The relationship Prior Information of the earning and the Market reaction to Dividend Changes in the Tehran stock exchange (Case study: the cement and gypsum Tehran Stock exchange Companies)

1Rezvan Torabi and 2Kourosh Yaghoubi

1Young Researcher & Elite Club, Islamic Azad University Dehaghan Branch, Esfahan, Iran
2M.A. in Economic Systems Planning, Islamic Azad University-Naragh Branch

ABSTRACT

Evaluation criteria for the various companies that provided these benchmarks, including the latest cover of earning per share camouflage percent and earnings are prediction error. The purpose of this study predicted relationship Standardized prediction errors, the percentage of net coverage, the percentage of free float shares with a different stock market reactions companies have cumulated abnormal returns. Checking this sample consists of the cement and gypsum Tehran stock exchange (TSE) Companies by again Systematic Deletion and election Random electively and multiple regression and Pearson correlation coefficient for the relationship between variables was used. Research results indicate that the 95 percent level of confidence that can be claimed between earnings forecast error standardized ,cumulative abnormal returns around the time the Assembly there is no relationship But between the standard prediction error with different stock market reactions to reverse a significant relationship exists in this level of confidence can be argued that the cover earning per share camouflage percent has a direct and positive impact on returns is unusual accumulation But has the opposite effect on the reaction different companies and can be stated that the percentage of free float or a reverse abnormal accumulation is before the Assembly and has a direct and positive impact Efficiency unusual accumulation of the Assembly, but has no effect on the reaction Different stock companies.

INTRODUCTION

Including information on stock prices and consequently on the stock is yielding net earnings news release transition effects or projected that net earnings by companies about (PEPS) is done. It is therefore foreseeable that predicted earnings and dividend announcement specifically causes the reaction and investors expect price volatility and consequently investors ‘reaction against existing differences between the projected net earnings and net earnings at the company in the course of realization of forklift for different and unusual for efficiency (less or more returns of market efficiency) cause. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of accounting information and also predict the future, and the future relationship with unusual efficiency and earning forecasts have been the standard error and the reaction of the stock market for the company's different forklift.

Including the information that the use of the financial information of the company, in its decision, the attention of the company's stock returns information associated with lift is. In the meantime any information related to the company and the company's financial condition and performance have a relationship on the stock will affect yields. Therefore, as well as various research regarding forklift company stock yields changes have taken place and with different methods to examine the behavior of stock returns against the dissemination of information related to the company have been fitted.

Accounting earning is expected, is going to be part of the information provided by investors to assess risk and return is to be used. It is therefore foreseeable that the accounting earning, and in particular the difference between net income and net earnings projected at over the course of realization of information content is different.

Corresponding Author: Rezvan Torabi, Young Researcher & Elite Club, Islamic Azad University Dehaghan Branch, Esfahan, Iran
E-mail: rezsepahan@yahoo.com
As well as the expected price volatility and consequently earning items, such as the information content of the coverage or change in the anticipated ownership (% free float) not far away from the expected. The existence of the relationship between the percentage of earning to cover the standard prediction error, the company's stock market different reactions and non-cumulative normal yields can be actual and potential investors and other competent.

On the financial accounting standards Board statement number one is that investors, consumer credits and other assigned users are interested that the net cash flow to the unit earning in future assessment courses, but often the earning s to evaluate earning ability, forecasting future earning s, or assess the risk of investing or lending.

