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Strategic Environmental Performance in MSMEs: Integrating Environmental Management Accounting Information and Activity-Based Costing Through Decision Quality

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Abstract: This study investigates influence connection Environmental Accounting Management Information and Activity Based Costing on Environmental Performance, with considering the Quality of Decisions as factor mediation. This study uses sample of 170 respondents with choose subject Research on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Greater Jakarta area. The research method used use technique quantitative through primary data from survey, which then analyzed with use Structural Equation Model (SEM). Model selection using statistical tests Descriptive, Hypothesis Testing Measurement Model, Structural Model Hypothesis Test, and Panel Data Hypothesis Test. Study Results to explain that Environmental Accounting Management Information And Activity Based Costing own impact positive on performance environment, Decision Quality has impact positive on Environmental Performance, as well as Decision Quality is identified as factor capable mediation strengthen connection between Environmental Accounting Management Information, Activity Based Costing and better Environmental Performance good. Environmental Performance become signal for management for analyze information environment in operation business through implementation system Environmental Accounting Management Information and Activity Based Costing. Environmental Performance oriented support efficiency strategies source Power business through implementation system Environmental Accounting Management Information and Activity Based Costing, and quality decision become signal for management level in taking more decisions appropriate to performance environment. Findings this gives contribution in development of more managerial strategies sustainable and supportive integration information accountancy environment.

Keywords: Environmental Accounting Management Information, Activity Based Costing, Environmental Performance, Quality Decision, MSMEs

INTRODUCTION

Environmental performance has received great attention from industry practitioners in making policies to maintain business prosperity (Sajuyigbe et al., 2024) . Various environmental issues accompany the transformation of long-term business sustainability in

achieving superior performance (Xu et al., 2023). This transformational performance towards the environment provides a role as a strategic resource in increasing management's commitment to environmental responsibility (Schaltegger et al., 2022).

Environmental performance is often less than optimal due to a lack of integration between accounting information and the environment (Rehman et al., 2021). In order to achieve superior performance success, management needs to utilize information data that can assist research in improving performance that prioritizes the environment as a whole (Irshad et al., 2023).

Important key factors that are considered to greatly influence environmental performance, apart from indicating it as information data, management needs to have a deep understanding of optimizing costs from production activities, which has an impact on resource efficiency in obtaining maximum profits through Activity Based Costing (ABC et al. , 2020). In addition, the integration carried out by Activity Based Costing helps traditional cost calculations become information that is used in creating quality decisions to achieve business success that will influence stakeholder satisfaction in making quality information that is right on target, the sustainability of the best performance while still prioritizing compliance with environmental regulations (Baird et al., 2020).

Decision quality interacts with how the considerations in business decisions taken by management encourage the strengthening of better environmental performance (Nartey et al., 2021). By measuring the environmental implications into decision making decisions, management will create better quality data information accurate so that management can expand product development innovation, disclosure of uncertain risks and optimization of strategic resources for its business activities (Hariyati et al., 2022).

Studies on the variables of Environmental Management Accounting Information, Quality Decision, and Environmental Performance have been conducted previously. Where Environmental Management Accounting Information own relationship to performance Environment (Oyewo et al., 2023; Pires et al., 2023; Turuianu, 2023). Environmental Management Accounting Information own relationship to Decision Quality Business (Nartey et al., 2021; Swalih et al., 2024) . Activity Based Costing own relationship to Environmental Performance (Cornellissen & Mukwarami, 2024; Tsai et al., 2024). Activity Based Costing own relationship to the quality of business decisions (Liow et al., 2023; Vedernikova et al., 2023). The quality of business decisions has relationship to Environmental Performance (Quang & Phuc, 2020; Xu et al., 2023; Yaser et al., 2022). Exploration related to studies on the variables of Environmental Management Accounting Information, Quality Decision , on Environmental Performance has been carried out previously (Asa'd et al., 2024). However, previous research only looked at the aspects of Information System Accounting Management, Quality Decision, and Environmental Performance. Thus, it does not depict a profound impact and does not have proper monitoring and measurement regarding the management of activity cost information from each business process activity (Tsai et al., 2024).

