from the descriptive statistical data incorporated into this study. Going concern audit opinion symbolized by GCO holds a mean of 0.227 with max value of 1,000 and a min of 0.000. This shows that on average companies engaged in mining getting an audit opinion on a going concern are 32 (22.7%) companies out of 141 companies. While the remaining 109 (77.3%) companies did not receive a going concern audit opinion. Likewise, it is also visible the mean, median, max, and min values of each variable used. From table 2, we can also see that the data has a normal distribution because the smaller the standard deviation value, the higher the quality of the data obtained (R. N. Hidayat et al., 2019).

Table 2. Descriptive Statistic

Variable	Mean	Median	Min	Max	S. Dev
GCO	0.227	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.419
NOC	3.142	3.000	2.000	5.000	0.527
SR	0.567	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.495
AR	39.743	10.160	0.440	2070.880	191.871
GENDER	0.475	0.000	0.000	4.000	0.830
KAP SIZE	0.333	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.471
ROA	0.069	0.036	-0.442	0.616	0.175
FS	29.029	28.664	25.266	32.758	1.781
SOLVA	5302.812	1.651	0.027	746686.590	62658.369
OC	3092651541237.834	171192267486	-987229722029	69811359375000	855948851939.017

2. Analysis of Measurement Model

SEM-PLS has several stages to test the outer model, or measurement model. The first is the test for validity and reliability, then proceed with the outer loadings test to see how good the indicators used are. After that, do the cross loading test, convergent test and discriminant test (Hair et al., 2020).

The first test is the validity and reliability test as presented in table 3. From table 3 it can be concluded that all indicators can measure their constructs very well. Because according to (Hair et al., 2020) outer loadings can be considered good if they have a value above 0.7 or 0.5. Then conduct a construct reliability test which is possible using Composite Reliability (CR) and Cronbach's alpha.

Table 3. Outer Loading

	AR	ECO	FS	GCO	Gender	KAP Size	NOC	OC	ROA	SOLVA	SR
AR	1.000										
ECO		1.000									
FS			1.000								
GCO				1.000							
Gender					1.000						
KAP Size						1.000					
NOC							1.000				
OC								1.000			
ROA									1.000		
SOLVA										1.000	
SR											1.000

Then test the construct reliability which can be assessed using couple methods: composite reliability (CR) and Cronbach's alpha (α). Measuring Cronbach's alpha is done by calculating the consistency between the indicators used, while composite reliability (CR) determines the reliability of a structure with consideration of the weight of each indicator (Hair et al., 2020). As seen in table 4, the information is reliable. Because the data is said to be considered trustworthy if the composite reliability (CR) value is greater than 0.7 and the Cronbach's alpha value is greater than 0.6. Table 4 further demonstrates that the data's convergent validity value is displayed in the column labeled Average Variance Extracted (AVE). The criteria for the AVE value itself must exceed 0.5. Then can be deduced that the information in this research is safe in the convergent validity test.

Table 4. Construct Reliability and Validity

	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
AR	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
ECO	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
FS	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
GCO	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
GENDER	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
KAP SIZE	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
NOC	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
OC	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
ROA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
SOLVA	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
SR	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000

The last is to conduct a discriminant test which is carried out by testing cross loading. Cross loading has two tests. The first is fornell lecker and the second is Heterotrait-Monotrait Ratio (HTMT) as can be seen in tables 5 and 6. It is evident from table 5 that outcomes of the discriminant validity test with the fornell lacker criterion show that the data used are in accordance with the criteria where the top value is the highest value. Meanwhile, in table 6 it can be seen that the results of the discriminant validity test with HTMT show that the data is also in accordance with the criteria or can be said that it is safe. This is because table 6 shows that every data point has a value less than 0.9 (Hair et al., 2020).