The following reasons can be used as a motivation to adopt causes and research for this topic is about earning forecast error and its relationship with different companies, stock market reactions, etc.. Its expression is:

\begin{align*}
\text{(A)} & \text{ The earnings estimate error especially when the anticipated earning cover percentage is down to investors suffered the losses.} \\
\text{(B)} & \text{Investors relying on earning per share forecast information on the pricing of the stock of it used, the relationship between the different earning forecasts and the company's stock market reaction and creating renormalized returns coming and the existence of the relationship between earning forecasts with error% free float percentage of coverage projected earning s can decide whether to buy, sell or hold.} \\
\text{(C)} & \text{The evolution of access to data and statistical methods, the growing possibilities for research about the growth forecasts of earning trading unit that offers in this field can be used to progress there and hit the computer and large databases of stock trading and prices for standard financial companies etc. Noted.} \\
\text{(D)} & \text{Investors' decisions to buy, sell or hold a stock based on anticipated earning s on the importance of earning forecast error ads. Earning forecast error function has an important role in the secondary market.} \\
\text{(E)} & \text{Companies to attract potential investors and make sure the actual investors trying to earning per share to accurately predict, because whatever earning forecast error is less than the share price fluctuations will be less, otherwise a major stock price fluctuations will be encountered.}
\end{align*}

One of the accounting criteria of interest to scholars in recent decades that its relationship with yields, earning s and the stock market price of the company's different reactions and the free float is studied, no doubt, is the earning forecast error.

The information provided for in the company's report for Vox than other much higher importance because information relating to the future anticipated requirements, and can also be an estimate of future returns, and the Outlook for future activity and management of the company's thinking. The rate of accuracy of the information has been disclosed is a great impact on the behavior of forklift company investors, the theory that there are an expression of the company's capital structure are based on the accuracy of forecasts will affect earning s. There are mainly through the review of net earning around odd returns the actual notice of news and predicted the stock will be a test case. If there is such a load of information resulting from the actual net earning announcement and News predicted, effects and odd output changes orientation resulting from the announcement about the test.

According to the topics raised, the necessity for such research to be able to communicate between tasks and earning forecast error, % free float, percent cover of net earnings, the efficiency of different reactions and unusual stock market companies in the capital market is a good place to review Iran's case to be felt. As a result of past researchers according to the suggestions of the researcher's studies.

2-The study hypothesis:

1-between the standard earning forecast error, the percentage coverage of the free float percentage of net earning with non-cumulative returns to normal before there is a significant relationship between Assemblies.
2-between the standard earning forecast error, the percentage coverage of the free float percentage of net earning with non-cumulative returns to normal after the Assembly there is a significant relationship.
3. Earning forecasts between standard error with a different stock market reactions forklift company, there is a significant relationship.
4-percent net earning between cover with a different stock market reactions forklift company there is a significant relationship.
5-percent free float between different company's stock market reacted with lift, there is a significant relationship.

3-Earning forecast error and method of forecasting a earning:

3-1-accounting earning s forecast for the future:

A number of case reports collected as earning, more than two dimensions should be considered:

A later volume is temporary; meaning that annual earning s total earning is the same time period, just like the sales and costing lost sales goods. The research is based on the accounting period, the annual earnings.
forecast periods can be used before, the last quarter and is composed of several earnings, are taken into consideration:

1. on the basis of the annual earnings of the previous year to predict future earnings, the research shows that a sophisticated moving average processes by the procedures box-Jenkins forecasting much better presented than do not provide a random pattern.

2. Using the past to predict quarterly earnings of future earnings, the researches show that the patterns based on quarterly earnings compared with the annual patterns be better anticipated and also better than the comprehensive and inclusive patterns provided by box-Jenkins «Act» of each identified interests.

3. Using components of future earnings forecasts for earning documents in order to verify the given forecast earning and can buy that separately, but this fall the world attention about the patterns based on components of earning (earning interest costs and depreciation cost depreciation before operational) could not prove.

3-2-Economic event forecast:

One of the main goals is to provide accounting information that can be used for commercial use of its survival predicted future events. From the perspective of method-based forecast for compilation and presentation of a theory accounting for the different accounting method should be, in terms of their ability to predict the economic or commercial events, the evaluation said. In General, the usefulness of the indicators in anticipation of possible relationship between the receiver and the desired economic events decision relevant predictor variables, which to some extent, the information can be obtained from accounting comes.

