

## **The Effect of Deferred Taxes, Dividend Payout, And Environmental Management Accounting on Company Financial Performance (Consumer Non-Cyclical Sector Companies Listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange 2018-2022)**

**Risky Amelia Putri<sup>1</sup>, Harry Barli<sup>2\*</sup>**

<sup>1,2</sup>*Pamulang University*

\* Email: lecturer01058@unpam.ac.id

### **ABSTRACT**

This research aims to investigate the effect of deferred taxes, *dividend payout*, and *environmental management accounting* on company financial performance. This type of research uses quantitative methods with an associative approach, the research population is the *Consumer Non-Cyclicals sector* in 2018-2022. The sampling technique used *purposive sampling* which was tested using descriptive statistical analysis of *the e-views 9* application. The results of the study showed that deferred tax, *dividend payout*, and *environmental management accounting* simultaneously had an effect on the company's financial performance, deferred tax had no effect on the company's financial performance, *dividends payout* has no effect on the company's financial performance, and *environmental management accounting* has an effect on the company's financial performance.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Production factors, the focus of government policy must be on creating conditions that can encourage sustainable business growth, and investment that increases quality human resources as a driver of economic activity. In Indonesia, many companies have registered on IDX to issue shares with applicable regulations. Companies listed on the Indonesian Stock Exchange also publish their financial reports on the website [www.idx.com](http://www.idx.com). This is done as part of our disclosure to stakeholders. An entity is a container for business activities in the form of goods and services.

From an economic point of view, the goal of entrepreneurship is to achieve the maximum profit each year in accordance with the goals that have been set. 7 of 2021 concerning Harmonization of Tax Regulations Article 1 paragraph «Taxes are mandatory contributions to the state that are owed by individuals or entities that are coercive based on the law, without receiving direct compensation and are used for state needs for the greatest prosperity of the people» . Business activities have a direction to be achieved by company managers. Intense competition between companies encourages them to obtain optimal profits.

Owners also expect compensation for the capital they invest, so that if the profits generated are commensurate with the company's performance, they can provide additional capital. Measuring the performance of a company is one of the things that is useful for the company. Carrying out performance reviews allows companies to determine the effectiveness of the strategic settings that will be used by the company. Performance

assessments reveal the company's existing weaknesses and strengths, which are used to improve future activities.

The following are the causes that influence the level of performance of a company, such as the amount of deferred tax provided. High deferred taxes result in good work ability. Likewise, the amount of future losses will be balanced. Dividend distribution is a policy implemented by a company and refers to the payment of dividends by the company in a way that determines the amount of dividend distribution and the remaining profits that are retained for the benefit of the company.

The dividend payment ratio is the amount of dividend payments to investors based on the total net profit of the company. Dividends are the net profit of an entity distributed to share owners. Investor perceptions are related to the dividend policy issued by the company. Controlling existing impacts requires human resources capable of managing the environment.

Industrial activities have grown and developed markets that have a direct impact on the environment. Proper accounting is necessary to practice environmental management. Part of the 14000 series which was established in 1996, namely ISO 14001. The emergence of ISO 14001 cannot be separated from the 1992 Asean Summit which was held in Rio de Janeiro.

By implementing the ISO14001 environmental management system, a company can gain high trust from internal and external parties. The company's interest in environmental preservation has now become a serious concern for various internal and external parties who care about the environment. Environmental management accounting is an accounting system that refers to various plans covering all activities with the aim of increasing awareness, performance and environmental protection. This section explains the organizational structure, implementation procedures, resource development, responsibilities and environmental policies maintained.

Based on Equity research analyst Kiwoom Indonesian Securities Abdul Aziz Setyo Wibowo said that there are several stocks that are burdening the work of the non-cyclical consumer sector, the postponement of the plastic tax may have an impact, it is possible that the index will remain positive as long as the company's burden does not increase. » A company may pay less tax now, but actually has the potential for a larger tax debt in the future or vice versa, a company could pay more tax now, but actually has a potential smaller tax debt in the future. In research conducted, the greater the deferred tax charged by the company, the greater the company's financial performance. Because the deferred tax charged by the company is also part of the income tax burden.