Table 5. Discriminant Validity - Fornell - Lacker Criterion

	AR	ECO	FS	GCO	GENDER	KAP SIZE	NOC	OC	ROA	SOLVA	SR
AR	1.000										
ECO	-0.129	1.000									
FS	-0.130	0.413	1.000								
GCO	-0.076	-0.256	0.019	1.000							
GENDER	-0.064	0.005	0.026	-0.147	1.000						
KAP SIZE	-0.081	0.411	0.539	-0.204	-0.042	1.000					
NOC	-0.049	0.234	0.368	0.240	-0.127	0.371	1.000				
OC	-0.028	0.229	0.484	-.0164	0.041	0.411	0.025	1.000			
ROA	0.011	0.213	0.404	-0.368	0.114	0.406	0.022	0.513	1.000		
SOLVA	-0.015	-0.088	0.051	0.156	0.053	-0.060	-0.028	-0.015	0.000	1.000	
SR	-0.140	0.332	0.416	-0.313	0.103	0.344	0.157	0.207	0.246	-0.097	1.000

Table 6. Discriminant Validity - HTMT

	AR	ECO	FS	GCO	GENDER	KAP SIZE	NOC	OC	ROA	SOLVA	SR
AR											
ECO	0.129										
FS	0.130	0.413									
GCO	0.076	0.256	0.019								
GENDER	0.064	0.005	0.026	0.147							
KAP SIZE	0.081	0.411	0.539	0.204	0.042						
NOC	0.049	0.234	0.368	0.240	0.127	0.371					
OC	0.028	0.229	0.484	0.164	0.041	0.411	0.025				
ROA	0.011	0.213	0.404	0.368	0.114	0.406	0.022	0.513			
SOLVA	0.015	0.088	0.051	0.156	0.053	0.060	0.028	0.015	0.000		
SR	0.140	0.332	0.416	0.313	0.103	0.344	0.157	0.207	0.246	0.097	

3. Analysis of Structural Model

There are several steps in structural model analysis, such as assessing how well the structural model is collinear, checking the extent and importance of the path coefficient, checking the R^2 value use of endogenous factors in sample forecasting, then evaluating the effect of F^2 for in-sample predictions and finally testing the relevance of Q^2 predictions (Hair et al., 2020).

4. Structural Model Collinearity

As shown from table 7, It is evident that the outcomes of collinearity test on the model used do not already got significant multicollinearity. This is shown from the VIF value which is less than 3.0 in all variables and the bivariate correlation between construct scores is less than 0.5. This shows that is consistent with studies (Hair et al., 2020) which explains that if the VIF value is below 3 then there is no collinearity problem. In addition, for the VIF value of the construct scores' bivariate correlation, if the bivariate correlation is greater than 0.5, there is a problem with multicollinearity which will have an impact on the sign of the large and/or small path coefficient.

Table 7. Outer and Inner VIF

Outer VIF Values		**Inner VIF Values**									
	VIF	ECO	FS	GCO	GENDER	KAP SIZE	NOC	OC	ROA	SOLVA	SR
AR	1.000			1.043							
ECO	1.000			1.337							
FS	1.000			2.031							
GCO	1.000										
GENDER	1.000			1.055							
KAP SIZE	1.000			1.778							
NOC	1.000			1.340							
OC	1.000			1.635							
ROA	1.000			0.1528							
SOLVA	1.000			1.040							
SR	1.000			1.321							

5. Path Analysis and Hypotheses Testing

Based on the analysis results displayed in table 8, the bootstrapping results with a significant value of alpha 0.05 or 5% show that eco efficiency has a p-value (0.006) ≤ (0.05), that indicates eco efficiency significantly influences the audit going concern opinion. However, based on the original sample, it is evident that the worth is negative, then can be concluded that eco efficiency adversely affects the audit opinion for going concern. H_1 is then approved. In addition, p-value for the number of audit committees (0.001) ≤ (0.05), this indicates number of audit committees significantly influences the audit going concern opinion. So, it can be concluded that H_2 is rejected. While the sustainability report has a p-value (0.000) ≤ (0.05), This suggests that sustainability report have substantial impact on going concern audit opinion. However, based on original sample the value is negative, that mean the sustainability report adversely impacts the running concern audit opinion. Then H_3 accepted.