Therefore, the author added Activity-Based Costing to provide a deeper understanding of information data through the costing of each activity to accurately determine the costs of various production activities. Furthermore, the addition of Activity-Based Costing will help minimize unnecessary costs, prevent the use of material costs, excess raw materials, and guard efficiency obtaining initiative decisions for business actors through optimization of the process when managing their resources (Baird et al., 2024). Furthermore, previous explorations of the influence of variables were conducted only on organizations listed on the Jordanian stock exchange. This study, however, focused on the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) industry sector in Greater Jakarta (Jabodetabek).

This research is aimed at for prove accuracy connection Environmental Management Accounting Information and Activity Based Costing (variable independent) against Environmental Performance Improvement (variable dependent) through mediation on Decision Quality. In addition, this study also aims become material evaluation perpetrator business to

environment. Through this information is the author hope can follow as well as in contribute to the level science accountancy management in strategize good business that is oriented towards implications positive managerial. Also, for MSMEs, this research can help develop implementation accountancy better management Good for sustainability more modern business in Jabodetabek.

METHOD

The research measurements for each element of the variables studied were adopted from previous research. Environmental Accounting Management Information Variables through measurement 10 questions adopted in the research that has been conducted (Solovida & Latan, 2020). Activity Based Costing Variables measured by 10 questions adopted by the research Baird et al. (2022), 5 questions from Hasan et al. (2024), 4 questions from, and 1 question adopted from previous research (Oyewo et al., 2023). Decision Quality variables were measured using 10 questions adopted by the study (Phan et al., 2020). And the Environmental Performance Variable was measured using 10 questions adapted from (Phan et al., 2020). All variable elements are measured using a Likert scale of 1-5 where the scale is 1 (Strongly Disagree), scale 2 (Disagree), scale 3 (neutral), 4 (Agree) to scale 5 (Strongly Agree) based on (Likert et al., 2015).

This research has source Primary data on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across all industrial sectors in Greater Jakarta. The questionnaire was distributed online via Google Forms. This research was conducted using a quantitative approach on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in all industrial sectors in Greater Jakarta (Jabodetabek). The research sample was obtained from parties directly involved in decision-making and who have an understanding of accounting and financing (Owners, Managers, Accounting/Finance Staff). Based on the formula (Hair et al., 2017). The survey distribution stage consists of survey pretest activities, research code formation, confirmation studies, and data analysis. The number of respondents used in this study uses the same sample provisions as n x indicators, where s is the sample and n is 4 variables and 40 indicators, thus S = 4 x 40 = 160 respondents. The sampling technique uses purposive sampling so that sampling will be selected according to the criteria determined based on the sample selection criteria.

After all the questionnaire results were collected, the researcher then analyze data with conduct statistical tests descriptive using SPSS. Next, the researcher using the Partial Least Squares (PLS-SEM) method to testing the measurement of outer models, inner models, and hypothesis testing. The author also uses the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method to measure the statistical multivariate with combine all over aspects of factor analysis, path analysis and regression. Based on the strength of this research, the author conducted data analysis using SmartPLS 4.0 software. Factor analysis testing used the R-Square Test. For analyze significance influence in a way overall variables. Also, the F test helps know the influence of each other variable. The validity test factor analysis was conducted based on the value criteria ($p > 0.5$) according to the Kaiser Meyer-Olkin (KMO) and Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) measurements. The reliability test factor analysis was conducted based on criterion 1 (one) in the Cronbach's Alpha measurement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Statistical Test Descriptive

Table 1. Demographic Respondents

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Precentage
Business Place	Greater Jakarta	170	100%
Gender	Male	107	62.9%
	Female	63	37.1%
Age	25 years	22	12.9%
	26-30 Years	62	36.5%

