Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Studies

ISSN (print): 2644-0490, ISSN (online): 2644-0504 Volume 07 Issue 03 March 2024 Article DOI: 10.47191/jefms/v7-i3-03, Impact Factor: 8.044 Page No: 1421-1428

Impact of Business Risk and Board of Directors Size on Dividend Policy in ASEAN-5 During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Haris Reza Fathony¹, Djuminah²

^{1,2}Economics and Business Faculty, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: The objective of this investigation is to scrutinize the determinants influencing the dividend policies of financial sector firms listed on the stock exchanges in each of the ASEAN-5 countries, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. Employing a purposive sampling method, this research encompasses a sample of 195 companies meeting specific criteria during the COVID-19 pandemic spanning from 2020 to 2022. Researchers employed a probit model logistic regression, utilizing Eviews 12 software, to assess the impact of business risk and board size on dividend policy. The outcomes indicate that the independent variable of business risk exerts a negative influence on dividend policy, whereas the independent variable of board size exhibits a positive effect. Additionally, the research introduces a control variable, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), revealing a negative impact on dividend policy. The outcomes of this research serve as a managerial tool for enhancing company performance and augmenting dividend disbursements, thereby capturing the attention of shareholders.

KEYWORDS: Dividend policy, business risk, board size, logistic regression, covid-19

I. INTRODUCTION

ASEAN-5 represents a coalition of five Southeast Asian nations—Thailand, the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore—concentrating on advancing economic growth, enhancing productivity, and mitigating unemployment across the member countries. Notably, among the Southeast Asian nations, ASEAN-5 exhibits robust economic activity and registers the highest growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Munir et al., 2020). In early 2020, the onset of the coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak permeated the ASEAN region, exerting a direct influence on its economic landscape. Singapore, being the sole developed nation within ASEAN, encountered a 13.3% reduction in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during the initial quarter of 2020, followed by a subsequent recovery in the second quarter of the same year. Developing nations within ASEAN, including the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand, similarly witnessed a downturn in GDP growth from the first to the second quarter of 2020 (Wigantini & Nainggolan, 2023). The ensuing table illustrates the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the ASEAN-5 nations throughout the pandemic period spanning from 2020 to 2022:

Table 1. ASEAN-5 GDP

ASEAN-5	Billions of U.S. Dollars			
	2020	2021	2022	
Philippines	361.751	394.087	404.284	
Indonesia	1,062.532	1,187.732	1,318.806	
Malaysia	337.456	373.832	407.027	
Singapore	348.392	423.797	466.789	
Thailand	500.457	505.568	495.424	

Source: International Monetary Fund (data has been processed)

It is evident that the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Philippines was US\$361.751 billion in 2020, increased to US\$394.087 billion in 2021, and further rose to US\$404.284 billion in 2022. The Philippines' GDP exhibited a consistent upward trend during the pandemic era. In 2020, Indonesia's GDP stood at US\$1,062.532 billion, rose to US\$1,187.732 billion in 2021, and further increased to US\$1,318.806 billion in 2022, depicting a continuous upward trajectory during the pandemic era. Similarly, Malaysia's GDP in 2020 was US\$337.456 billion, escalated to US\$423.797 billion in 2021, and further advanced to US\$466.789 billion in 2022, reflecting a sustained increase during the pandemic era. Singapore's GDP in 2020 amounted to US\$438.492 billion, climbed to US\$423.797 billion in 2021, and reached US\$466.789 billion in 2022, indicating a continuous rise throughout the pandemic era. Singapore's GDP during the pandemic era continues to increase. In 2020, Thailand's GDP was US\$500.457 billion, in 2021 it was US\$505.568 billion, in 2022 it was US\$495.424 billion. Thailand's GDP during the pandemic era continued to increase until 2021 but decreased in 2022.

The reduction in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) resulted from the economic crisis at the onset of the pandemic era, affecting investments, particularly those of companies in the ASEAN-5 countries. Profits derived from investments are referred to as dividends. The distribution of dividends during the pandemic era presents an intriguing phenomenon for research. This is due to company management's inclination to diminish the extent of dividends or retained earnings, a decision driven by the uncertainty surrounding economic activities, prompting companies to concentrate on business development instead (Tinungki et al., 2022).