Next is to analyze R squared. At this step the purpose is to analyze the predictive power of the model, because it shows how much variance of the variables described by the model's predictive factors for it. More value of R squared, the better predictive power of the model. Observably, the R-squared value is 40.2% Where the value of the adjusted R-squared is 35.6% according to the findings in Table 9. Thus, the independent variable explains 40.2% of the variance in the dependent variable, while other variables not included in the study explain the remainder.

Lastly, testing the value of Q - Square (Q^2). At this step, using the blindfolding test on SmartPLS. According to (Hair et al., 2020) Q - Square provides an estimate of how well the SEM - PLS model can predict the dependent variable. Table 10 illustrates that the Q^2 value is 0.322 it suggests that model prediction assessment is moderate. This is in accordance with (Hair et al., 2020) that Q^2 which is above 0.25 and 0.50 indicates medium and large predictive.

Table 8. Structural model and hypotheses testing

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	(STDEV)	T Stat	P Values	CI [2,5%;97,5%]	f^2
Direct Effect							
AR → GCO	-0.103	-0.104	0.040	2.588	0.010	-0.181; -0.025	0.017
ECO → GCO	-0.234	-0.241	0.085	2.763	0.006	-0.406; -0.078	0.068
FS → GCO	0.327	0.336	0.112	2.928	0.003	0.116; 0.546	0.088
GENDER → GCO	-0.074	-0.071	0.052	1.425	0.154	-0.171; 0.034	0.009
KAP SIZE → GCO	-0.176	-0.178	0.088	1.988	0.047	-0.340; -0.004	0.029
NOC →GCO	0.278	0.266	0.084	3.326	0.001	0.081; 0.421	0.096
OC → GCO	0.018	0.024	0.059	0.306	0.759	-0.083; 0.154	0.000
ROA → GCO	-0.317	-0.322	0.068	4.625	0.000	-0.424; -0.187	0.110
SOLVA → GCO	-0.092	0.056	0.093	0.982	0.326	-0.162; 0.189	0.014
SR → GCO	-0.278	-0.281	0.075	3.712	0.000	-0.424; -0.129	0.098

Table 9. R Squared Data

	R Square	Adjusted R Square
GCO	0.402	0.356

Table 10. Construct Cross-Validated Redudancy

Total			
	SSO	SSE	Q^2 (=1-SSE/SSO)
AR	141.000	141.000	
ECO	141.000	141.000	
FS	141.000	141.000	
GCO	141.000	95.635	0.322
GENDER	141.000	141.000	
KAP SIZE	141.000	141.000	
NOC	141.000	141.000	
OC	141.000	141.000	
ROA	141.000	141.000	
SOLVA	141.000	141.000	
SR	141.000	141.000	