A high tax burden allows for high tax payments, which can affect a company's profit or loss. Research shows that larger dividend payments will reduce the company's growth rate and will further reduce share prices. A factor that is no less important in measuring a company's financial performance is environmental management accounting. From this description, it is important for companies to carry out the goals that have been created, where environmental management carried out by companies is a form of company attention to society.

## LITERATURE REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT HYPOTHESIS

### Institutional settings

#### Agency theory

Agency theory is a theory that explains the relationship between *principal* and *agent*, namely owner and manager. A *principal agent* relationship exists when the person who owns the company is not the same person who manages or controls the company. In agency theory, there is a delegation of authority by *the principal* to *the agent*, namely giving full responsibility for managing company operations with the aim of making the owner prosperous through return on investment. Agency theory assumes that individuals act in accordance with self-interest. The personal interest of the *principals* is that they need company financial information through financial reports to monitor the company's performance and find out the returns obtained on the capital invested in the company. *The agent*'s personal interest is that he needs financial information to find out the results of his performance for the company and use it as a basis for obtaining compensation for increasing company profits and achieving company goals.

In agency theory, it is explained that in a company there are two parties who interact with each other. These parties are the company owner (shareholders) and company management. Shareholders are referred to as *principals*, while management people who are authorized by shareholders to run the company are called agents. Companies that separate management and ownership functions will be vulnerable to agency conflict *which* is caused by each party having conflicting interests, namely trying to achieve their own prosperity.

To minimize conflict between them, the owner and management enter into a work contract agreement by regulating the proportion of their respective rights and obligations in order to achieve the expected benefits. In this agreement, it is hoped that it can maximize the utility of the owner, and can satisfy and guarantee management to receive *rewards* for the results of company management. The benefits received by both parties are based on the company's performance. The relationship between owners and management is highly dependent on the owners' assessment of management performance. For this reason, the owner demands a return on the investment entrusted to be managed by management. Therefore, management must provide satisfactory returns to company owners, because good performance will have a positive effect on the compensation received, and conversely poor performance will have a negative effect.

So, in agent theory there are two parties who interact with each other, namely shareholders and company managers. The two parties have conflicting interests. Shareholders have the desire to pay large dividends, while company managers have the goal of minimizing the tax burden and making efficient use of production raw materials and reducing the costs of saving the environment.

#### Signaling Theory

*The* second theory that explains the importance of performance measurement is *signaling* theory. *Signal* theory discusses how management (agent) *signals of success or failure should be conveyed to the owner (principal)*. *Signal* theory explains that *signaling* is carried out by management to reduce asymmetric information. *Signaling* theory explains why companies have *the urge to provide financial* report information to external parties. This

encouragement arises because of asymmetric information between the company (management) and outside parties, where management knows relatively more and more quickly about the company's internal information than outside parties such as investors and creditors.

Financial reports that reflect good performance are a signal or sign that the company is operating well. External parties will also respond well to good signals, because the market response is very dependent on the fundamental signals issued by the company. Investors will only invest their capital if they assess that the company is able to provide added value to the capital invested that is greater than if they invested elsewhere. For this reason, investors' attention is directed to the company's capabilities as reflected in the financial reports published by the company. Good relations will continue if the owner or investor is satisfied with management's performance, and the signal recipient also interprets the company's *signal* as a positive signal. It is clear that measuring a company's financial performance is crucial in the relationship between management and owners or investors.

Information provided by management, whether a company's successes or failures, is carried out to reduce asymmetric information. Information or signals that can be provided by management are in the form of reliable financial reports so that the company's financial performance can be known.

### **Company Financial Performance**

According to (Yuliana & Sulistyowati, 2023), performance *is* a description of the level of achievement of an activity program or policy in realizing an organization's goals, objectives, vision and mission as outlined in an organization's strategic planning. This means that performance is a general term that is used in part or all of the actions or activities of an organization in a period with reference to a number of standards such as past costs projected on the basis of efficiency, accountability or management accountability and the like.

Financial performance is needed by a company to know and evaluate the extent of the company's success based on the financial activities that have been carried out. Financial performance measurement is needed to improve operational activities to be able to compete with other companies. Financial performance analysis takes the form of a critical assessment of calculating, measuring, interpreting and providing problem solving regarding the company's financial performance in a certain period.

