
Price Formation around Dividend Announcement Date: Empirical Evidence in Indonesian Stock Exchange

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Budi Frensidy¹, Irene Josephine², Ignatius Roni Setyawan³

Abstract:

Purpose: This research aims to prove that there is a change in abnormal return around the dividend announcement date. Based on differences in the interests of rational and irrational investors related to the dividend announcement and subsequent event, the authors propose two research questions: first, whether there is an abnormal return around the dividend announcement date; second, whether price changes around that event.

Design/Methodology/Approach: The time span of the study was five days before and five days after the announcement date of 15 companies which announced dividends from 2007-2012. To answer the first question, we used the t-test and to answer the second question, we employ the coefficient of multiple regression equations, namely the bid and ask price.

Findings: The results of this study indicate significant abnormal returns around the dividend announcement date. The price formation is not influenced by dividend announcement, but it was influenced by the demand and the bid prices which implies that there is an effort of investors to maximize capital gains by selling and buying certain stocks.

Practical Implications: Dividend announcement date still contains information for investors, because the possibility of surprise factor has been reduced. Investors have already received the rumors about the dividend announcement date and the event has received financial reports, which may have been used by investors in predicting the stock price.

Originality/Value: Our study is the first to link bid and ask price to the price formation process before and after the dividend announcement date. The results of this test have answered the question that there are price changes during the dividend distribution event for testing individual levels of the company.

Keywords: Cum date, event study, abnormal return, price, ask price, bid price.

JEL codes: G30, G32, G29.

Paper Type: Research Paper.

¹Lecturer Faculty of Economics, University of Indonesia (UI), e-mail: budi.frensidy@ui.ac.id

²Alumnae of Master Management Program from Esa Unggul University (UEU), e-mail: irene_zakaria@yahoo.com

³Corresponding author, Lecturer Faculty of Economics, Tarumanagara University (UNTAR), e-mail: ignronis@gmail.com and ign.s@fe.untar.ac.id

1. Introduction

Generally, stock investments made by investors in companies with good prospects are reflected in high stock prices. In order to achieve the investment objectives, investors will sell (ask) and buy (bid) stocks for their portfolio respectively. Olsson (2005) asserted that the actions of buying and selling stocks by investors are conducted by using the event information (event study) as a basis for looking at whether or not there is abnormal profit or return.

According to Liu *et al.* (2008), abnormal returns will generally occur at the day range ahead of strategic activities of issuers (listed companies). Strategic activities of the listed companies i.e., the corporate actions are often perceived by investors as the companies' efforts to improve their liquidity. Because liquidity is often considered as the short term income for investors, they will compete to obtain the information related to the issuer's corporate action. One of the most anticipated corporate actions is the dividend announcement. The dividend announcement will be the good news signal for investors, because the decision of dividend distribution by listed companies will be considered as the improvement of company's performance.

Ahead of the dividend announcement, it will result in investors' reactions. The investors' reactions that occur before and after the dividend announcement will show the differences in expectations of the investors themselves. Nurhadi (2008) states that there are two types of investors: rational investors and irrational investors. Rational investors (generally the "big players") have a long term orientation and still consider dividends as a major part of their yield. Rational investors are not likely to pursue acquisition of information on the agenda of the dividend announcement. This is because rational investors are more informed about the dividend announcement.

Dasilas and Sergios (2011) stated that irrational investors (generally "small players") would have less information in the agenda of the dividend announcement. They will not receive sufficient information for their investment. In order to remain focused on achieving the investment objectives, they will take advantage of alternative sources of information made by the stock analyst. Alternative sources of information are usually graphical trends such as dividend per share (DPS) and the typical dividend policy. The DPS trend information is used to predict future stock prices so that the target capital gain can be well-predicted. The typical dividend policy will be used to predict the cash flow pattern that will underpin the amount of DPS. On the basis of differences in the interests of rational and irrational investors related to the date and subsequent effects that often occur, the authors propose two important research questions: first, whether there is an abnormal return around the dividend announcement; second, whether price changes around that event.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Market Reaction

Stock price illustrates the general information that is open and available, and it is provided by companies or the stock exchange to be processed by investors. Analysis of profit and dividend is commonly used by investors. This sparks expectation of earnings and price as a puzzling phenomenon where the effects are associated with a small company (Akbar and Habib 2010). The market could also experience sharp losses because it has too high expectations for the growth of companies and too pessimistic expectations of the small ones.

2.2 Investor's Behavior

Investor's behavior pattern is different. It is similar to risks. The risk enthusiasts can drive the market for irrational acts, leading the market to act with sentiment. This condition supports the statement that the greatest enemies of the business are the investors. However, investors' confidence can be turned against themselves. The main concern of investors who do not like risks is to minimize them (risks), but they are willing to accept higher risks for the sake of profit above the average. Surely, the existence of irrational investors does not cause markets to be inefficient.

2.3 Event Studies and Efficient Market Hypothesis

According to Capstaff *et al.* (2004), it is important for investors to observe events that can change the price, because an efficient market reacts quickly and accurately to achieve a new equilibrium price which fully reflects the information available. The general approach used is abnormal return. Abnormal return measurement method is commonly used to reduce the real return to the normal return. The essence of efficient markets is the rapid reaction of price to the changing markets into the new price to be accepted by the market. It is difficult for investors to earn abnormal returns. Fama states that it would be an efficient market informationally if the prices of the securities behave as if everyone observes the information. This means no market participants can get abnormal return in an efficient market.

2.4 Signaling Theory

Signaling theory expresses a positive relationship between the asymmetry of information and the dividend announcement. Signal is often sent by a company to the market, but unfortunately not all investors have equal access to the information signal. Positive information signal indicates significant abnormal return to the market. The opposite is true for negative information signal. Abnormal return for a group of investors reinforces the notion that information asymmetry will strengthen the reaction because the agenda is declared.

2.5 Theory of Demand and Supply

Theory of demand is the quantity of goods or services that consumers are willing and able to buy for a certain period in certain economic conditions. The time period

can be daily, monthly, or yearly depending on the demand conditions and availability of goods. The value of goods depends on their usefulness. Demand also depends on the price of the goods, the price of other goods, and consumers' income or predictions of the future. The law of demand states that demand will be higher if the price of an item is lower. On the other hand, demand will be less when the price is higher. Investors want to buy at lower prices with the hope that they can obtain profit when they resell (Thalassinos *et al.*, 2013; 2009).

The theory of supply is the company's ability to offer a certain item at a certain price within a certain period. The offer will be reduced when prices go down, or if they do not meet the desired profit. Offer price is determined by the cost of the product itself, the price of other goods and the profits to be obtained. The stock market can offer it in the form of bids based on the principle of time priority and price priority according to the trading system at BEI as an order-driven market.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Framework

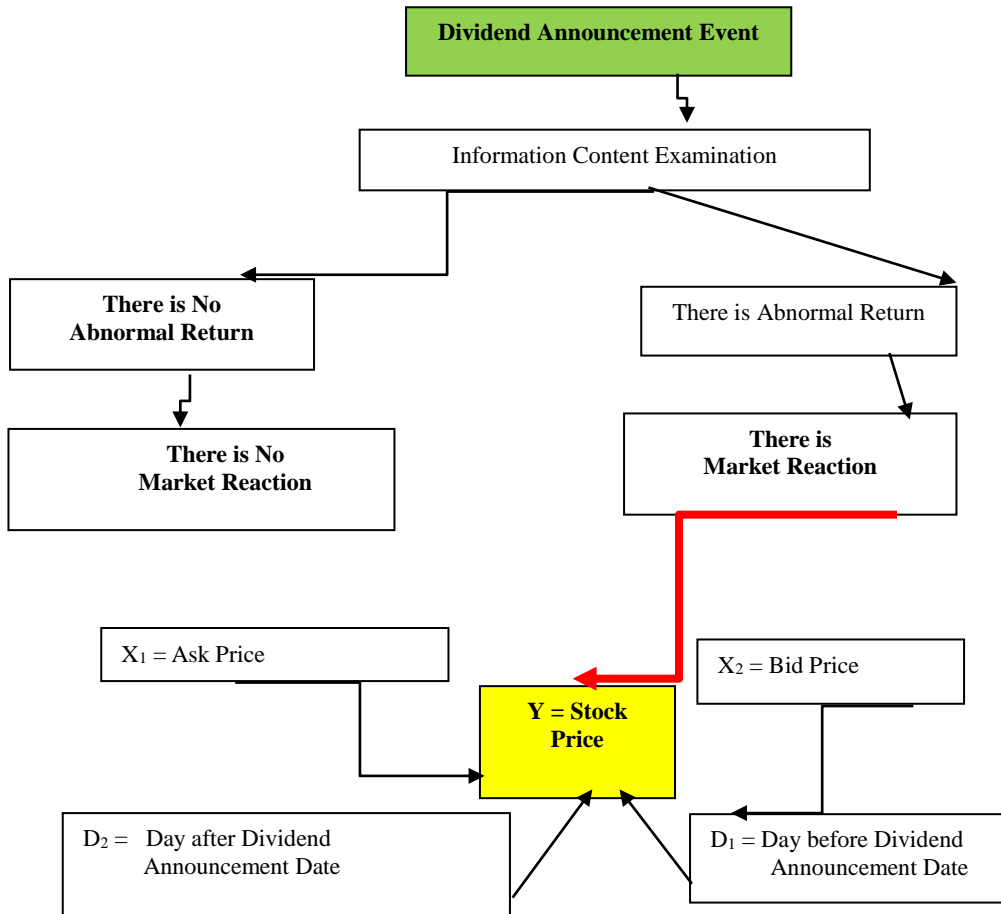
An event study is a statistical method to assess the impact of an event on the return or the value of a firm. The basic idea is to find the abnormal return attributable to the event being observed by adjusting for the return that stems from the price fluctuation of the market as a whole. If there are abnormal returns through the shock of an event, it can be said that the event contains useful information for the market to make decisions quickly, because the market sees value of the information to the company.

Figure 1, shows how the speed market reacts to absorb the information of the event after testing the market efficiency of the content of the information published. An efficient market information would quickly react to information announced by the company and investors quickly perform analysis to make a decision to buy or sell action, as seen through the abnormal return absorbed by investor to get a new price equilibrium.

A price increase, although not significant, describes expectations the investors can gain. The gain expected can be seen from the ask price and the bid price. Investors certainly ask for a high price in the hope of obtaining capital gains. Investors bid at a low price in the hope that they can make profit when selling their stocks later. Price formation is caused by the supply sales price and the purchase price around the dividend announcement date in the form of increasing bid price or decreasing ask price. This indirectly describes the market reaction to the cum dividend date. The announcement has been issued widely and known by all investors. On the last day of the cum date, investors can buy stocks and are still able to receive dividends. Beyond that day, investors do not have the right to participate in dividends declared.

It is natural to have abnormal returns that can change the price formation mechanism of the new stocks through the ask and bid price around the dividend date.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



3.2 Research Hypotheses

The research hypotheses are temporary answers to the proposed research:

H1: There is a significant abnormal return around the date of increasing dividend.

H2: There is a price change around the announcement date.

3.3 Operational Definition and Measurement of Variables

Daily return to the company is the difference in price (capital gain or capital loss) of securities to the previous day's price. Daily return of the company is measured:

$$R_{i,t} = \frac{P_{i,t} - P_{i,t-1}}{P_{i,t-1}} \quad (1)$$

where: $R_{i,t}$ = Return of the actual stock i on day t ; $P_{i,t}$ = Price of stock i on day t ;
 $P_{i,t-1}$ = Price of stock i on the previous day ($t-1$).

Market return index is a calculation of the returns using daily stock market prices of the Composite Stock Price Index (CSPI or IHSG) around the announcement date. Market return index is calculated by:

$$R_{m,t} = \frac{JCI_t - JCI_{t-1}}{JCI_{t-1}} \quad (2)$$

where: $R_{m,t}$ = Market return on day t ; JCI_t = Composite stock price index on day t ;
 JCI_{t-1} = Composite stock price index on the previous day.

Abnormal return is the difference between the actual return and the normal return. The normal return is the expected return, assuming there is no specific event. Expected return is calculated using a market-adjusted model. The use of the market-adjusted model is due to the fact that this model no longer needs the estimation period to establish it. It is assumed that this model gives the best estimated return. Abnormal return is measured by:

$$AR_{i,t} = R_{i,t} - E(R)_{i,t} \quad (3)$$

where: $AR_{i,t}$ = Abnormal return of stock i on day t ; $R_{i,t}$ = Actual return of stock i on day t ; $E(R)_{i,t}$ = Expected return of stock i on day t .

The data are obtained from companies that announced dividends during the period 2007 - 2012 and with the increasing dividends for the three consecutive years.

4. Results

The mean difference test was used to look at differences in average abnormal return before, during, and after the dividend announcement. For H1, using t-test at significant level of 10%, t-statistics is greater than t-table. Therefore, H1 can be accepted that there is abnormal return at significance level 0.10%. We use multiple regression to get the effect of independent variables i.e., ask price (A_t), bid price (B_t), and dummy 1 (D1) to measure the day before the announcement of dividends, while dummy 2 (D2) is employed to measure the day after the announcement of the dividend toward the dependent variable i.e., stock price (P_t). The model is formulated as follows:

$$P_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 A_t + \alpha_2 D_1 + \alpha_3 D_2 + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (4)$$

$$P_t = \beta_0 + \beta_1 B_t + \beta_2 D_1 + \beta_3 D_2 + \varepsilon_{i,t} \quad (5)$$

where: P_t = Price t , α_0, β_0 = intercept, α_1, \dots, β_3 = regression coefficients,
 A_t = Ask price t , B_t = Bid price t , D_1 = Dummy 1 (the day before the dividend announcement), D_2 = Dummy 2 (the day after the dividend announcement).

The 2nd hypothesis would be accepted if the regression coefficients α_1, \dots, β_3 influenced P_t significantly. In this case, the variables that are expected to be significant at the minimum level of 10% are A_t and B_t as the coefficient α_1 and β_1 are the coefficients of the ask price and the bid price.

5. Discussion

From the results of testing 15 selected listed firms, Table 1 shows that the average abnormal return for the period of five days before until five days after the announcement is not different from zero. The market reacted negatively five days before the announcement, on one day and three days after the dividend announcement. On the other hand, the market reacted positively only one day before and one day after the dividend announcement date.

Table 1. *Abnormal Return around Dividend Announcement*

Day	AAR	CAAR	t-statistics of AAR	Sig. (2-tailed)	Sig.	Information Content
-5	-0.0014	-0.0014	-1.8990*	0.064	Significant	Exist
-4	0.0044	0.003	0.8970	0.375	Not significant	None
-3	-0.0004	0.0026	0.1600	0.874	Not significant	None
-2	0.0000	0.0026	-1.2260	0.226	Not significant	None
-1	0.0033	0.0059	-1.8700*	0.067	Significant	Exist
0	0.0002	0.0061	0.3680	0.714	Not significant	None
1	-0.0177	-0.0116	-2.3590**	0.022	Significant	Exist
2	-0.0003	-0.0119	-1.5000	0.882	Not significant	None
3	-0.0109	-0.0228	-1.9830*	0.054	Significant	Exist
4	0.0009	-0.0219	-0.6220	0.537	Not significant	None
5	0.0028	-0.0191	-1.2920	0.202	Not significant	None

Note: ***: Significant at $\alpha = 1\%$, **: Significant at $\alpha = 5\%$, *: Significant at $\alpha = 10\%$

From the test results above, the alternative hypothesis (H1) is accepted. Abnormal return still exists around the announcement date of the dividend, namely five days and one day before the before the announcement as well as one day and three days after the announcement. It proves that there is abnormal return from dividend announcement. The information content of dividend announcement does not provide a significant advantage under the assumption of efficient market information; all have received the information. It is declared that there is no chance to get more profit. Increased dividend information is known by every investor, so that no one can enjoy the abnormal return. This is consistent with the efficient market hypothesis, that no one can enjoy more return. Analysis of the stock selling and buying prices, with a realistic look to the price of the sale price and the purchase price can be done to see if the price is determined by the announcement of dividend or other causes.

Announcement date is already known by the market. The assumption related to the presence of asymmetric information will not occur. This is proven during the observation period before and after the announcement. The information contained on one day before and one day after the dividend announcement is significant. Market gains no significant abnormal return from the observation period on the dividend announcement date. The t-test proves no information content on day one after the announcement of dividend. From the test results above, the alternative hypothesis (H1) that there is a significant abnormal return around the announcement date of the dividend increase is acceptable, because there are more advantages derived from the cum dividend announcement date. It still has a significant abnormal return.

5.1 Ask Price Changes Regarding Announcement of Dividend

In Tables 2 and 3 below the regression model has an R-square of 0.960 which means the selling price (ask price) can explain the dependent variable by 96% and the remaining 4% is explained by other factors such as economic conditions, political, fundamental, level of inflation, and others. The model also accepts H2, the alternative hypothesis that price changes around the announcement date.

Table 2. SPSS Output from R-Square on Price, Ask Price, Five Days Before and After Dividend Announcement

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.980 ^a	.960	.960		4132.69626

Table 3. SPSS Output from Regression Model on Price, Ask Price, Five Days Before and After Dividend Announcement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1635.798	265.532		6.160	.000

Ask Price	.711	.005	.980	131.415	.000
Days Before	46.439	387.968	.001	.120	.905
Days After	-165.191	387.970	-.004	-.426	.670

The regression model can be described by the following equation:

$$P_t = 1635,798 + 0,711A_t^{***} + 46,439D_1 - 165,1916 D_2$$

In this model above P_t can be seen as the direction of the selling price influences on stock price. This is significant but not significant in terms of time. Every increase in selling price (ask price) of 1 point will raise the price by 0.711 point. The regression analysis model has a significant value of 0.000 indicating that the model can be used to predict future prices. The model accepts the alternative hypothesis (**H2**) that price changes around the announcement date.

5.2 Bid Price Changes Regarding Dividend Announcement

From Tables 4 and 5 below, the regression analysis model has an R-square value of 0.549 which means the purchase price (bid price) can explain prices by 54.9% and the remaining 45.1% is explained by other factors outside the trade situation. The model accepts H2 which means that price changes around the announcement date.

Table 4. SPSS Output from R -Square on Price, Bid Price, Five Days Before and After Dividend Announcement

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.741 ^a	.549	.547	13852.81293

Table 5. SPSS Output from Regression Model on Price, Ask Price, Five Days Before and After Dividend Announcement

Model	Unstandardized Coefficient		Standardized Coefficient	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	4445.852	886.610		5.014	.000
Bid Price	.513	.017	.741	29.638	.000
Days Before	90.614	1300.473	.002	.070	.944
Days After	-241.262	1300.475	-.006	-.186	.853

The regression model can be described by the following equation:

$$P_t = 4445,852 + 0,513B_t^{***} + 90,614 D_1 - 241,262D_2$$

Regression model above shows that the purchase price affects the price at the same direction, one point increase in the purchase price (bid price) will raise the price by

0.513 point. But the effect of the day or the time to is not significant. The regression analysis model has a significant value of 0.000 which indicates that the model can be used to predict future price and the value of R square of 0.549, which means that the purchase price (bid price) can explain prices by 54.9% and the remaining 45.1% is explained by other factors. Results of R square from the selling price is about 0.96 which is greater than R square of the purchase price. This indicates that the reaction to the ask price (sell) is more powerful than the purchase price (bid) in influencing investor decisions.

5.3 Changes in Dividend Announcement Regarding the Price of Each Company

To strengthen the results of the second alternative hypotheses (H2), the authors conducted a regression analysis from ask price, bid price, days before and after dividend announcement for each company.

Table 6. Regression Model from Ask Price, Bid Price and Days Before and Days after Dividend Announcement on Price of Each Listed Firm

No	Name of Listed Firms	Variable X	Un. Std. Beta	Dummy 1 Coefficient	Dummy 2 Coefficient	Status
1	Summarecon	Ask	1.031***	-8.64*	9.69*	Sell Price Position
	Summarecon	Bid	0.954**	29.82	78.84	Buy Price Position
2	Indofood S.M.	Ask	0.956***	64.14	35.36	Sell Price Position
	Indofood S.M.	Bid	0.980***	95.47*	17.84	Buy Price Position
3	Indocement	Ask	1.019***	-248.98*	-59.69	Sell Price Position
	Indocement	Bid	1.023***	-222.81*	-77.43	Buy Price Position
4	Kalbe Farma	Ask	1.000**	8.333	-58.333	Sell Price Position
	Kalbe Farma	Bid	0.779*	121.32	-112.89	Buy Price Position
5	Telkom Ind.	Ask	0.836***	40.64	-227.18	Sell Price Position
	Telkom Ind.	Bid	0.841***	45.07	-221.08	Buy Price Position
6	Goodyear	Ask	0.274***	38.43	7.55	Sell Price Position
	Goodyear	Bid	0.265**	-5.79	-22.39	Buy Price Position
7	Panin Sekuritas	Ask	0.965***	-40.26	-74.85	Sell Price Position
	Panin	Bid	1.002***	45.05	-54.73	Buy Price Position

	Sekuritas					Position	
8	Trias Sentosa	Ask	1.009***	14.94	12.55	Sell	Price
	Trias Sentosa	Bid	1.009***	12.95	8.56	Buy	Price
9	Delta Djakarta	Ask	0.708***	124.19	-509.93	Sell	Price
	Delta Djakarta	Bid	0.191**	502.01	-2486.86	Buy	Price
10	Jaya Property	Ask	0.502***	-2.37	24.86	Sell	Price
	Jaya Property	Bid	0.763***	10.253	-6.53	Buy	Price
11	Mandala Finance	Ask	1.035***	0.683	10.721	Sell	Price
	Mandala Finance	Bid	1.059***	-1.879	7.761	Buy	Price
12	Mayora Indah	Ask	0.991***	74.81	318.32**	Sell	Price
	Mayora Indah	Bid	0.996**	47.107	209.42	Buy	Price
13	Jaya Ancol	Ask	0.261	-8.26	-14.78	Sell	Price
	Jaya Ancol	Bid	0.799***	-20.39	-56.88**	Buy	Price
14	Indo Tambang	Ask	1.003***	-345.39	-1067.34** *	Sell	Price
	Indo Tambang	Bid	0.994***	-188.62	-967.35***	Buy	Price
15	Surya Media C.	Ask	0.926***	668.53**	-710.68**	Sell	Price
	Surya Media C.	Bid	0.970***	677.3**	-621.04*	Buy	Price

Note: ***: Significant at level $\alpha = 1\%$ **: Significant at level $\alpha = 5\%$ *: Significant at level $\alpha = 10\%$.

From the analysis of the bid price, ask price, and the stock price, the effect of the sale price and the purchase price to the price are significantly different, in which the sales price is more significant than the purchase price. The test results of the price analysis indicate the acceptance of H2. There is one company which predominantly influences price formation around the dividend announcement. That company is Surya Citra Media. All independent variables namely the ask price, the bid price, dummy 1 (before the dividend announcement), and dummy 2 (after the dividend announcement) have an influence on market prices. The 14 other stocks only have a partial effect on the ask price and the bid price.

6. Conclusions and Recommendations

From the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that information content around the announcement date for the dividend will significantly influence the abnormal returns on the day before the announcement. This indicates market captures the opportunities to take advantage of the moment. These results are aligned with the research of Doddy and Jogiyanto (2003), Sularso (2003), and Siaputra and Atmadja (2006) who found significant abnormal return around the announcement date. They all find that dividend announcement contains useful information for investors. It is due to the possibility of reduced surprise factor. Investors have already received the dividend announcement date and the event has received financial reports, which may have been used by investors in predicting the company in the future using fundamental analysis. The existence of significant abnormal return on the first day before the announcement proves the existence of the information content and the market still accepts it as good news. This proves the theory of efficient market hypothesis which proposes that the market is efficient in information, meaning that all have received the information declared that there is no chance to get excess return. From the conclusion of the study, it can be recommended that:

- a) Companies may utilize the Indonesia market that has been towards efficient market through increased dividend announcement as a signal that the company has a good performance, professionally managed, well governed, and accountably reported.
- b) Investors should consider and utilize dividend announcement date in buying and selling stocks in order to avoid losses and also the conditions of support and resistance to increase the offer price to meet the desired profit.
- c) Regulator namely BEI should require the issuer to pay dividends to shareholders as a form of their performance. The obligation to pay dividends has been done since the privatization of state-owned companies rolled out in the early years of the 2000s. Dividend announcement should not be seen as a signal alone but rather as a mandate or an obligation that must be met by the public companies.

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