The corporate management responsible for deciding on the allocation of dividends to shareholders or retaining earnings for the advancement of the company's business is termed dividend policy. Dividend policy constitutes a financial decision at the corporate level, influencing the determination of dividend distribution or the retention of earnings. Based on this decision, whether the profits obtained by the company for payment are distributed to shareholders or retained earnings for the survival of the company in the future. The optimal dividend policy decision that provides the achievement of a balance between current dividend payments and future company growth depends on shareholder preferences related to stock returns, such as dividend yields and capital gains (Brigham & Daves, 2007). Therefore, many researchers have come up with theories related to dividend policy. According to the "*Dividend Irrelevance Theory*" proposed by Miller & Modigliani (1961).(1961), dividend policy has no relevance to firm value because investing does not make shareholders rich so they do not pay attention to their investments. Furthermore, the "*Bird-in-the-Hand Theory*" by Gordon (1963) and Lintner (1962), suggesting that shareholders prefer the return of the company to its value.shows that shareholders prefer a return on investment in the form of dividends because it provides a level of certainty over the profits earned. Meanwhile, the *Tax Preference Theory* initiated by Litzenberger & Ramaswamy (1979) shows that shareholders tend to prefer investment returns in the form of dividends because it provides certainty of profits obtained. suggests that shareholders tend to prefer *capital gains* because they can defer tax payments. Therefore, they prefer to receive small dividends for company growth and capital gains.

The subject of dividend policy has been extensively examined in previous studies; however, the outcomes remain inconclusive. This research employs two independent variables, namely financial ratios and good corporate governance, to investigate this matter. The financial ratio component in this research pertains to business risk, while the good corporate governance aspect is represented by board size. Consequently, this research endeavors to explore the impact of business risk and board size on dividend policy.

This research employs business risk as an independent variable, as companies confront notable economic uncertainty amid the pandemic, leading them to prioritize liquidity maintenance. Consequently, companies tend to curtail dividend disbursements or retain earnings to ensure their survival. Business risk is delineated in this context as the occurrence of losses by a company due to adverse conditions, such as an economic crisis (Labhane, 2019). Jao et al. (2022) and Muslimin & Wenten (2023) reveal that companies whose business risk is higher than the dividend payment. revealed that companies with high business risk risk facing difficulties in funding the company's operations, which can result in a decrease in profits, so business risk has a negative effect on dividend policy. On the contrary, Christiningrum & Rahman (2023) stated that business risk has a positive effect on dividend policy.

In addition to the financial ratio factor, another variable considered is the element of good corporate governance, specifically, the size of the board of directors. This factor remains compelling for investigation due to the distinct policies adopted by each board of directors. The variability in board policies poses a challenge in decision-making concerning dividend policy, potentially leading to issues with shareholders. Companies that have more directors tend to make it easier to make decisions so that they can reduce opportunistic behaviour. Therefore, if the board of directors has more members, it will be responsible for the smooth operation of the company which aims to create the implementation of good governance so that companies tend to pay higher dividends. (Serly & Susanti, 2021). This statement is in line with Kanojia & Bhatia (2022), Kumar et al. (2023), and Reda & Khadija (2022) which state that board size has a positive effect on dividends. which state that board size

has a positive effect on dividend policy. On the contrary, (Boshnak, 2021) states that board size has a negative effect on dividend policy.

In the course of the researcher's observations, the novelty in this research lies in the absence of prior research comprehensively investigating the impact of both business risk and board size on dividend policy within financial sector companies in ASEAN-5 during the Covid-19 pandemic. Measurement of dividend policy with a proxy for the possibility of dividend payments using *dummy* variables that have never been used in companies in ASEAN-5, so the measurements in this research use logistic regression analysis. The main objective of this research is to determine the effect of business risk and board size on dividend policy during the Covid-19 pandemic. This research is also intended to expand and multiply the literature in the field of accounting related to dividend policy in the financial sector during the Covid-19 pandemic. The reason for using financial companies in ASEAN-5 is because they have an important role in assessing a country's economic activity in terms of GDP because1423 the sector knows people's decisions regarding investing and saving, especially when facing difficult situations. (Rimintsiwa et al., 2022).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

A. Literature Review

Dividend policy represents the company's decision-making process concerning the allocation of profits generated from its operational activities, manifesting in the form of either paying dividends to shareholders or retaining earnings for reinvestment purposes (Kilincarslan, 2021). Research related to dividend policy is a very difficult decision to make because it is directly related to the company's funding activities. The phenomenon of dividend policy is still interesting to research, because previous research still cannot explain the behavior of companies in making dividend payment decisions, so this topic is still difficult to solve (*dividend puzzle*) in the financial literature to date. (Black, 1976).