### **Deferred Tax**

The definition of deferred tax can be understood from two accounting points of view, namely as an asset and liability account or *payable account*:

- 1) Deferred tax assets are the amount of income tax that can be recovered in future periods resulting from: accumulated tax losses before compensation, temporary differences that may be deducted, and accumulated tax credits that have not been utilized in terms of tax regulations.
- 2) Deferred tax liabilities are the amount of income tax payable in future periods as a result of taxable temporary differences.

In determining deferred tax, taxpayers must know the position of deferred tax presentation in the profit and loss statement, which is generally divided into two, namely current tax and deferred tax as found in a company's financial statements.

1. Current taxes (Income tax payable)
2. Deferred tax portion (the portion calculated as tax expense, which is calculated based on temporary differences multiplied by the rate).

### ***Dividend Payouts***

The definition of dividend policy according to Van Horne and Wachowicz (2012) is that (Hanny, Herawaty, & Hasnawati, 2018) dividend policy is the determination of the percentage of company profits to be paid in cash to investors. Payment of dividends will reduce the company's retained earnings so that it will influence the company's overall funding decisions.

Dividend policy is related to the decision to distribute profits or retain them (Retained earnings) to be reinvested in the company (Investment decisions). The optimal dividend policy in a company is a policy that balances the current dividend *yield* and the company's growth (for example, rising share prices) in the future so as to maximize the value of the company. In determining the dividend policy, the company needs to consider various factors that influence the company's overall financial performance (Darmawan, 2022).

### ***Environmental Management Accounting***

Globalization has triggered increasingly integrated world economic activity, global business actors can easily move products, money, capital goods, business technology and business knowledge, work culture and human resources from a country of origin to a country of destination. Global business people try to do business across national borders to look for new opportunities and grow (Deviesa, 2019).

Environmental awareness is the initial capital for a commitment to environmental preservation. Accountants are a profession that provides information to stakeholders and must have high environmental awareness. This is because accountants have a strategic role in environmental saving activities, because accountants provide information about the environment that is used in decision making. The intensity of competition guides the accounting profession in its role as an actor in a company. The role must adapt to changing ways of doing business. Business people must be able to place the key to company success not only on achieving financial figures, operational figures must also be achieved by a business person.

*Environmental Management Accounting* (EMA) is the process of identifying, collecting, estimating and analyzing information regarding the environmental activities of an organization (Reyes, 2001). Therefore, EMA can be used as a provider of information for an organization's environmental performance in an effort to streamline the use of materials, reduce environmental impacts and risks and reduce costs for saving the environment.

### **Hypothesis Development**

A research hypothesis ( *Research Hypothetical* ) contains research proposed to predict possibilities which is also a temporary answer to the problem posed. The hypothesis proposed is as follows:

H<sub>1</sub> : It is suspected that Deferred Tax, *Dividend Payout* and *Environmental Management Accounting* simultaneously influence the Company's Financial Performance.

H<sub>2</sub> : It is suspected that deferred taxes will influence the company's financial performance.

H<sub>3</sub> : It is suspected that *dividend payout* has an influence on the company's financial performance.

H<sub>4</sub> : It is suspected that *Environmental Management Accounting* has an influence on the company's financial performance.

## METHODS

### Type, Place and Time of Research

The type of research used is quantitative research. The location of this research is the source of *non-cyclical consumer company data* for 2018-2022 obtained by the Indonesian Stock Exchange website ( [www.idx.co.id](http://www.idx.co.id) ) and the company's official website.

### Operational Research Variables

In this research there are three independent variables (X) and one dependent variable (Y) which will be tested using panel data regression techniques.