	31-40 Years	71	41.8%
	>40 Years	15	8.8%
Education	Bachelor degree)	165	97.1%
	Masters/Postgraduate (S2)	4	2.4%
	Doctorate/Postgraduate (S3)	1	0.6%
Length of work	<3 Years	5	2.9%
	3-5 Years	36	21.2%
	6-10 Years	56	32.9%
	> 10 years	73	42.9%
Employment Status	Owner	73	42.9%
	Finance/Operational Manager	52	31.2%
	Accounting/Finance Staff	44	25.9%
Type of business	Manufacturing/Production	29	17.1%
	Food & Beverages	34	20.0%
	Daily Basic Needs	24	14.1%
	Textiles/Fashion	11	6.5%
	Service	27	15.9%
	Handycrafts	1	0.6%
	Electronic	4	2.4%
	Machine/Automotive	13	7.6%
	Beauty/Cosmetics	10	5.9%
	Construction/Building	16	9.4%
	Banking/Cooperatives	1	0.6%

Source: Processed Data, 2026

Results of pre-test data processing show that all indicators for every valid variables because own good Kaiser-Mayer-Olkin (KMO) and Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) values (>50). Then during reliability testing executed, all variables stated own mark Cronbach's Alpha is close to 1. So from results the pretest obtained 40 valid and reliable questions. Therefore, this research requires minimum sample size as many as 160 respondents (4 times the number question) according to with (Hair et al., 2017) . Then writer spread questionnaire to 270 respondents, so obtained the total overall as many as 170 respondents.

A total of 170 individual collected based on profile respondents, 107 (62.9 %) of them is male and 63 (3 7.1 %) is women. In terms of age there are 71 individual (41.8 %) aged 31-40 years, 62 individuals (36.5 %) aged between 26-30 years, 25 individuals (12.9 %) aged until with 25 years and as many as 15 individuals (8.8%) aged on 40 years. Regarding Education there were 165 individuals (97.1 %) with a Bachelor's degree (S1), 4 individual (2.4 %) get Master's/ Postgraduate (S2) degree, and 1 individual or 0.6 % have a Bachelor's degree (S3). About year experience work / business, there are 73 individuals (42.9%) who have experience more of the 10 years, 56 individuals (32.9%) had 6-10 years, 36 individuals (21.2%) had 3-5 years, and 5 individuals (2.9%) had not enough from 3 years. There are 73 individuals (42.9 %) with positions owners, 53 individuals (31.2 %) as financial / operational manager, and 44 individuals (25.9 %) as staff accounting / finance. 34 individuals (20%) of the total business surveyed , are in the industry food and Drink , 29 individuals (17.1 %) are in the industry manufacturing / production , 27 individuals (15.9%) are in the industry service services , 24 individuals (14.1 %) be in the industry need main daily , 16 individuals (9.4%) are in the industry construction / building, 13 individuals (7.6%) are in the industry machinery / automotive, 11 individuals (6.5%) are in the industry textile / fashion, 10 individuals (5.9%) are in the industry beauty / cosmetics, 4 individuals (2.4%) are in the industry electronics, 1 individual (0.6%) is in the industry craft hands, as well as 1 individual (0.6%) located industry banking / cooperatives.

Measurement variables Environmental Management Accounting Information done with 10 statement items, with a Likert Scale of 1 to 5. The distribution of data shows mark lowest amounting to 4,114, the value highest amounting to 4,425 with the average value is 4.195 and the deviation standard of 0.936. based on results findings, the majority respondents choose agree on the indicators statement variables Environmental Management Accounting

Information. Temporary variation relative data has great distance between average value with standard deviation. This means that the respondents own perception positive and sufficient consistent about understanding importance implementation management accounting system environment in operational business.