Signalling theory was coined by Bhattacharya (1979) explains that management has the responsibility of managing the company to provide signals such as success signals and failure signals to shareholders. The objective of management in issuing signals is to mitigate information asymmetry among shareholders. The company's dividend payment policy can be grounded in signal theory, a widely employed concept in dividend policy discussions. According to signal theory, an increase in dividend distribution is regarded as a positive signal, indicating favorable prospects for the company. Conversely, a reduction in dividend payments is interpreted as a negative signal, signifying less favorable prospects for the company.

Agency theory is a theory that describes the relationship between agents and principals1423 1423. Agency Theory has an important role in the field of accounting in decision making. This 1423 because the agent reports what happened to the principal (Jensen & Meckling, 1976). However, the agent's activities carried out in the company cannot be seen by the principal, so the principal does not know whether the agent is working properly or not according to the wishes of the shareholders. The principal lacks sufficient information about the activities or work performed by the agent. In contrast, the agent has quite extensive information regarding the company's environment.

B. Hypothesis

The effect of business risk on dividend policy

Business risk refers to the unfavorable state of a company induced by factors such as the economic crisis experienced during the Covid-19 pandemic. Elevated business risk increases the likelihood that the company may encounter challenges in meeting dividend obligations, thereby diminishing the attractiveness of the company as an investment option for shareholders (Putri et al., 2022). This is in line with research by Muslimin & Wenten (2023) who tested manufacturing sector companies on the Indonesia Stock Exchange with the regression results of business risk variables having a negative effect on dividend policy.

In situations where managers are aware of the company's financial loss, companies tend to opt for a reduction in dividend payments or retained earnings. However, predicting the restoration of the company's financial health proves to be highly challenging. The reduction in dividend payments or retained earnings is perceived as a negative signal by shareholders (Black, 1976). From this description, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

H_1 : Business risk has a negative effect on dividend policy

The effect of board size on dividend policy

The board size refers to a collective of board members elected or appointed to fulfill their roles as strategic decisionmakers within a company, one of which includes the determination of dividend policy (Tahir et al., 2020). This is in line with research by Kumar et al. (2023) who tested companies listed on *India's National Stock Exchange* (NSE) with the regression results of the board of directors size variable having a positive effect on dividend policy.

Based on the agency theory described by Jensen & Meckling (1976)., dividend policy plays an important role in reducing agency conflicts between managers and shareholders. A larger board of directors size can reduce agency conflicts. Thus, it is more effective in making decisions, so that companies can pay more dividends.

H₂: Board of directors size has a positive effect on dividend policy



Figure 1. Thinking Framework

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The sample data in this research were collected using the purposive sampling method. The selection criteria for the sample include: 1) all financial sector companies listed in ASEAN-5, comprising Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand; 2) Companies that consistently release comprehensive financial reports throughout the observation period from 2020 to 2022. A total of 585 observation data points were obtained from 195 companies based on these selection criteria. This research follows a quantitative approach. The data collection technique uses secondary data, namely financial reports obtained on each company's website. This researcher examines the effect of 1424 independent 1424 variables in the form of business risk and board size and 1424 variables in the form of Bruot Domestic Product (GDP) on dividend policy using 1424 logistic regression analysis tools. This analysis technique is used if the dependent variable is measured by a *dummy* variable, namely the dividend policy is worth 1 if the company pays1424 dividends and worth 0 if it does not pay dividends. The following research regression test is formulated:

$$Ln\frac{DP}{1-DP} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 BRISK_{i,t} + \beta_2 BSIZE_{i,t} + \beta_3 GDP_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

Description:

DP = Dividend Policy BRISK = Business Risk BSIZE = Board of Directors Size GDP = Gross Domestic Product

A. Operational Definition of Variables

Dependent Variable

Dividend policy uses a proxy for the possibility of dividend payments with a dummy variable measurement that takes a value of 1 when the company pays dividends, and a value of 0 if it does not pay. Research by Chintrakarn et al. (2022), Moin et al. (2020), Tyas & Bandi (2021) also use this measurement. also use this measurement.