3-3-Earning estimates:

Three different methods for estimating the net earnings for the index exists:

(A) On the basis of recent trends, can be – a net earning margin of dissidents. This method is not readily apply, because the net earning margin due to change in depreciation, tax rates and interest rates, has a lot of changes over time.

(B) Net earnings margin can be before taxes using the tax rates projected, net earning margin were calculated.

(C) The operational earning margin that can be in the form of earning margins before interest, depreciation and taxes, estimated to be defined. Operating earnings margin leads to stable estimates for net earnings, compared to the two previous methods used. In this case the net earning estimate for the sales, initially estimated, and it will estimate the operational earning margin beat, and finally other components include the cost [5].

3-4-Earning forecast error:

(A) Issue an earning forecast error: earning forecast error is one of the issues that can be found in the decision of investors to hold or share the assignment to be effective.

(B) The newly established companies to buy shares of the stock exchange, compared to other companies is risky because a process due to the lack of trading experience, historical information related to the poor is the Firth [9].

On the other hand the information asymmetry between executives and potential investors, the most important issue is that the investors in the case of these companies have faced such a situation in the relevant directories. Inevitably the information that investors are using them to determine a stock's price action.

Experimental evidence shows that Jog & McEconomy (2003) systems and investors to earning per share information such as forecasts and pricing have relying on stocks they are using. This prediction to investors about buying, selling or keeping the shares on the basis of this information. So the earning forecast error is an important factor in the performance of the secondary market is.

Several factors affect the accuracy of company earnings forecast affect the other, including:

1- The size of the company's 2-financial leverage 3- time-horizon forecasts 4-company life 5-point earning changes.

(C) The error is related to the unit of measurement): to determine the unit of measurement must be according to the characteristics of the constituent elements of the financial statements were in a measure that specifies the unit of measurement and measuring unit error was avoided. Measuring unit corresponding to the error that occurs when the financial statements are not public speech purchasing power units.

3-4-I-various models predict:

One of the most important management tools use various methods of forecasting is to Manager the decision need. Estimation of future events with the use of the information is passed to the previous concept of the foresight study., calculate and guess the future situation of the three And anyone with knowledge of this calculation – which often is the current statistics and information on Russia arms exporter says – and to their personal insights about the future of language judgment, meets, and anticipated deals.
3-4-2-forecast:
The General forecast is looking for two basic objectives: the first objective is specifically planning. Planning means editing and designing policies and patterns and ideas for the future in order to provide organizational goals or the goals of the system. So it can be said that it is planning a second goal kind of anticipation and familiarity of. Applying techniques of predictions identify the problem process, decision making and problem solving is important to forecasting this. So that all related tasks is to help managers to quadruple.

3-5-Select the appropriate model of risk factors predicting:
Scholars of the present time management techniques and different techniques for prediction have created each of these techniques has its own application and with the knowledge of the series they can be more successful predictions made. Admins have to make up a model to predict by choice that can meet the needs of the Organization and its activity is proportional. To select the appropriate model according to the following items is required.

Time range:
The time limit if we anticipate a fairly long pay far better than we use ubracks methods shortly if we want to forecast short-term and medium term action to include qualitative methods is better than we anticipated use.

The given figures:
According to the last statistics type also how to anticipate the difference. Sometimes statistics has seasonal fluctuations and a series of random fluctuations or to make comply with that in order. Contact information with the desired variable: in some of the times hit the target in conjunction with variable information is not available and must be of a different variable data that is associated with the use of these variables.

Cost: different models predict different characteristics because different fees have created that.

Accuracy: some of the models carefully in future 90% of projected position and some less carefully, it are clear that with regard to the expected we can model select model earnings.

Simplicity: some models have a lot of accuracy although but due to its complexity, can be used in all forklift organization are[3].

3-5-Earning policies:
3-5-1-dividends policy:
The subject is divided into interest policy has always been to be one of the most controversial topics of the science of finance have been raised so that the present century, economists and interest over the last five decades has focused on the issue of comprehensive theoretical models and empirical review sites.