Measurement variables Activity Based Costing is carried out with 10 statement items, with a Likert scale of 1 to 5. Distribution of variable data Activity Based Costing has mark lowest amounting to 3,780, the value highest of 4,365, with an average of 4,040 and a deviation of standard of 0.868. According to data distribution, average respondent own good and sufficient opinion relevant about use system finance and methods determination cost based on every activity operation carried out.

Measurement variables quality decision done with 10 statements, with Likert scale 1 to 5. Data distribution for variables quality decision has an average of 4.214 and a deviation of standard of 0.887, and own mark lowest amounting to 4,129, the value highest amounting to 4,365. According to findings, responses respondents disclose that opinions collected, can produce quality decisions high support operation efficient company by management.

Variables performance environment measured with use Likert scale 1 to 5 consisting over 10 statements. Data distribution for characteristics performance environment own mark lowest amounting to 4,135, the value highest of 4,365 with an average of 4,240 and a deviation of standard of 0.763. This finding shows uniformity in method respondents answer this question. That is, it can it is said that respondents generally own a very positive and overall outlook regular report performance environment for business they.

Hypothesis Testing of Measurement Model (Outer Model)

Convergent Validity Test

According to Haryono (2016), a model is said to be fulfil validity convergent If its value more of 0.50. Environmental Management Accounting Information Variable has a value of 0.681, Activity Based Costing own value of 0.600, performance environment own mark as big as 0.591, and quality decision own mark of 0.607. Therefore, it can be concluded that This research meets the requirements standard convergent validity with has a value > 0.5 0 and can proceed to testing furthermore.

Table 2. Convergent Validity

	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability (rho_a)	Composite reliability (rho_c)	Average variance extracted (AVE)
EMA	0.948	0.95	0.955	0.681
ABC	0.926	0.928	0.937	0.6
DQ	0.928	0.93	0.939	0.607
EP	0.923	0.924	0.935	0.591

Source: Processed Data, 2026

Discriminant Validity Test

Fornell-Larcker method used in evaluation validity discriminant this research. With compare AVE value must be own mark more big from correlation between concepts and constructs other (Savitri et al., 2021). Based on test results, all variables study has fulfil condition testing validity discriminant. Where according to results testing show that all values for variables Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing, quality decisions and performance environment own validity good discriminant to variables others. So that testing can to be continued.

Table 3. Discriminant Reliability

	Cronbach's alpha	(rho_a)	Composite reliability
EMA	0.948	0.95	0.955
ABC	0.926	0.928	0.937
DQ	0.928	0.93	0.939

EP	0.923	0.924	0.935

Source: Processed Data, 2026

Reliability Test

Cronbach's alpha test value on variables Environmental Management Accounting Information has mark of 0.948, Rho-A of 0.950 and Composite Reliability (Rho-C) of 0.955. Furthermore, the value Cronbach's alpha, Rho-A, Composite Reliability (Rho-C) for variables accountancy based each cost has its own mark of 0.926, 0.928, 0.937. In addition, the level of reliability composite (Rho-C) 0.935, Cronbach 's alpha 0.923, with mark Rho-A of 0.924. and quality decision own mark Cronbach's alpha 0.928, Rho-A of 0.930 and Composite Reliability (Rho-C) of 0.939. All these values exceed minimum requirements for reliability testing namely mark Cronbach alpha, Rho-A, and Composite Reliability own mark on threshold lowest between 0.60 and the ideal point above 0.70 (Haryono, 2016). With Thus, this research model has passed the validity and reliability tests, so that can done testing furthermore.

Structural Model Test (Inner Model)

F-Square Test (Partial)

Based on results testing, value Environmental Management Accounting Information has impact positive to quality decision with influence of 0.300. So that hypothesis accepted. In addition, the value Environmental Management Accounting Information towards performance the environment also has influence positive of 0.151. So that hypothesis accepted.