Independent Variable

Business risk is a company in a state of uncertainty such as experiencing losses that can complicate operations and threaten the company's financial stability (Mnune & Purbawangsa, 2019). Business risk is measured using financial ratios, in which the standard deviation of earnings before interest and taxes is divided by total assets (Jao et al., 2022; Sparta & Arbaiya, 2021; Yousef et al., 2021).

$Business Risk = \frac{1}{Total Assets}$

The size of the board of directors is the number of members of the board of directors in a company (Serly & Susanti, 2021). The board of directors in the company plays a role in making decisions on dividend payments, if the number of board members is large, they can distribute larger dividends. (Nazar, 2021). The size of the board of directors is calculated using board size, which is the natural logarithm of the number of members of the company's board of directors (Kanojia & Bhatia, 2022; Kumar et al., 2023; Reda & Khadija, 2022).

Board Size = Natural Logarithm X Number of Board Members

Control Variable

Gross Domestic Product is the quantity of goods and services produced by units of production within a region in a given period of time. GDP is also called the most commonly used economic measure to assess the economic condition of a country. (Romus et al., 2020). GDP in this research is measured using *Gross Domestic Product per Capita*, which is the natural logarithm of a country's GDP per capita. (Lotto, 2020a, 2020b)..

GDP per Capita = Natural Logarithm X GDP per Capita

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Descriptive statistics involve the processing of data with the objective of elucidating various variables within the sample of this research, encompassing statistics such as the number of observations, mean, standard deviation, minimum, and maximum values. The dataset in this research consists of 585 samples derived from 195 companies over the period spanning from 2020 to 2022. The subsequent section presents the outcomes of the descriptive statistical analysis:

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev	Min	Max
DP	585	0.591453	0.491986	0.000000	1.000000
BRISK	585	0.043160	0.169835	0.000128	3.177092
BSIZE	585	1.918556	0.546819	0.693147	2.995732
GDP	585	12.36886	4.385248	0.076923	16.79045
ourse, Data processed by the author (Eviews 12, 2024)					

Source: Data processed by the author (Eviews 12, 2024)

Table 2 above displays the mean value of the dividend policy (DP) at 0.591453 (59%), signifying that approximately 41% of the companies did not distribute dividends during the research period. Regarding business risk, identified as an independent variable in this research, it is observed that the average level of business risk (BRISK) is high at 4%, indicating that financial sector companies are inclined to withhold dividends due to poor company conditions and diminished profits. The average value of the board of directors size variable (BSIZE) is 1.918556, which indicates that the company in the observation year has a more complex organisational structure so that it has a larger number of board members.

The initial stage of analysing in this research meets the requirements of the model feasibility test (*hosmer and lemeshow*) which shows the *chi-square* probability value of 0.1220 or (> 0.05) and the coefficient of determination test (*mcfadden r square*) of 0.197144, meaning that the factors in the research can explain the policy variable by 20%. The next step researchers conducted a multicollinearity test. The following is a multicollinearity test table in this research so as to get the results in the form of normally distributed data:

Table 3. Multicollinearity Test

	DP	BRISK	BSIZE	GDP
DP	1.000000			
BRISK	-0.150716	1.000000		
BSIZE	0.448321	-0.189135	1.000000	
GDP	-0.376770	-0.050896	-0.574866	1.000000

Source: Data processed by the author (Eviews 12, 2024)

In Table 3 above, the researcher presents a correlation matrix with the objective of ascertaining the absence of issues in conducting multicollinearity tests among independent variables in this research. The outcomes indicate that all variables possess coefficients (<0.8), suggesting the absence of multicollinearity among the variables in this research.

A. Logistic Regression Test Results

This research uses logistic regression analysis with a probit model using the help of Eviews 12 software. Ghozali & Ratmono (2017) logistic regression is used to examine the pattern of association between a group of independent variables with a dependent variable of categorical type. The categorical type in this research uses a probit model, where the dependent variable is measured with two possible values (dichotomy), for example, companies that pay dividends are given a value of 1 and companies that do not pay dividends are given a value of 0. Testing the research hypothesis using logistic regression is twofold,

namely the first test is simultaneous testing obtained a prob value (*LR statistic*) of 0.000000 which means that the logistic regression equation model is acceptable in predicting the company's dividend policy because the value is lower than (<0.05) and the second test is partial testing which can be done by looking at the probability significance value of the test. The following are the results of the partial test table with logistic regression analysis:

Variables	Coefficient	z-Count	Probability	Theory Direction	Decision
С	0.055462	0.121057	0.9036		
BRISK (X1)	-3.223573	-2.998034	0.0027	-	H1 accepted
BSIZE (X2)	0.701780	4.968004	0.0000	+	H2 accepted
GDP (C1)	-0.082524	-4.680916	0.0000	-	

Table 4. Logistic Regression Analysis

Source: Data processed by the author (Eviews 12, 2024)

In Table 4 above, it is deduced that all independent variables and control variables exert a significant impact on the company's dividend policy. Business risk (BRISK) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) demonstrate a negative influence on dividend policy, whereas Board of Directors Size (BSIZE) exhibits a positive effect. This conclusion is supported by the Prob. column, where the respective values are less than (<0.05).

B. Discussion of Analysis Results

Derived from the tests conducted on the impact of business risk on dividend policy as presented in Table 3, the results indicate that business risk has a coefficient value of -3.223573 with a significance value of 0.0027 (p < 0.05). This signifies that business risk holds a statistically significant influence on dividend payments. So that from the results of this test it can be said that the business risk variable has a negative effect on dividend policy, which means that the first hypothesis in this research is accepted. This research is in line with Jao et al. (2022) and Yousef et al. (2021). Companies with high business risk choose to pay low dividends. Therefore, companies with high business risk may experience difficulties in funding their operations, so they prefer to retain profits to strengthen their capital structure rather than pay dividends.

The test outcomes for the variable of board of directors size reveal a coefficient value of 0.701780 with a significance value of 0.0000 (P < 0.05). This indicates that the increment in the number of members in a company's board of directors has a significant impact on dividend payments. Based on the results of this test, it can be said that the board of directors size variable has a positive effect on dividend policy, which means that the second hypothesis in this research is accepted. The results of this research are in line with Kanojia & Bhatia (2022) and Reda & Khadija (2022).. Companies with a large number of board members will make dividend decisions more effectively, so the more likely the company is to make dividend payments. Conversely, if the number of members of the board of directors is small in a company, it is likely that the company will not make dividend payments.

Concerning the control variables, it was observed that GDP exerts a negative impact on dividend policy. This is evident from the coefficient value of -0.082524 with a significance value of 0.0000 (p < 0.05), signifying that companies operating in nations with a higher GDP per capita demonstrate a lower inclination to distribute dividends to shareholders. This observation is corroborated by the research, where the average dividend payment for companies in Indonesia from 2020 to 2022 stood at 39%, indicating that a substantial 61% of companies refrained from making dividend payments during the three periods of the COVID-19 pandemic. This phenomenon is attributed to Indonesia having the highest GDP per capita among the ASEAN-5 countries.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The dividend policy of financial sector companies listed in ASEAN-5 during the 2020-2022 period, amidst the Covid-19 pandemic, is collectively influenced by the independent variables - business risk and board size - as well as the control variable, GDP. Based on the outcomes of this research, it can be deduced that business risk exerts a negative impact on dividend policy. Thus, it can be affirmed that companies with low business risk are capable of making dividend payments to shareholders. The board of directors size variable has a positive effect on dividend policy, so it can be proven that a large number of board members will make dividend decisions more effective, so the more likely the company is to pay dividends. The control variable is GDP, which has a negative effect on dividend policy. Although the control variable does not have a direct influence on dividend payments, it is able to reduce other factors so that the independent variable can have an effect on the dependent variable.

The implication drawn from this research, based on the logistic regression output, is that business risk and board size are variables with a noteworthy impact on dividend policy. The outcomes of this research provide guidance for managers aiming to enhance company performance and augment dividend payments, thereby garnering attention from shareholders.

For future researchers, it is advisable to extend the research period, enabling a comparison between the period during the Covid-19 pandemic and the post-Covid-19 period. Additionally, researchers may consider incorporating other factors, such as company ownership structure. Finally, future researchers could broaden the scope by exploring populations beyond the financial sector within ASEAN-5.