Table 1 Operational Research Variables

Variable	Variable Concept	Proxy	Scale
Deferred Tax (X <sub>1</sub> ).(Fransiscus & Vinny, 2020)	"Deferred tax expenses are expenses that arise due to temporary differences between accounting profits (i.e. profits in financial statements for the benefit of external parties) and fiscal profits which are used as the basis for calculating taxes. "The use of total assets due to deferred tax expenses occurs due to temporary differences so that last year's costs and income are only recognized this year."	Deferred Tax = $\frac{\text{Beban Pajak Tangguhan}}{\text{Rata – rata Total Aktiva}}$	Ratio
<i>Dividend Payout</i> (X <sub>2</sub> )(Hanny, Herawaty, & Hasnawati, 2019)	" <i>Dividend payout ratio</i> is the ratio between the amount of dividends distributed by the company to each investor and the total net profit obtained by the company."	<i>Dividend Payout Ratio</i> = $\frac{\text{Dividen Tahunan Per Lembar Saham}}{\text{Laba Tahunan Per Lembar Saham}}$	Ratio
<i>Environmental Management Accounting</i> (X <sub>3</sub> )(Hanny, Herawaty, & Hasnawati, 2019)	" <i>Environmental Management Accounting</i> is the identification, measurement and allocation of environmental costs and the integration of costs into business decision making and communicating the results to company <i>stakeholders</i> ."	<i>Environmental Management Accounting</i> = $\frac{\text{Biaya Produksi Tahun Lalu}}{\text{Biaya Produksi Tahun Ini}} \times \text{Total Per}$	Ratio

Company Financial Performance (Y)(Agasva & Budiantoro, 2020)	"Financial performance is a description of the financial condition of a company over a certain period of time, both in terms of raising funds and distributing funds. "A company's finances are a benchmark for how a company can survive in the future."	Tobins'q = $\frac{MVE + DEBT}{Total Aktiva}$ MVE : Market Capitalization DEBT: Total Liabilities	Ratio
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**Population and Sample**

The data collection method used is literature study and documentation. The population in this research is *non-cyclical consumer sector companies* listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the 2018-2022 period, with a total population of 113 companies. This research uses a purposive sampling method. Purposive sampling is a non-probability sampling method that aims to track all possibilities for very specific cases. The following are the criteria for the research sample:

1. *Consumer Non-Cyclicals* sector companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange (BEI) during the 2018-2022 period.
2. *Consumer Non-Cyclicals* sector companies that publish complete annual financial reports and present financial reports according to research variables for the 2018-2022 period.
3. *Consumer Non-Cyclicals* companies that earn consecutive profits during the 2018-2022 period to measure the dependent variable, namely *dividend payout*.

Based on the above criteria, a sample of thirteen companies was produced for a period of five years 2018-2022. So the research sample data obtained was 65 (thirteen companies multiplied by 5 years).

**Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis techniques are techniques used to process existing variables so as to produce useful research results and obtain conclusions. Data analysis uses the e-views 9 application, where the technique is descriptive statistical analysis, panel data model selection, classical assumption testing (data quality testing) and hypothesis testing.

**RESULT**

The following are the results of the tests carried out:

	X1	X2	X3	Y
Mean	1.01E-07	2.110375	2.73E+72	141.7006
Median	1.20E-10	0.002399	3.77E+69	26.44891
Maximum	2.42E-06	131.7809	4.78E+73	2024.400
Minimum	8.28E-24	8.91E-06	5.52E+64	0.266483
Std. Dev.	3.43E-07	16.33661	8.88E+72	313.6754
Skewness	5.326089	7.872555	3.965515	3.979729
Kurtosis	34.39205	62.99025	18.13239	21.93689
Jarque-Bera	2976.267	10418.25	790.5363	1142.805
Probability	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000000
Sum	6.58E-06	137.1744	1.77E+74	9210.538
Sum Sq. Dev.	7.54E-12	17080.62	5.0E+147	6297104.
Observations	65	65	65	65

Source: Data processed

Figure 1 Descriptive Statistical Test

Table 2 Model Test

Model Test	Results	Conclusion
Test Chow	0.00177 < 0.05	The model chosen was the Fixed Effect Model because the value of Prob. chi-square less than 0.05. Then proceed to the Hausman test.
Hausman test	0.8050 > 0.05	The model chosen was Random Effect Model because Prob. Cross-section is more than 0.05. Continue to carry out the Lagrange multiplier test.
Lagrange Multiplier Test	0.1259 > 0.05	The model chosen was the Common Effect Model because the cross-section value showed 0.1259 more than 0.05.