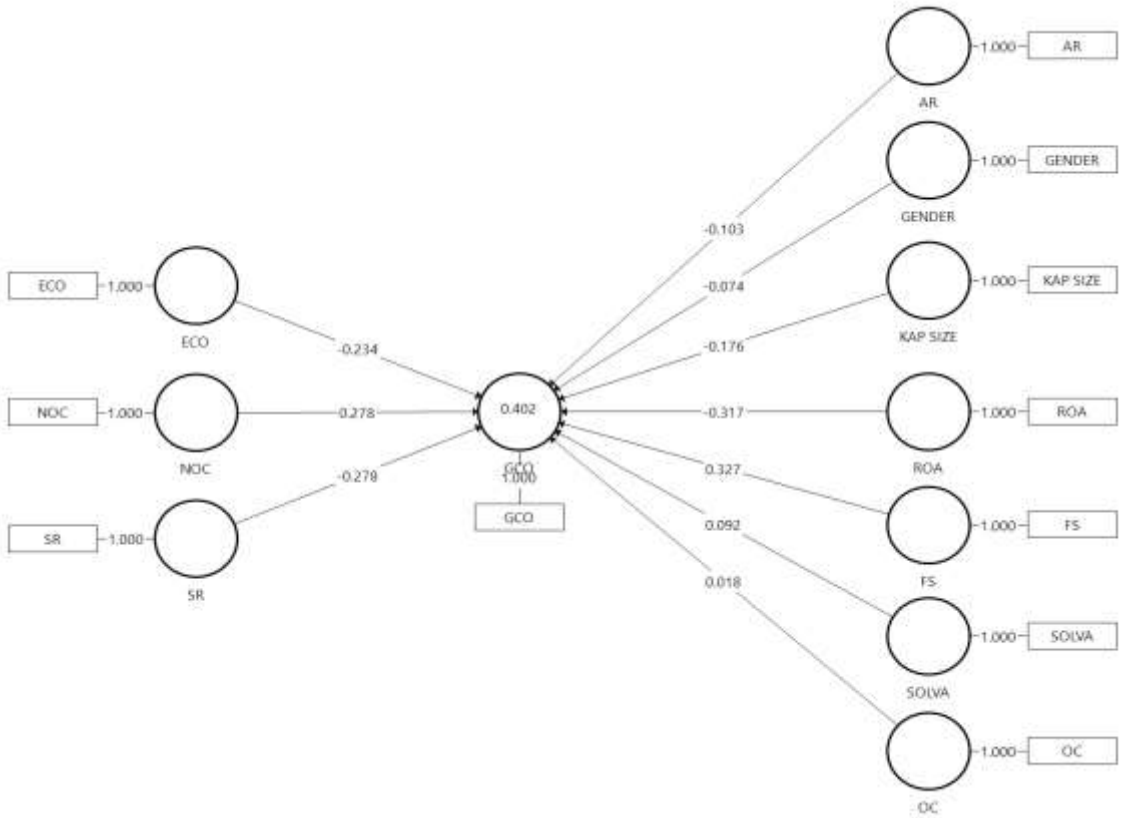

Figure 1. Path Coefficient

E. CONCLUSION

This study obtained the results as shown in table 8 which shows the direct effect of each variable on going concern audit opinion. In this table, it can be concluded that eco efficiency and sustainability reports which have a negative effect have a substantial effect on going concern audit opinion, which causes hypothesis 1 (H_1) and hypothesis 3 (H_3) to be accepted. Which is where eco efficiency in mining companies has no influence on going concern audit opinion. Thus, it is possible to said that it is

important for every company engaged in mining to pay attention to the application of eco efficiency in the company. Because, companies that implement eco efficiency properly, especially regarding concern for the environment, will cause the company to be safe from going concern issues that are bad for the company. So that the company can attract the attention of investors and can last for a long time.

Moreover, sustainability reports also need to get more attention for companies engaged in mining. This is because companies that submit sustainability reports will be considered to have good performance, and will be more trusted by investors so that they can avoid going concern issues. That is why in this study hypothesis 1 and hypothesis 3 can be accepted because they are in accordance with research conducted by (Aditya, 2017). Thus, it can be concluded that sustainability reports do not significantly affect the auditor's opinion on the going concern status of mining companies. In addition, Hypothesis 2 (H2) is rejected for mining companies. Which number of audit committees is rejected, because if the number of audit committees is increasing, the better the internal supervision of company operations and can reduce the possibility of fraud that can cause the company's condition to become bad.

Companies that implement eco efficiency properly, the company is at a lower risk to acquire an audit going concern opinion. This is owing to savings in resources that the company has in carrying out business processes, it also makes stakeholders happy because the impact on the environment caused by the company's business processes is minimized. In addition, companies that have sufficient members on the audit committee will have better supervision within the company. And companies that issue sustainability reports and implement the GRI system will strengthen the company's management system and better know the strengths and weaknesses of existing business activities.

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