Then, the hypothesis accepted in Activity Based Costing which has impact positive to quality decision of 0.311. So hypothesis accepted. In addition, the variables in Activity Based Costing also have influence positive to performance environment of 0.189. So hypothesis accepted. Next, the hypothesis accepted Because quality decisions also have influence positive of 0.107 against performance environment. With Thus, this research includes in category currently Because own effect size 0.15 in line with findings studies (Savitri et al., 2021).

Table 4. F- Square Results

	EMA (X1)	ABC (X2)	EP (Y)	DQ (Z)
EMA (X1)			0.151	0.3
ABC (X2)			0.189	0.311
EP (Y)				
DQ (Z)			0.107	

Source: Processed Data, 2026

R-square Test (Simultaneous)

According to test results, grades R-Square of 0.601 (60.1%) variable Environmental Management Accounting Information and Activity Based Costing capable explain quality decision of 0.601 (60.1%). Meanwhile mark R-Square of 0.682 (68.2%) describes that variables Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing, quality decision own contribution positive to performance environment. The R-Square value of this study is classified as high , because own mark R-square >0.67 (Savitri et al., 2021) . Meanwhile, the other 31.3% represented by other variables outside the research model.

Table 5. R-Square Results

	R-Square	R-Square Adjusted
DQ (Z)	0.601	0.597
EP (Y)	0.687	0.682

Coefficient Determination

Test findings show that coefficient determination (R- squared) on performance environment of 0.682 (68.2%). Findings This research is classified in category moderate. This means that the variable Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based

Costing capable answer challenge in increase performance environment. While the other 31.8% influenced by other variables outside research. Then, the value coefficient determination (R-squared) on quality decision own mark of 0.597 (59.7%). This means that the quality decision capable act as supporting media for Environmental Management Accounting Information data, Activity Based Costing. Meanwhile, the other 40.3% influenced by other variables outside study (Hair et al., 2017).

Table 6. Coefficient of Determination Results

	R-Square Adjusted
DQ (Z)	0.597
EP (Y)	0.682

Source: Processed Data, 2026

Panel Data Hypothesis Testing

Path Coefficient Analysis Test

This research uses model evaluation through procedure bootstrapping, according to research, criteria testing significance This research is based on the level significance t-value > 1.96 for level significance 5% or p-value < 0.05 in line with study (Savitri et al., 2021). Based on test results, grades p-values < 0.05. In general specific, variable Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing, quality decision to performance environment that all over hypothesis on the relationship the accepted.

Next, the value p-values < 0.05 indicate that variables quality decision own effect mediation in relationships between Environmental Management Accounting Information and Activity Based Costing for help increase performance environment. This means that association between determination cost Accounting based for performance Management Accounting Environment and Information environment succeed mediated by variables quality decision. So that hypothesis is also accepted. With fulfil criteria significance, namely mark p-values < 0.05 and t - statistics > 1.96. All hypotheses tested stated can accepted.

Table 7. Direct Test

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
EMA (X1) -> DQ (Z)	0.43	0.431	0.079	5.424	0.000
EMA (X1) -> EP (Y)	0.308	0.308	0.078	3.926	0.000
ABC (X2) -> DQ (Z)	0.438	0.439	0.071	6.151	0.000
ABC (X2) -> EP (Y)	0.346	0.349	0.068	5.118	0.000
DQ (Z) -> EP (Y)	0.289	0.292	0.105	2.758	0.006

Source: Processed Data, 2026

Table 8. Indirect Test

	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P Values
EMA -> DQ -> EP	0.124	0.127	0.055	2,271	0.023
ABC -> DQ -> EP	0.127	0.127	0.048	2,615	0.009

Model fit test

Based on testing this study shows that SRMS value < 0.10, namely of 0.092 and the NFI value is close to value 1, namely of 0.563. This means that the fit model in this study was successful done.

Path Diagram

Based on researcher output results of the 170 samples, the path diagram in this study shows in the image below:

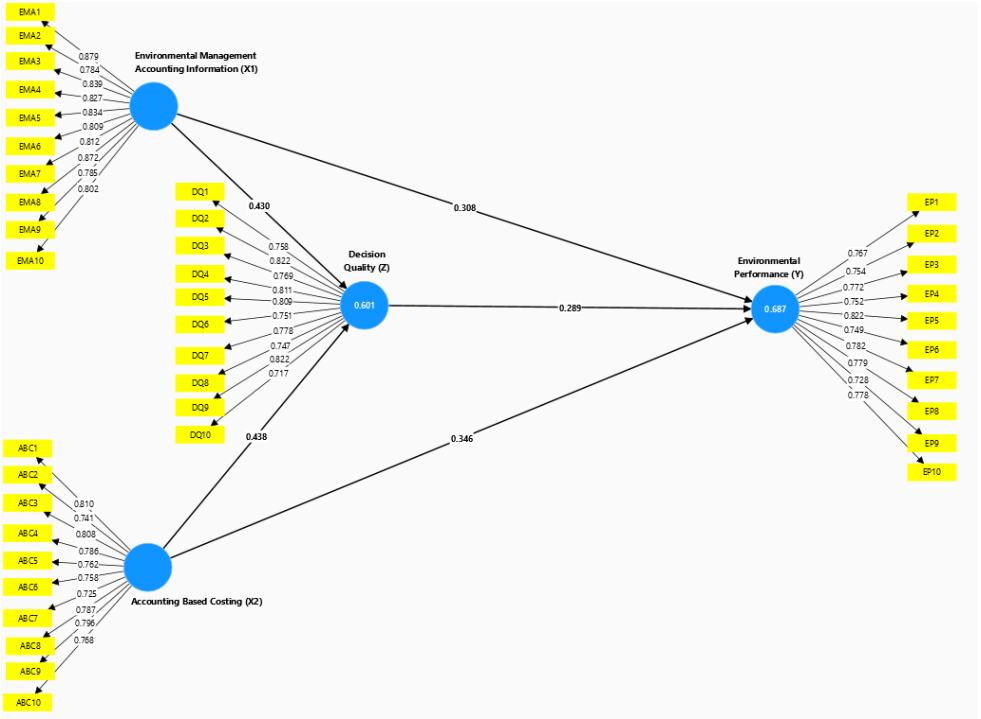

Figure 1Path Diagram

Based on results analysis track can concluded that all over hypothesis accepted Because own mark p-values < 0.05. Hypothesis results researchers seen in table as following.

Table 2Hypothesis Test Results

	Hypothesis	Results	Hypothesis
H1	Environmental Management Accounting Information influential positive to performance environment	T Count Positive > T Table 3,926 > 1,654 Prob value < 0.05 0.000 < 0.05	Accepted
H2	Environmental Management Accounting Information influential positive to quality decision	T Count Positive > T Table 5,424 > 1,654 Prob value < 0.05 0.000 < 0.05	Accepted
H3	Decision Quality matters positive on Environmental Performance	T Count Positive > T Table 2,758 > 1,654 Prob value < 0.05 0.006 < 0.05	Accepted
H4	Quality decision mediate connection between Environmental Management Accounting Information and performance environment	T Count Positive > T Table 2,271 > 1,654 Prob value < 0.05 0.023 < 0.05	Accepted
H5	Activity Based Costing influential positive to performance environment	T Count Positive > T Table 5.118 > 1.654 Prob value < 0.05 0.000 < 0.05	Accepted
H6	Activity Based Costing influential positive to quality decision	T Count Positive > T Table 6,151 > 1,654 Prob value < 0.05 0.000 < 0.05	Accepted
H7	Quality decision mediate connection	T Count Positive > T Table	Accepted

between Activity Based Costing with performance environment	6,151 > 1,654 Prob value < 0.05 0.009 < 0.05	

Source: Processed Data, 2026

Discussion

Influence Environmental Accounting Management Information on Environmental Performance

Statistical test results show that Environmental Accounting Management Information contribute positive to performance environment in MSMEs in the Jabodetabek area. Thus, H1 is accepted. Environmental Accounting Management Information capable helping MSMEs design strategies acquisition information environmental data in reduce environmental risks operation business (Appiah, et al. , 2020).

In addition, the influence Environmental Accounting Management Information to performance environment If connected with theory Resource-Based View (RBV) states that the information becomes strategic resources that are capable of creating competitive advantages if utilized in a Exactly. This is very helpful for MSMEs in the Greater Jakarta area. in repair strategic plan acquisition modern information about environmental data. So, it is able to improve efficiency operational with reduce environmental risks. The results of this study are also in line with with study (Mailani et al., 2024). This study shows existence relatedness positive from Environmental Management Accounting Information on performance environment.

Influence Environmental Accounting Management Information to Decision Quality

From the results of the statistical test, it states that existence influence positive from Environmental Management Accounting Information on quality decision. So, H2 is accepted. Environmental Management Accounting Information can become system accurate data in load environmental information that can relied upon to support planning, monitoring, and business decision-making. This makes it easier for MSMEs in the Greater Jakarta area. in do proper business strategy planning with take into account impact environment from every activity his business (Chaudhry et al., 2020).

Influence Environmental Accounting Management Information to quality decision in line with the Resource-Based View (RBV) theory, it states that relevant and accurate information is a strategic asset for a company. business in create quality internal control decisions, information usefulness, and success in decision making. This study is in line with with Asa'd et al. (2024) that there is relatedness positive from Environmental Accounting Management Information on quality decision.

Influence Decision Quality on Environmental Performance

Statistical test on Decision Quality show that quality decision impact positive on performance environment H3 Accepted. This means that the better the decisions made, the better. will create quality information that can influence success in take decision practice business (Phornlaphatrachakorn, 2020). Retrieval this right decision will make it easier management make procedure activity become more directed, and get profitable results from decision the (Asa et al., 2024).

Influence quality decision to performance environment in harmony with theory Resource-Based View (RBV) which states that good management will considering the quality of the information obtained as a basis for their considerations in making decisions. This study is in line with with Coylewright et al. (2024) who showed existence relatedness positive from quality decisions taken on performance environment.

Influence Quality of Mediating Decisions the Relationship Between Environmental Accounting and Management Information on Environmental Performance

Statistical test results on quality decision as mediation show that quality decision play a role as the right connector for create decision strategic impact positive to business, especially MSMEs in the Jabodetabek area. Thus, H4 is accepted. This means that business will experience improvement performance If capable adapt decision with development information environment (Purwaningsih & Safitri, 2022).

Influence quality decision mediate connection between Environmental Management Accounting Information on Environmental Performance in harmony with theory Resource-Based View (RBV) which states that the more appropriate the information obtained, then will create quality helpful information management in take step strategic in take decision operational business.

Influence Activity Based Costing on Environmental Performance

From the results testing statistics, states existence influence positive on Activity Based Costing to performance MSME environment in the Jabodetabek area. Thus, H5 is accepted. Influence positive Activity Based Costing towards performance environment can become key strategic in form system management higher costs useful structured For support development strategic financing more business efficient (Tsai et al., 2024).

Activity Based Costing is connected with Management Accounting **Theory** states that that the importance of a proper and accurate costing system will create resource allocation optimally. This finding strengthens the idea that the implementation of Activity Based Costing will give information which is accurate to each cost consumption in management the entire activity process business. The results of this study are in line with studies conducted (Chetanraj et al., 2024) who argued existence relatedness positive from Activity Based Costing on performance environment.

Influence Activity Based Costing to Decision Quality

Statistical test, describe that Activity Based Costing has an impact positive to quality decision. With Thus, H6 is accepted. The results of this study are in line with (Phan et al., 2020) explains that the more good implementation system Activity Based Costing in something business, then the better the decision that will be taken management in evaluate information quality in developing cost strategies, resource planning, and more effective and efficient business operational control.

This finding is in line with Management Accounting Theory, which states that an appropriate Activity Based Costing system will produce more accurate and relevant cost information. in business processes. These findings are in line with research (Zhang et al., 2024) who put forward existence relatedness positive from Activity Based Costing on quality decision.

Influence Quality of Mediating Decisions Relationship Between Activity Based Costing on Environmental Performance

From the results of statistical tests, Quality decision business state that existence influence positive from quality mediating decisions connection Activity Based Costing to performance environment. With Thus, H7 is accepted. This means that the quality of decision which is obtained proven to strengthen decision results in take strategic actions that support efficiency allocation financing operational business (Ortiz et al., 2025).

Decision Quality become a mediating variable, in line with Management Accounting theory that emphasizes that the quality of information in the decision-making process is the benchmark measuring management in take action business strategy which is not only for effectiveness business However still oriented to the environment. The results of this study are in line with study Psomas et al. (2022) who stated existence relatedness positive from mediation

quality decisions on relationships Activity Based Costing to performance environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on research data originating from of the 170 respondents in the Jabodetabek area, it was explained that Environmental Management Accounting Information impact positive to performance MSME environment in the Greater Jakarta area. Implementation Environmental Management Accounting Information capable become system strong information for access all information an environment that facilitates management in designing operational strategies more business OK. Next Activity Based Costing can become factor the right key as capable method increase effort business with use proper budget target for every decision activity business to be more structured and efficient. Quality decision, as factor capable mediation strengthen connection between Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing, which has an impact positive to performance MSME environment in the Jabodetabek area. This means that the ability and awareness in create A product superior must understand in a way deep about importance reporting performance good environment for sustainability A business.

Furthermore, the limitations of this study include a number of limitations that must be considered. First, the findings in the field show that only several MSMEs that have utilise system Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing, though has confess potential profit from implementation system those. found part big owner business medium still prioritize profit than improvement performance environment for sustainability business. In addition, because study only covers MSMEs in the Jabodetabek area, where it is possible give results different If applied to other locations with characteristics is also different. Second, this research only concentrate on evaluation factor internal company systems just like What understanding practice owner business in implementation system Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing in create quality decision business that influences performance environment, Meanwhile, the factors outside, such as regulations government, market pressure, innovation technology, can increase findings and benefits further research broad. Third, researchers face challenge alone at the time collect data in the field, because reality on the ground Still There are MSMEs that are still not familiar with draft systems implemented by Environmental Management Accounting Information, and Activity Based Costing. Retrieval of data only done with spread questionnaire past Google Forms, however fact in the field writer must carry out the instructional process about knowledge and integration Environmental Management Accounting Information, and Activity Based Costing provided for completed before questionnaire in order to be able to filled in. Where, this can be reduce effectiveness time in data retrieval.

Suggestions for study next, it is hoped can give results studies additions made in a way all over the outside Greater Jakarta will results studies more accurate. In addition, future researchers it is recommended that you can perfect understanding to influence performance environment with add factors external additional that can be enrich design analysis. Such as, regulation government, market pressure, innovation technology that can considered as part from context research that can taken into account more carry on in matter enrich design research. And, provide greater understanding deep about improvement performance environment more further. In addition, it is recommended for researchers next so that you can take approach direct use interviews or socialization in do research data collection.

For companies encompassing maker decision, head finance recommended for more develop system information Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing in the system internal finance, with do training and knowledge assimilation benefit from apply system Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing in taking decision strategic business Good operational and finance. So that the reports presented can obtain more data and information accurate and precise target. Through implementation of customized strategies with results this research, it is necessary for ensure management has apply system Environmental Management Accounting Information, Activity Based Costing companies has functioning optimally for support

operation more business friendly environment. This is not only can increase compliance to environment, but also function for support objective business.

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