REFERENCES

- 1) Bhattacharya, S. (1979). Imperfect policy , in the hand " fallacy " the bird. *The Bell Journal of Economics, 10*(1), 259–270. http://www.jstor.org/stable/3003330 . Accessed:
- 2) Black, F. (1976). The dividend puzzle. *Journal of Portfolio Management*, *2*(2), 5–8. https://doi.org/10.3905/jpm.1996.008
- 3) Boshnak, H. A. (2021). The impact of board composition and ownership structure on dividend payout policy: evidence from Saudi Arabia. *International Journal of Emerging Markets*. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJOEM-05-2021-0791
- 4) Brigham, E. F., & Daves, P. R. (2007). Intermediate financial management. In T. South-Western (Ed.), *The British Accounting Review* (9th ed., p. 1040). Thomson South-Western, 2007. https://doi.org/10.1016/0890-8389(89)90100-5
- 5) Chintrakarn, P., Jiraporn, P., Treepongkaruna, S., & Mook Lee, S. (2022). The effect of board independence on dividend payouts: A quasi-natural experiment. *North American Journal of Economics and Finance, 63*(August 2021). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.najef.2022.101836
- 6) Christiningrum, M., & Rahman, A. (2023). Determinants of Dividend Policy: Growth Opportunities, Business Risk and Leverage with Size as Moderation. *International Journal of Social Service and Research*, 3(5), 1181–1190. https://doi.org/10.46799/ijssr.v3i5.357
- 7) Ghozali, I., & Ratmono, D. (2017). *Analisis Multivariat dan Ekonometrika Teori, Konsep, dan Aplikasi dengan Eviews 10* (2nd ed.). Semarang : Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro.
- 8) Gordon, M. J. (1963). Optimal Investment and Financing Policy. *The Journal of Finance*, 18(2), 264–272. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1540-6261.1963.tb00722.x
- Jao, R., Daromes, F. E., & Samparaya, R. (2022). Pengaruh Ukuran Perusahaan, Leverage, Profitabilitas, dan Risiko Bisnis Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen. Jurnal Akuntansi Kompetif, 5(23), 2622–5379. https://ejournal.kompetif.com/index.php/akuntansikompetif/article/view/851/628
- 10) Jensen, M. C., & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of The Firm: Managerial Behavior, Agency Costs and Ownership Structure. *Journal of Financial Economics* 3, 3, 305–360.
- 11) Kanojia, S., & Bhatia, B. S. (2022). Corporate governance and dividend policy of the US and Indian companies. *Journal of Management and Governance*, *26*(4), 1339–1373. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10997-021-09587-5
- 12) Kilincarslan, E. (2021). The influence of board independence on dividend policy in controlling agency problems in family firms. *International Journal of Accounting and Information Management*, *29*(4), 552–582. https://doi.org/10.1108/IJAIM-03-2021-0056
- 13) Kumar, S., Sasidharan, A., Olasiuk, H., & Vihari, N. S. (2023). Does Board Independence Matters for Dividend Policy in Emerging Economies. *Procedia Computer Science*, 221, 853–860. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2023.08.061
- 14) Labhane, N. B. (2019). Dividend Policy Decisions in India: Standalone Versus Business Group-Affiliated Firms. *Global Business Review*, 20(1), 133–150. https://doi.org/10.1177/0972150918803990
- 15) Lintner, J. (1962). Dividends, Earnings, Leverage, Stock, Prices and The Supply of Capital to Corporations. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 44(3), 243–269.
- 16) Litzenberger, R. H., & Ramaswamy, K. (1979). The effect of personal taxes and dividends on capital asset prices. Theory and empirical evidence. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 7(2), 163–195. https://doi.org/10.1016/0304-405X(79)90012-6
- 17) Lotto, J. (2020a). On an ongoing corporate dividend dialogue: Do external influences also matter in dividend decision? *Cogent Business and Management*, *7*(1). https://doi.org/10.1080/23311975.2020.1787734
- 18) Lotto, J. (2020b). Towards extending dividend puzzle debate: What motivates distribution of corporate earnings in tanzania? *International Journal of Financial Studies*, *8*(1), 1–14. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijfs8010018
- 19) Miller, M. H., & Modigliani, F. (1961). Dividend Policy, Growth, and the Valuation of Shares. *The Journal of Business*, 34(4), 411–433.
- 20) Mnune, T. D., & Purbawangsa, I. B. A. (2019). Pengaruh Profitabilitas, Leverage, Ukuran Perusahaan Dan Risiko Bisnis

Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen Pada Perusahaan Manufaktur. *E-Jurnal Manajemen Universitas Udayana, 8*(5), 2862. https://doi.org/10.24843/ejmunud.2019.v08.i05.p10