Administrators (aimed to maximize the shareholders' wealth) should establish a balance between the different interests to shareholders, as is earning able investment opportunities don’t miss cash earning s and also needed some shareholders pay. So the earning split decisions the managers of companies adopting the very important and sensitive. [14].

Change dividend distribution policy of absolute (no change of financial structure and investment policies of the company) will change at the same time the amount of the dividend and the amount of the new shares will be sold. However, concurrency changes are always possible in several for-making unit policy is created. For example, a company may reduce the dividend and spend funds for development and their investments, or from [6].

3-5-3-Earning share policy goals:
Payment of dividends to the holders of ordinary shares is one of the ways that enterprises can directly on the device that can affect shareholder wealth. So the purpose of the implementation of such a policy, determine the role that the policy on maximizing shareholder wealth plays. Since several factors affected the earning share policy, the payment of all earnings to our shareholders, which means they will render the maximum wealth.

Minimum earning is important for two reasons:
1-Is the signal tool.
2-Tax implications and liquidity for the shareholders there.

The value of dividends will be announced through the disclosure of private information of managers in the case of future earnings can be inferred. The company that will distribute that cash flow, you can ensure that the money they provide to shareholders is not going to waste.
3-6- The theory of the Division of earnings:

The first step to divide the policy theorizing for earning, to predict the effect on the price of related interest payments can be fitted. During the last century, three schools of thought in this field (the effect of payment of dividends on stock prices) were created. One of them came to the conclusion that a substantial and positive effect of dividends on the stock price. The latter group believe that a negative correlation with the level of stock prices, dividends are payable. The third groups have claimed gains in stock price valuation Policy Division is disappointed

3-6-1- Theory of residual income:

The basis of the theory is that the cheapest source of financing for a financial company, from inside the company is not issuing stock or bonds. Overall monetary resources for investment are as follows:
1. The borrower and loan
2-Issue of shares
3-Stacked

The borrower and lender and issuing new stock investment funds are a supplier.

The company's financial management, the financial structure will determine over a period. In this way, company assets, and how much should the assets of what should be funded locally?

If the project company that their efficiency is more than the expected yields, then earnings are not split for financing the projects will use. In the event that the supply to the company after all acceptable projects not yet split the remainder of the movement will be a earning, as earning distribution between the shareholders will cash.

Dealing with the question of dividends is not relevant in determining the value of the company and the shareholder will receive between dividends and retain earnings the company is indifferent. If the efficiency of investment projects in excess of the expected return, the investor does not share any earning from being happy.

And on the photo if it returns less than the expected return to earning, the investor prefers. In the case of reinvestment of dividends, there are three methods that include:
(A) investment needed is divided over the substantial earning s.
(B) the investment required is equal to the applicable Division of the earnings s.
(C) Investment needed to be divided into smaller earning s

4- History of research:

4-1-foreign studies:

Xie [17] In the wake of finding new models for predicting earning and develop existing models that pay him a major blow that will be imported to the anticipated income related to the personal factors in scattering is anticipated. he needed purification and analysis of the personal impact on earnings forecast reports said he is in his research to the development of the model in order to standardize the payment of earning forecasts.

Frank and Dewotor (2004) In 2004, the content of the stock price information in China have been examined. They stock returns in China's stock market in the form of daily, weekly, monthly and yearly were evaluated. They found that the efficiency of China's stock market are not entitled to the normal distribution and parametric tests for significant and conclusion are not to be parametric. As well as a weak correlation between daily and monthly stock returns there. their research results indicate that China's stock market is weak and inefficient.

Lonkani & Firth [10] To examine the factors affecting earning forecast error to the newly established companies during the stock exchange of Thailand. The total number of accepted companies during the years 1991-1996, 468, which was about 175 cases, had been selected as an example. The variables it contains the size of the company, the earning distribution (SD on average a earning three years ago) and has been a earning forecast time horizon. Using multivariate regression results of the study showed that between variables such as the size of the company and the time horizon of the earning forecast and forecast error there is a positive relationship between income and other variables.

Bloomfield et al [7] To check the amount of investors on the language components of time series research results during the past earning s. it showed that investors in their predictions on past earning s too much language and this led to expected mistakes investors can be expected.

Ahmad [1] As well as factors affecting the company's earnings forecast error has the initial supply of shares in the stock market Dhaka (capital of Bangladesh) is paid. Examples include 202 accepted companies in Dhaka for the years 1990-2006, respectively. The variables of this study, which seemed to be based on an effective earning forecast error includes: the ratio of net income to sales, financial leverage, the time horizon of forecasting, stock management, the acquisition of shares under the offer to the public, the terms of an economic boom, credit life, credit auditor and developers subscribing company. Using multivariate regression analysis, the results of the expression, he was that between the terms of an economic boom and a earning forecast error there was a positive relationship. Even at the level of the other variables make 90 percent were also significant.
Bird [8] Take the importance of accounting information to forecast a earning will review changes. He read his research of companies in the United States, United Kingdom and Australia; the three countries will provide the financial ratio of the final model. They included 10 financial ratio was as follows using the regression method Step-Wise were selected 1. The ratio of return on assets, inventory 2-changes in sales, total assets, is making changes in the 3-4-5 a change in inventory-change in total assets to capital costs, operating earnings to sales, and a 6-7-8, before tax earning to sell debt-cash net earnings to sales, 9-and 10-equity returns.

4-2. Foreign studies:
Khaleghi moghadam and Bahramiyan [11] The projected earning and the amount of their accuracy for the company on the verge of accepting a 81 during 1379 to 1381 that in the list of the company have been, check stock and concluded that macroeconomic conditions, such as have variables that are volume forecast and prediction value of company activity history and to check the accuracy of the camera by the projected earning s of companies are concerned.

Sreban and Ashtab (2008) To check the identification of factors affecting the company earning forecast error new to TSE in 107 companies in their sample were there, they have variables that are assembled in the research were reviewed, the company earning forecast error life, time horizon, the validity of the audit institution forecast, the ratio of handle, market efficiency, earning ability ratios, were the size of the company. They are using regression analysis to examine the hypothesis of their research as a significant, they concluded that the only factor influencing the company's dividend forecast errors of stock compared to the newly established earning forecast error is the inverse relationship between the independent variables and other statistically significant relationship with error has forecast earning.

Samady and Hashemy (2008) In the article "the impact of information on the content of the simplified earning company accepted it, on the Tehran stock exchange" in this thread that is easier to falsify earning s, earning s can lift or lead to improve the information content of the current period earning, past and projected future earning s, to advance, cash flow from operating activities for the upcoming and future commitment items can be fitted. In order to reply to the question raised, say, three hypotheses in order to compile and test the hypothesis that a forklift, samples from TSE TSE have chosen. The degree of earning is calculated via simplify paced through a negative correlation between changes to items are optional and the accrual of earning before items of optional liability changes is obtained.

Abde Tabrizy and Samady (2006) Their information content (the abnormal returns) announces the anticipated earnings per share at the TSE have been examined. They find this content have been active investors in the Tehran stock exchange than anticipated earnings announcements per share how to show the reaction. This is the case mainly through reviews of the existence of the abnormal returns (more low efficiency or more return on the market portfolio) on the announcement of earning are studied. On the basis of your original hypothesis have said such "earning contemporary estimates; have information content and stock price fluctuations can be caused."

Karamy (2008) In the article "the relationship between institutional and informational content owners earning " for providing evidence in connection with the regulatory role of institutional investors from this perspective, institutional ownership information on whether reported content is impact earning s, has been investigated. In this study, different attitudes (i.e. active observation and hypothesis the hypothesis of personal interest) in the case of institutional investors is a test case. To test the relationship between the content of institutional ownership information and corporate earning s from two multiple linear regression model has been used. Based on the results of the study, the number of institutional ownership information content improvement caused corporate earnings.

Khosh tinat and Rezaei (2006) To examine the role of the Office in assessing the value of earning s and stock prices and determine its relationship with the projected earning s began. In this study, the stock's price, the value per share Office, per share and a earning forecast per share and operating earnings per share, respectively. They are using the regression model to test his hypothesis, research, and the result was that they ... by increasing the amount of deviation in forecast earning s of solidarity can be eased with the price of earning. i.e. in the absence of anticipated earning diversion is low, the market is a good earning as an indicator of the direction of future earning s and therefore earning s deemed to justify the stock's price has more power but The market rate of interest as a factor in their reliance on its impressive stock decreases and less under the influence of earning and other market indicators, replace reduce the reliance on the market to be earning able.

All of the above researchers have tried to use the accounting data or market data, a model for predicting the future condition of the offer. but what has been done in the midst of Iran's is evident, the lack of sufficient attention to the role of accounting information published in the annual report and the information content in line with the earning forecast has been.

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attention to the role of accounting information published in the annual report and the information content in line with the earning forecast has been.

5. Research methods:
5-1-Analytical research models:

The aim of the research is applied research. Research method in terms of the nature of the content and solidarity. Doing research in the context of the argument is inductive-analog. The information used in this study, financial statements and financial statements and attachments as well as notes of initial stock panel data (collected in the software brings a new processor, contraption, and Census Bureau database, stock company) has been used.

Table 2: Sample companies

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Iran Gypsum</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>Isfahan Cement</td>
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<td>Ealam Cement</td>
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<td>Bagheran Cement</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Bojnoord Cement</td>
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</table>

5-2-Research methods and their calculated variables:
Standard earning forecast error: the difference between the actual earnings minus dividend forecast divided by the share price on the day of the end of fiscal year be obtained.

In this research for the earning of the standard model prediction error Roger j. clamps and clamps that ranold in 2002 has been used has been used:

The standard form of earning prediction errors

\[
FE = \frac{\text{YEPS}_{t-1} - \text{FORE}_{t-1}}{P_{t-1}}
\]

Where: \( t = -1 \), indicating the fiscal year before the dividend announcement is ad.

\( \text{YEPS}_{t-1} = \) actual income for the year \( t-1 \).

\( \text{FORE}_{t-1} = \) forecast average earnings in the last financial year available in month \( t-1 \).

\( P_{t-1} = \) last financial year the stock price on the day \( t-1 \).

Percent free float: that part of a number of shares includes that is not in the ownership of the strategic shareholders.

Percent free float stock fitted by the organization said.

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Coverage of the actual earning: the net earnings per share it predicted earning comes.

Earning coverage: coverage is equal to the amount of earning has been achieved from the PEPS (anticipated earnings per share during the time period of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

And the percentage of coverage of the net earning is equal to:

$$E_{PSCP} = \frac{EPS}{PEPS}$$

Where:
- EPS = earnings per share
- PEPS = earning anticipated per share

Stock market companies in different reaction: the stock market value of companies 10 days ago of an ad declaring dividends and (short-term assets – short-term debt companies) + (value of long term debt – companies Office) divided by the total value of the confiscated property of the companies Office comes (Roger and ranold, 2002).

Different reactions and stock market companies using:

$$Q = \left[ \frac{MVE + PS + DEBT}{TA} \right]$$

MVE = the company's market value, ten days before the dividend announcement
PS = the value of companies after the privileged treatment of dividends deferred
DEBT = (short-term assets short-term debt companies) + (value of long term debt – companies Office)
TA = the value of the total assets of the companies Office

Cumulative abnormal returns the difference of the actual stock returns: expected return of shares will be calculated and unusual efficiency the efficiency of non-cumulative normal stacking up this unusual returns calculated.

To calculate the non-normal returns from the method used in the doctoral thesis Joni (which this Epistle to the enamel and advice help Professor Minna Martikainen posted at the LappeenrantaUniversity in the year 2008) is being used.

The differences between the predicted benefit payment with interest pursuant to stock price volatility is coming cause (this is the result of fluctuations in response to the Declaration must benefit stakeholders which is different from the predicted benefit) and fluctuations in the stock price of non-return pursuant to the ordinary To test the hypothesis of non-cumulative normal returns must (CAR) will be calculated following the outcome of the process will be (in this unusual performance research for 21-day Assembly is calculated around ten days prior to the Assembly and ten days after the Assembly):

The ordinary stocks of non-return i get from the relationship at the time of t will be the following:

$$AR_{i,t} = R_{i,t} - E(R_{i,t})$$

In which:
- $R_{i,t}$: The actual stock returns and i on day t can be calculated by the following relationship:

$$R_{i,t} = \frac{(P_{t+1} - P_t) + D + M + N}{P_t}$$

- $P_{t+1}$ = Price a day after t
- $P_t$ = the price on the day of t
- D = net earning
- M= the benefits of right of way
- N= the benefits of earning share

Expected return $E(R_{i,t})$ with the use of a capital asset pricing model (CAPM), the following procedures calculation is:

$$R_{i,t} = \alpha_i + \beta_i R_{m,t} + \epsilon_i$$

Where $\alpha$ and $\beta$ coefficients regression line equation is also error.

$R_{m,t}$ expected return market that is calculated from the following relationship:

$$R_{m,t} = \frac{TEDPIX_{t+1} - TEDPIX_t}{TEDPIX_t}$$

Where the TEDPIX index price and cash in return, Tehran, Iran. With respect to $\alpha$ and $\beta$ is estimated above and apart from the estimated error and by letting $R_{m,t}$ are calculated in the following formula, expected return, we anticipate:

$$E(R_{i,t}) = \alpha_i + \beta_i R_{m,t}$$
To test the hypothesis of the study was to have the non-normal returns for the period net earnings was calculated to announce news. Therefore, in order to give non-normal yields for the desired courses we accumulated:

\[ CAR_t = \sum_{i=1}^{n} AR_{i,t} \]

6- The findings of the research:
6-1 a study of being normal variables:

It was normal that the dependent variable is the last remaining part of the model being normal; it is necessary before it is fitted to a normal model, the control. To perform the analysis of Regression being the first tests of normality of variables by means of the K-S test will be examined.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2: Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative abnormal returns before Assembly</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>The number of data</td>
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<td>Average</td>
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<td>SD</td>
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<td>Absolute maximum deflection</td>
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<td>The highest positive deviation</td>
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<td>The greatest negative deviation</td>
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<td>Z statistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>level of significant</td>
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According to the table (2) because the significant level (Sig) in the variables of the H0 hypothesis p is bigger, and the H1 hypothesis is rejected. In other words, there are other data have normal distribution. So the hypothesis of normality is accepted this hypothesis being variable.

6-2 results of the first hypothesis test:

Between the standard earning forecast errors, the percentage coverage of the free float percentage of net earning with non-cumulative returns to normal before there is a significant relationship between Assemblies. A value of 0.794/2042 and F statistics against significant Sig = 0 multiple regression is in the 95% confidence level indicates. So the hypothesis H0 is rejected and the existence of the relationship between the standard earning forecast errors, the percentage coverage of the free float percentage of net earning with odd stacking efficiency before the Assembly confirmed. The values of the statistic t obtained for all variables, except for the standard error of prediction being significant coefficients of these variables is. The relationship between anomalous independent with returns the cumulative variables before the Assembly with respect to the t-statistic is this: the standard earning forecast error (no relation), the net earning percentage of cover (positive or direct relationship), the free float percentage (negative relationship).

6-3- The second hypothesis test results:

Between the standard earning forecast error, the percentage coverage of the free float percentage of net earning with non-cumulative returns to normal after the Assembly there is a significant relationship. A value of 0.47/678 and F statistics against = Sig suggests multiple regression is significant at the 95% confidence level is. So the hypothesis H0 is rejected and the existence of the relationship between the standard earning forecast error.

The values of the statistic t obtained for all variables, except for the standard error of prediction being significant coefficients of these variables is. The relationship between the independent variables with cumulative abnormal returns after the Assembly according to the t-statistic is this: the standard earning forecast error (no relation), the net earning percentage of cover (positive or direct relationship), percent free float (the relationship.

6-4- Results of the third hypothesis test:

Between the standard earning forecast error with different stock market reaction, there is a significant relationship between companies. A value of 0.78/42 and F statistics against Sig = 0 suggests being a significant regression in the confidence level is 95%. So the hypothesis H0 is rejected and the existence of the relationship between the standard earning forecast error and stock market reactions companies confirmed. The values of the statistic t obtained suggest the coefficients being significant variable. The relationship between the standard
earning forecast errors with different companies, stock market reactions according to the t-statistic is that the standard earnings forecast error has a negative or inverse relationship with the different companies of the stock market's reaction.

6-5-4 Result of hypothesis testing:

Net earning between coverage with different stock market reaction, there is a significant relationship between companies. Using a value of F =12/53 and Sig=0 suggests being a significant regression in the confidence level is 95%. H0 hypothesis could not be rejected and therefore the existence of the relationship between the net earning percentage of cover and the Variety reaction of the stock market companies confirmed. The values of the statistic t obtained suggest the coefficients being significant variable. The relationship between percentages of net earning with different reactions cover the stock market companies with respect to the t-statistic is that the percentage of net earning with reverse relationship coverage with different reactions is the stock market companies.

6-6-Results of the fifth hypothesis test:

Between the free float percentages with the different reactions the stock market companies, there is a significant relationship. A value of F statistics = 737/2 and against Sig = 0 suggests being a significant regression in the confidence level is 95%. So the hypothesis H0 is rejected and the existence of the relationship between the free float percentage of different stock market reaction and Forklift Company is not approved. The values obtained in the t-statistics showed a lack of significant coefficients of these variables. Percent free floating shares on the stock market companies different reactions according to the statistic t have no relationship.

6-7-Overall assessment of the results of hypothesis testing:

Summary and conclusions in General can be found in the expression is:
1-standard profit forecast error with the efficiency of a relationship, but with the odd stacking different reaction of the stock market companies in the form of a weak inverse relationship is rated.
2-percent net profit covering has a direct positive relationship or stacked with unusual efficiency, but has different reactions with about reverse the stock market's companies.
3-percent free float has the inverse or negative relationship with non-cumulative normal returns before the Assembly and has a direct positive relationship or with non-cumulative returns to normal after the Assembly but with the response

7-Suggestions:

-To shareholders and other investors will be suggested according to the results of the research hypothesis at the time before the announcement of anticipated benefit to the standard profit forecast error to attention, because the standard profit forecast error with different companies, stock market reactions have a relationship.
-To recommend that investors took the announcement of profit (annual ordinary Assembly) to the amount of coverage given to companies, net profit because it is based on the findings of this study, the percentage of net profit covering one of the factors influencing the efficiency of creating unusual and also has reverse communication with different companies, the stock market's reaction.
-It is recommended that investors in short intervals around the announcement of your investment gains in their caution. Because in these days a somewhat unstable capital markets and stock returns of the heart as a result of new information, many have arrived. This issue will cause investors more risk in financial markets, the days surrounding the announcement of profit compared to other more stable days have filled. So the overall proposal mode to buy and sell stock in the days surrounding the announcement or transaction is not profits because market efficiency variables (high risk) and is based on the stock prices will affect home prices.
-To recommend that investors with respect to the findings obtained in the case of the free float percentage impact on the efficiency of an important factor as the most unusual about the matter because it is a factor to influence the non-normal efficiency before and after the Assembly if it is different, with the inverse relationship with non-cumulative normal returns before the Assembly.

REFERENCES