Source: Data processed

Table 3 Data Quality Test

Data Quality Test	Research Criteria	Results	Conclusion
Normality Test	The following evaluation criteria must be considered for the Jarque-Bera normality test : If the probability is > 0.05, it means the data is normally distributed. If the probability < 0.05 means the data is not normally distributed.	Jarque-bera value is 4.536319 with a probability value of 0.103554. Because 0.103554 > 0.05	This test has a normal distribution.
Multicollinearity Test	If the tolerance value is > 0.10 and the VIF value is < 10, it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity between variables. Meanwhile, the tolerance value is < 0.10 and the VIF value shows > 10, so it can be concluded that there are symptoms of multicollinearity.	All values of the relationship between independent variables are greater than < 10.	This means that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity or relationships between independent variables in this regression model.



Autocorrelation Test	test ( <i>Lagrange Multiplier</i> ) was used to find autocorrelation. If the probability value is $> \alpha = 5\%$ , it means that there is no autocorrelation, whereas if the probability value is $< \alpha = 5\%$ , it means that autocorrelation is occurring.	The probability <i>chi-square</i> value is $0.3868 > 0.05$ .	It is shown that there is no autocorrelation when using the regression model.
Heteroscedasticity Test	If the results of the <i>Glejser test confidence level</i> are greater $> 0.05$ , then heteroscedasticity does not occur.	The probability <i>chi-square</i> value from <i>Obs*R-Squared</i> is $0.14 > 0.05$ .	It was concluded that heteroscedasticity did not occur in this model.

Source: Data processed

Table 4 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis Testing	Criteria	Results	Conclusion
Overall Significance Test (F Test)	If the Prob F-statistic value is $< 0.05$ then there is a simultaneous influence. However, if the Prob F-statistic value is $> 0.05$ then there is no simultaneous influence.	<i>prob(f-statistic)</i> value $0.000000 > 0 < 0.05$ . By comparing F table and calculated F, namely $16.96098 < 0 > 2.5200$ .	There is a simultaneous relationship between Deferred Tax, <i>Dividend Payout</i> and <i>Environmental Management Accounting</i> on the Company's Financial Performance.
Significant Individual Parameter Test (t Test)	If the <i>probability value</i> $< 0.05$ indicates there is an influence. If the <i>probability value</i> is $> 0.05$ , it indicates there is no influence.	The probability value is $0.4957 > \alpha 0.05$ and the <i>t-statistic value</i> is $-0.685331$ .	This means that Deferred Tax (X1) has no effect on the Company's Financial Performance (Y).
		The probability value is $0.7570 > 0.05$ with a <i>t-statistic value</i> of $-0.310813$ .	This means that <i>Dividend Payout</i> (X2) has no effect on the Company's Financial Performance (Y).
		The probability value is $0.0000 < 0.05$ , with a <i>t-statistic value</i> of $6.987462$ .	This means that <i>Environmental Management Accounting</i> (X3) influences the Company's Financial Performance (Y).
Coefficient of Determination Test	<i>adjusted R - Squared</i> value is 0 to 1, if the value is close to 1 it means that the independent variable is able to provide almost all the information needed to predict the dependent variable and conversely if	coefficient of determination or <i>Adjusted value R-squared</i> is 0.42 or 42%.	Therefore, the variables Deferred Tax, <i>Dividend Payout</i> and <i>Environmental Management Accounting</i> on Company Financial Performance are 42% and the remaining 58% are influenced

	the value is close to 0 then the ability of the independent variable to predict the dependent variable is very limited.		by variables that have not been studied.
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Source: Data processed

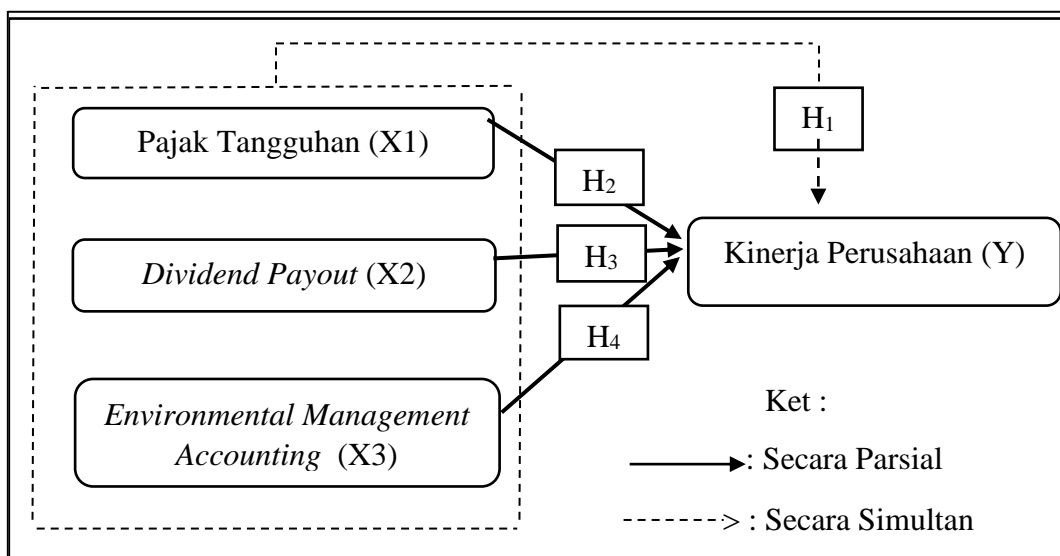


Figure 2 Model analysis

**DISCUSSION**

According to the results of data analysis using *the E-views* version 9 software mentioned above, the general discussion of the findings is as follows:

**1. Simultaneous Relationship of Deferred Tax, Dividend Payout and Environmental Management Accounting to Company Financial Performance.**

From the results of simultaneous test data validation (F), it can be seen that these three variables simultaneously influence the Company's Financial Performance. Simultaneous test results show a comparison of calculated F with F table, namely  $16.96098 > 0 < 2.5200$  and  $Prob(F-statistic) 0.000000 < 0.05$ . So it can be concluded that the hypothesis (H1) in this study is accepted, which means that there is a simultaneous relationship between Deferred Tax, Dividend Payout and Environmental Management Accounting on the Company's Financial Performance.

Previous research has (Fransiscus & Vinny, 2020) stated that deferred taxes have no effect on the company's financial performance. Meanwhile, (Hanny, Herawaty, & Hasnawati, 2019) it states that *the dividend payout ratio* has a positive effect on the company's financial performance. However, these results are strengthened by research (Bibi & Handayani Narsa, 2022) which states that *environmental management accounting* has an effect on company financial performance.

Together the independent variables influence the dependent variable, namely the company's financial performance. Financial performance is a description of the company's condition which is influenced by tax transactions, dividends and environmental management accounting. Deferred tax, dividend payout and environmental management

*accounting* are indicators to assess the extent to which a company can improve its performance.

## 2. The Relationship of Deferred Taxes to Company Financial Performance.

The results of data testing state that there is a negative relationship between the Deferred Tax variable and the Company's Financial Performance. The results of the partial test (t test) on the Deferred Tax variable are produced by comparing the calculated t and t table values, namely  $-0.685331 < 1.66940$ . So, it can be concluded that the hypothesis (H2) in this study is rejected, which means there is no relationship between Deferred Taxes and Company Financial Performance.

These results are not in line with research (Yudawirawan & Yanuar, 2022). However, these results are supported by research conducted (Fransiscus & Vinny, 2020) which states that deferred taxes have no effect on the company's financial performance. Deferred tax expenses arise due to temporary differences between accounting profit and fiscal profit. The difference between accounting and fiscal financial reports is due to the fact that in preparing financial reports, accounting standards provide more freedom for management to determine accounting principles and assumptions than those permitted by tax. This makes management take advantage of loopholes to manipulate the size of its deferred tax burden. Measuring the discretion of deferred tax expense managers is better because accounting rules provide more discretion than tax rules. The large amount of deferred tax expense reduces company profits, thereby reducing the amount of tax that must be paid. However, the research results (Nailufaroh, Maulana, & Framita, 2022) show that deferred taxes have an effect on the company's financial performance. This is supported by agent and signal theory where the results show that the size of the deferred tax burden can be used to predict financial performance carried out by managers in order to avoid losses or decreased profits.

## 3. The Relationship between *Dividend Payout* and Company Financial Performance.

Based on the results of data testing, it shows that there is a negative relationship between the *Dividend Payout variable* and the Company's Financial Performance. The results of the partial test (t test) on the *Dividend Payout variable* obtained a comparison of the calculated t and t table values, namely  $-0.310813 < 1.66940$ . Thus, hypothesis (H3) in this research is rejected, which means there is no relationship between *Dividend Payout* and Company Financial Performance.

The results of this research are supported by research conducted by (Refiana & Suharna, 2024) *Dividend Payout Ratio* has no effect on the company's financial performance. Dividend payments do not affect financial performance because companies that distribute dividends in large or small amounts will not affect the company's financial performance. Companies that distribute large dividend profits will reduce the company's retained earnings. If the company's retained earnings decrease, the reserve funds that will be used to finance future operational activities will decrease, whereas if the company's retained earnings increase, the company will have a lot of reserve funds that can be used to finance future operational activities. Companies that have a high profitability value can improve the company's development and financial performance. Meanwhile, research (Hanny, Herawaty, & Hasnawati, 2019) does not support the results of the research that has been conducted, because *the dividend payout ratio* has a positive effect on the company's financial performance. The existence of dividends in a company has a significant impact on

company performance. Where, a basic assessment of a company's financial condition with analysis in the form of a comparison of the company's financial ratios can be seen from its financial performance. The financial standards that exist within the company have become the reason for the condition of the company's financial performance. The way to do this is to look at the comparison of the financial conditions that existed in the previous few years with the current financial conditions, whether there is a decline or increase in the financial condition. With the financial ratio analysis used, the financial condition can be seen. This financial condition can be used as a company financial report so that it can be used as a basis for making decisions such as dividend decisions, this is in accordance with signal theory, where company managers will provide information to investors regarding failures and successes in managing company performance.

#### **4. The Relationship between *Environmental Management Accounting* and Company Financial Performance.**

The test results show that there is a positive relationship between the *Environmental Management Accounting variable* and the Company's Financial Performance. The results of the partial test (t test) on the *Environmental Management Accounting variable* obtained a comparison of the calculated t and t table values, namely  $6.987462 > 1.66940$ . It can be concluded that the hypothesis (H4) in this research is accepted, that there is a relationship between *Environmental Management Accounting* and Company Financial Performance.

The agent and *signal theory* in this variable shows that *environmental management accounting* is able to provide important information related to decision making so that management is able to detect and estimate what aspects produce benefits such as efficiency of raw materials, natural resources, environmental impacts with the aim of being able to reduce company operational costs and make management able to innovate to develop more efficient production processes. High company awareness regarding *environmental management accounting* and good management skills in interpreting it are one of the keys to success in maintaining financial performance in the company.

## **CONCLUSION**

The research objective is to clarify the relationship between the independent variables consisting of Deferred Tax, *Dividend Payout* and *Environmental Management Accounting* with the independent variable Company Financial Performance. The analysis used in this research is descriptive statistical tests, panel data regression models, panel data model selection, classical assumption testing and multiple linear regression analysis to carry out hypothesis testing, which in this case is used by the *E-views version 9 program*. Supported by Consumer sector objects *Non-Cyclicals* listed on IDX 2018-2022. The sample used consisted of 65 taken from 13 financial reports according to the fulfillment of the sample criteria taken.

Based on the results of the discussion and research that has been carried out, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. Deferred Tax, *Dividend Payout* and *Environmental Management Accounting* simultaneously have an effect on the Company's financial performance.
2. *Dividend Payout* does not have a significant influence on the Company's Financial Performance.
3. *Environmental Management Accounting* has a big influence on a company's performance.

### Research Limitations

Awareness of imperfect research certainly has the following limitations:

1. There are still several alternatives for using *proxies* to calculate and measure company financial performance.
2. The use of independent variables is no more than three variables so that their influence on the dependent variable is not explained.
3. Deferred tax variables cannot be separated, namely deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities.

### Suggestion

There are suggestions that can be used and developed for further research:

1. When carrying out measurements it is necessary to take into account factors such as income growth and return on invested capital in addition to Tobin's Q in research studies. Other independent variables such as indicators also need to be considered. Future research should focus on reducing tax payments.
2. CNC sector companies must have a plan before starting performance improvement initiatives properly so that the activities carried out can benefit the company in gaining profits.
3. Investors who wish to invest are advised to be more selective in analyzing the condition of a company properly in terms of financial performance so that it meets expectations.

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