- 21) Moin, A., Guney, Y., & El Kalak, I. (2020). The effects of ownership structure, sub-optimal cash holdings and investment inefficiency on dividend policy: evidence from Indonesia. In *Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting* (Vol. 55, Issue 3). Springer US. https://doi.org/10.1007/s11156-019-00862-z
- 22) Munir, Q., Lean, H. H., & Smyth, R. (2020). CO2 emissions, energy consumption and economic growth in the ASEAN-5 countries: A cross-sectional dependence approach. *Energy Economics*, 85, 104571. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2019.104571
- 23) Muslimin, R. A., & Wenten, I. K. (2023). Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Aset, Investment Opportunity Set (IOS), dan Risiko Bisnis Terhadap Kebijakan Dividen. *Jurnal Akuntansi Barelang*, *8*(1), 47–59.
- 24) Nazar, M. C. A. (2021). The Influence of Corporate Governance on Dividend Decisions of Listed Firms: Evidence from Sri Lanka. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business, 8*(2), 0289–0295. https://doi.org/10.13106/jafeb.2021.vol8.no2.0289
- 25) Putri, E., Naifa Ardiningrum, B., & Nursiam, N. (2022). The Influence of Liquidity, Leverage, Profitability and Business Risk on the Dividend Policy of Manufacturing Companies listed on the IDX. *Riset Akuntansi Dan Keuangan Indonesia*, 7(2), 244–250. https://doi.org/10.23917/reaksi.v7i2.17251
- 26) Reda, L., & Khadija, O. (2022). Board of directors and ownership structure impact on dividend policy : the case of the Moroccan stock market. *African Scientific Journal*, 03(15), 1–34.
- 27) Rimintsiwa, I. S., Ibrahim, U. A., & Maitala, F. (2022). Assessing the Consequences of Dividend Policy on Financial Performance of Domestic Systemically Important Banks in Nigeria. *Asian Economic and Financial Review*, 12(5), 341– 353. https://doi.org/10.55493/5002.v12i5.4489
- 28) Romus, M., Anita, R., Abdillah, M. R., & Zakaria, N. B. (2020). Selected Firms Environmental Variables: Macroeconomic Variables, Performance and Dividend Policy Analysis. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 469(1). https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/469/1/012047
- 29) Serly, S., & Susanti, M. (2021). Pengaruh atribut tata kelola dan karakteristik perusahaan terhadap kebijakan dividen pada perusahaan di BEI. *Jurnal Ekonomi Modernisasi*, *17*(3), 196–215. https://doi.org/10.21067/jem.v17i3.5872
- 30) Sparta, & Arbaiya, S. (2021). Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi dan Ekonomi Volume. 1 Nomor. 6 Februari. *Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Ekonomi*, 1(6), 53–72. https://www.bps.go.id/
- 31) Tahir, H., Masri, R., & Rahman, M. M. (2020). Impact of board attributes on the firm dividend payout policy: evidence from Malaysia. *Corporate Governance (Bingley)*, 20(5), 919–937. https://doi.org/10.1108/CG-03-2020-0091
- 32) Tinungki, G. M., Robiyanto, R., & Hartono, P. G. (2022). The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on Corporate Dividend Policy in Indonesia: The Static and Dynamic Panel Data Approaches. *Economies*, *10*(1). https://doi.org/10.3390/economies10010011
- 33) Tyas, L. A., & Bandi. (2021). Sharia and Non-Sharia Firms: Analysis on the Dividend Policy of Indonesian Companies. *Jurnal ASET (Akuntansi Riset)*, 13(1), 160. https://doi.org/10.17509/jaset.v13i1.32975
- 34) Wigantini, G. R., & Nainggolan, Y. A. (2023). Fear of the COVID-19 pandemic and IPO aftermarket liquidity in ASEAN-5. *Journal of Asia Business Studies*, *17*(6), 1125–1142. https://doi.org/10.1108/JABS-05-2022-0162
- 35) Yousef, I., Tanna, S., & Patra, S. (2021). Testing dividend life-cycle theory in the Islamic and conventional banking sectors of GCC countries. *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, 12(2), 276–300. https://doi.org/10.1108/JIABR-04-2020-0115



There is an Open Access article, distributed under the term of the Creative Commons Attribution – Non Commercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0)

(https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits remixing, adapting and building upon the work for non-commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited.