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## **Arbitrage Pricing Theory: Evidence From An Emerging Stock Market**

**Javed Iqbal<sup>\*</sup> and Aziz Haider<sup>\*\*</sup>**

*The development of financial equilibrium asset pricing models has been the most important area of research in modern financial theory. These models are extensively tested for developed markets. This paper examines the validity of the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) model on returns from 24 actively trading stocks in Karachi Stock Exchange using monthly data from January 1997 to December 2003. Explanatory factor analysis approach indicates two factors governing stock return. Pre-specified macro economic approach identifies these two factors as the anticipated and unanticipated inflation and market index and dividend yield. Some evidence of instability is found. The overall finding of two significant priced factors at least for a sub period supports APT for an emerging capital market.*

### **1. Introduction**

The applications of financial equilibrium models have been very intensively investigated. These applications are used for various purposes such as predicting common stock systematic risk and defining the cost of capital. The traditional equilibrium model, the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) of Sharp (1964), Linter (1965) and Mossin (1966) assume that stock returns are generated by a one-factor model, where the factor represents the market portfolio of all risky assets. Empirical tests of the CAPM have produced mixed results. The critical point in the estimation of the CAPM is the difficulty of measuring the true market portfolio. Due to the severe problems in the testing the CAPM (Copeland and Weston, 1988) a number of the other models have been proposed.

Arbitrage pricing theory, developed by Ross (1976) proposes that there are several sources of risk in the economy that cannot be eliminated

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by diversification. These sources of risk can be thought of as related to economy wide factors such as inflation and changes in aggregate output. Instead of calculating a single beta, like the CAPM, arbitrage pricing theory calculates many betas by estimating the sensitivity of an asset's return to changes in each factor.

The arbitrage pricing theory assumes that a security return is a linear function, not only of one, but also a set of common factors. The APT thus indicates that the risk premium for an asset is related to the risk premium for each factor and that as the asset's sensitivity to each factor increases, its risk premium will increase as well. The APT predicted that the prices of all risky assets in the economy conformed to the condition of no arbitrage. No arbitrage mean that an individual holding a well-diversified portfolio could not earn any additional return merely by changing the weights of the assets included in the portfolio, holding both systematic and unsystematic risk constant. The APT states that there is a set of underlying sources that influence all stocks returns. The stock return is a linear function of a certain number; say k, of economic factors, while these factors are unobservable and not meaningful.

According to Chen *et al.* (1986), these risk factors arise from changes in some fundamental economic and financial variables such as interest rates, inflation, real business activity, a market index, investor confidence etc.

The APT thus starts with the assumption that returns on any stocks,  $R_{it}$ , are generated by a k-factors model of the following for

$$R_{it} = E(R_i) + b_{i1}F_1 + b_{i2}F_2 + \dots + b_{ik}F_k + \varepsilon_i \quad \text{---} \quad (1)$$

Where  $E(R_i)$ ,  $i=1,2,3\dots n$ , is the expected return of the stock i.  $F_j$  ( $j=1,2,3\dots k$ ) are unobserved economic factors.  $b_{ij}$  is the sensitivity of the security i to the economic factors j and  $\varepsilon_i$  are the unique risks of the stocks (uncontrolled factor) i-e a random error term with mean equal to zero and variance equal to  $\sigma_{\varepsilon_i}^2$ .

Ross (1976) showed that if the number of stocks is sufficiently large, the following linear risk-return relationship holds.

$$E(R_i) = \lambda_0 + \lambda_1 b_{i1} + \lambda_2 b_{i2} + \dots + \lambda_k b_{ik} \quad \dots \quad (2)$$

Where  $\lambda_0$  is a constant risk less rate of return (the common return on all zero-beta stocks), and  $\lambda_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, k$  represents, in equilibrium, the risk premium for the  $j$ th factor. The mean zero random common factors can be thought of as representing unanticipated changes in fundamental economy-wide variables. The sensitivity coefficients measure the magnitude and direction of the reaction in asset returns.

In order to test the APT empirically, there are two main approaches. First, one can simultaneously estimate the asset sensitivities and unknown factors by exploratory factor analysis on stock returns. In that case a theory does not predict the exact content or even the number of relevant factors. Alternatively, we could try to specify prior general factors that explain pricing in the stock market. Such macroeconomic variables could be those affecting either future cash flows on companies or future risk-adjusted discount rates. It is generally accepted that the trend of pre-specifying factors seems to be a promising avenue of research in the search for meaningful factor structure.

The factor analysis-based empirical tests of the APT on US data have produced relatively mixed results. In their seminal paper, Roll and Ross (1980) tested the APT for the period 1962-72. They used daily data for individual equities listed on the New York Stock Exchange. They concluded that at least three and probably four priced factors were found in the return generating process.

Chen (1983) discovered that the APT seems to outperform the traditional CAPM when evaluated by explanatory power on stock returns. He investigated stocks using daily return data during the 1963-1978 period from the New York Stock Exchange. He compared the empirical performance of the APT with that of the CAPM.

More studies have found a number of critical issues when testing the theory. For example, it has been found that the number of factors seems to increase when the number of investigated securities increases. There is a paucity of research evaluating the validity of the APT in non-US stock markets. The sparse European results of the APT include those reported in Diacgiannis (1986), Abeysekera and Mahajan (1988), Rubio (1988), Ostermark (1989), Yli-Olli and Virtanen (1989), and Yli-Olli *et al.* (1990). Concerning the Scandinavian results, Ostermark (1989) reported APT-dominance on Finnish as well as Swedish data. Yli-Olli *et al.* (1990) found three stable common factors across these two neighbouring

countries, for the period 1977-1986, using monthly data. They used the principal component analysis to get the factor loadings, then cross-sectional OLS regressions were applied for the three factor solutions to test how many factors were priced in the two countries.

An alternative to the traditional approach is to specify a priori, on the basis of the theory, the general factors that explain pricing in the stock market. In this case the common factors are first measured using pre-specified macroeconomic variables, and asset sensitivities to these factors are estimated using time series regressions. In their seminal paper, Chen *et al.* (1986) found that the spread between long-term and short-term interest rates, expected and unexpected inflation, industrial production and spread between high and low-grade bonds are priced in the generating process of stock returns in the US stock market. These state variables have also been found to be important in a number of other studies on US data such as Chen (1989).

Martikainen *et al.* (1991) tested APT for the Finish Stock Market using monthly data. They used two different approaches: an exploratory factor analysis and a pre-specified macroeconomic factor approach. They tested how many factors there were that affected finish stocks in the two time periods 1977-81 and 1982-86. In the first step of the test they used principal components analysis and varimax rotation to get the factor loadings. Then, OLS regressions were made where factor loadings were independent variables and the average return on stock was the dependent variable. The purpose was to find how many factors that were priced in the market. In the second step of the test they used 11 pre-specified macroeconomic factors to test the APT model. They used different stock market indices, price indices, interest rates and other national economic variables such as the GNP and money supply. They could find only one priced factor for the first subperiod. In the second subperiod all of the factors become priced. This was an encouraging result that supported the theory that the equilibrium stock returns were generated by an economic factor model.

Loflund (1992) found that international factors such as unanticipated changes in real exchange rates, inflation and unanticipated changes in future foreign economic activity or export demand should be important. National factors such as unexpected inflation, unanticipated changes in the short-term interest rate, the term structure of interest rates and unexpected changes in domestic real production should be important.

Booth *et al.* (1993) tested the APT for US, Finnish and Swedish stock returns during the 1977-86 period, using monthly data. They tested the

intra-country stability of the factor patterns over time and across different samples. They investigated the cross-sectional similarities of the factor patterns of twelve 30-stock samples. They used transformation analysis to test the stability. The empirical evidence indicated that two stable common factors in different samples could be found. An interesting observation was that the factors were very often produced in different order in different samples. Another important finding was that there existed two common factors across the first US sample and Finnish and Swedish samples. Thus, the two common factors obtained have been international by nature. The results implied that for Finland the APT performed relatively poorly and for US and Swedish data one to two priced factors were identified.

For developing capital markets in general and Pakistani markets in particular empirical evidence on equilibrium models are few. Khilji (1993) and Hussain and Uppal (1998) investigated the distributional characteristics of stock return in the Karachi Stock Exchange concluding that the return behavior cannot be adequately modeled by a normal distribution. Hussain (2000) found no evidence of the day of the week anomaly and concluded that for the period January 1989 to December 1993 the absence of this predictability pattern implied efficiency of the market. Ahmad and Zaman (2000) using sectoral monthly data from July 1992 to March 1997 found that some of the CAPM implications are valid in the Karachi Stock Market. They found evidence in favor of positive expected return for investors but speculative bubbles were also indicated. Khilji (1994) found that the majority of return series are characterized by non-linear dependence. Ahmad and Rosser (1995) used an ARCH-in-Mean specification to study risk return relationship using sectoral indices. Attaullah (2001) tested APT in the Karachi Stock Exchange using 70 randomly selected stocks employing monthly data from April 1993 to December 1998. Out of 11 macroeconomic factors he found unexpected inflation, exchange rate, trade balance and world oil prices were sources of systematic risk. He used Iterative Non Linear Seemingly Unrelated Regressions technique. The present study provides another more recent evidence from monthly data from January 1997 to December 2003. With a relatively greater sample this study employs two different factor analysis techniques and stability analysis is also performed. Moreover macroeconomic variables used are also greater in number and regional market indices are also included.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section II, the data used in this research effort is introduced. The empirical part of the study is divided into two sections. Section III includes testing the APT using traditional exploratory factor analysis approach. In Section IV

macroeconomic factors are identified using 16 pre-specified macroeconomic variables by reducing the dimensionality of these variables using factor analysis. The APT is also tested using these macroeconomic factors. Section V concludes.

## **II. The Data**

The data consist of 24 actively traded stocks from the Karachi Stock Exchange and the general market index (KSE-100), covering the period from January 1997 to December 2003. Data on individual stocks regarding closing prices was obtained from the Karachi Stock Exchange. These 24 stocks are the most active stocks with approximately 80% weight of aggregate market capitalization of KSE 100 index companies. We have collected the monthly data. In order to analyze the stability of the factors in the APT, the period is divided into two subperiods

The first subperiod is from January 1997 to December 1999; the second is from January 2000 to December 2003. One reason for breaking the sample is stability testing of our results. Moreover the second period is more volatile. In this period KSE attained its highest level of index value and market capitalization. It is claimed to be the best performing capital market in the world. Therefore we need a large sample for reliable estimates, while the first period January 97 to December 99 is relatively smooth. The break up of the sample can also be seen as pre-Musharaf government and the current government. President Musharaf Government's intended or unintended economic, financial and foreign policies due to the 9/11 event have brought drastic changes in the economic horizon. So it will also be tested whether stock return behavior has changed in the two subperiods.

The returns have been measured using the first difference of monthly logarithmic price indices. There are 16 macroeconomic variables, including inflation measured by Consumer Price Index and Wholesale Price Index, a measure of real economic activity. Ideally GDP should be used for this purpose but the monthly data on GDP are not yet available for Pakistan therefore manufacturing production index has been used to capture real economic activity. Interest rate measured by 90 day T-bill of SBP, Money market rate, a long-term interest rate yield on 10-year Pakistan Investment Bond are also investigated in the analysis. When selecting the macroeconomic variables, they have been chosen using the criterion that they should affect the rate of return or future cash flow expectations of the firm

share. All the variables are studied using the first differences of the logarithmic forms of indices.

Inflation has been proxied by two indices measuring the wholesale prices and the consumer prices. These variables are included in the study since the classical Fisherian theory implies that the common stocks should serve as an effective inflation hedge during expected inflation (see Mishkin, 1997). It is generally observed that stock returns are negatively related to expected inflation, unexpected inflation and change in expected inflation in several countries (Asprem, 1989; Wasserfallen, 1989). When expected inflation rises, interest rates will rise. Fama (1981), Geska and Roll (1983), Ram and Spencer (1983), Stulz (1986), and Kaul (1987) all attempt to explain the negative association between stock returns and inflation; and Fama and Gibbons (1982) attempt to explain the negative association between inflation and real interest rates.

Interest rates are among the most closely watched variables in the economy. Their movements are reported almost daily by the news media. They directly affect our everyday lives and have important consequences for the health of the economy. The higher the interest rate, the higher the discount factor, and lower the stock prices. Martikainen *et al* (1991) used this variable in testing the APT model. The stock returns and production growth, as outlined in Barro (1990) and Fama (1990), may be affected by interest rates. Recently the boom in the Pakistani Stock Market (KSE 100 index in all time highest in the recent past) is partly due to the fact that interest rates in defense certificates and other interest-bearing instrument have declined. Therefore investors are now coming to the stock market, as a result demand for stock market securities is rising which increase stock prices.

The regional market may have an effect on returns in the Karachi Stock Exchange. In empirical studies many authors have used regional market return as an independent variable, for example, for the case of the Finland capital market (Helsinki Stock Exchange) Martikainen *et al* (1991) have used the Stockholm Index.

Emerging Stock Market Factbook (1999) indicates that for the Pakistani capital market the highest correlation of returns are with the Indian capital market (0.40) and Malaysian capital market (0.36). Therefore in our analysis we have used the Bombay Stock Index (BSE-30) and Kuala Lumpur Composite Index (KLSE).

The U.S. stock market was by far the largest and most influential capital market in the world. Therefore we have used Standard and Poor 500 index. S & P index reflects the worldwide expectations for all firms. The S & P index has been selected since it is expected that the Pakistani stock returns follow the global cash-flow expectations of firms. Rozeff (1984), Shiller (1984) and Campbell and Shiller (1988) present evidence that dividend yields forecast stock returns, Fama and French (1989) suggest that dividend yields can explain cyclical variation in expected returns. Chen *et al.* (1985) find that changes in aggregate production, inflation, and short-term interest rates can explain the equilibrium pricing of equities, and Chen (1991) shows that the cyclical behaviour of T-bill rates captures the cyclical variation in equity risk premiums.

The money supply has typically been seen as a leading indicator, and it is usually assumed that money supply and demand influence equity prices (Fama, 1981; Geske and Roll, 1983; Kaul, 1987). The rise in money supply can be expected to raise the stock prices (Martikainen *et al.*, 1991). Kaul (1990) also indicates significant association between monetary rule and the relationship between stock returns and inflationary expectations. Monetary policy influences stock returns by increasing future cash flows or by decreasing the discount factors at which those cash flows are capitalized (Binswanger, 2000).

### III. Exploratory Factor Analysis Approach

Our exploratory factor analysis approach is based on intuition, which was presented by Chen *et al.* (1986) and which has been applied further by several researchers. First, the factor scores and factor loadings from the return series were estimated separately for the two subperiods and the whole period. The estimation of factors was based on the principal component method. Second, an orthogonal varimax rotation was applied. In the following table, factors appear in decreasing order of variance explained by the factors.

**Table-1: Cumulative Proportions Of The Total Variance Explained By Principal Components**

Period	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3	Fact 4	Fact 5	Fact 6	Fact 7	Fact 8	Fact 9
Jan-97--Dec-03	0.456	0.526	0.583	0.631	0.675	0.713	0.749	0.782	0.812

Jan-97--Dec-99	0.478	0.557	0.622	0.677	0.726	0.773	0.811	0.846	0.875
Jan-00--Dec-03	0.467	0.543	0.604	0.659	0.71	0.749	0.787	0.818	0.845

The cumulative proportions of the total variance explained by the estimated factors are presented in Table 1. The results indicate that the figures are quite stable over the two subperiods. We concentrate on nine factors solution. This selection is based on the criteria of more than 80% variance explained by the factors extracted. Using this criteria the Pre-specified macroeconomic factors also support the existence of nine factors. The results of the other estimated factor solutions are available from the authors on request.

Thus, the following nine-factor models were estimated for the stocks to obtain asset sensitivities and unknown factors in the APT.

$$R_{it} - \mu_i = b_{i1}F_{1t} + b_{i2}F_{2t} + \dots + b_{i9}F_{9t} + e_{it}$$

Where  $R_{it}$ ,  $i = 1, 2, \dots, 24$ , is the return of the stock  $i$  at month  $t$ ,  $\mu_i$  represent the mean return of the stock  $i$ ,  $F_{1t}, F_{2t}, \dots, F_{9t}$  are the estimated unknown common factors (factor scores),  $b_{i1}, b_{i2}, \dots, b_{i9}$  are the asset sensitivities (factor loadings) of the security  $i$  to the nine unknown factors, and  $e_{it}$  are the unsystematic return components of the stocks.

To test the linear risk-return relation implied by the APT, Table-2 presents OLS regressions where the estimated factor loadings are used as independent variables, and the average returns of securities as dependent variables.

**Table-2: Regression Analysis Estimates For The Exploratory Factor Analysis-Unrotated 9 Factors In The Model**

Period	Const	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3	Fact 4	Fact 5	Fact 6	Fact 7	Fact 8	Fact 9	R <sup>2</sup> -adj
Jan-97--Dec-03 T-value	-0.09	-0.55	1.45	-0.77	0.38	3.57**	1.42	-1.31	-0.62	2.12*	
Jan-97-	0.0197	0.02	-0.014	-0.007	0.0055	0.0109	0.0126	0.0094	-0.012	-0.006	16.10%

- Dec-99 T-value	1.67	1.27	-1.26	-0.7	0.78	1.46	0.93	0.91	-1.06	-0.65	
Jan-00- Dec-03 T-value	0.0155	0.015	-0.002	-	0.008	0.0124	-0.01	-0.007	-0.017	0.0053	42.00%
			0.0093								
	1.91*	1.35	-0.28	-1.56	1.38	1.7	1.29	-0.98	-	0.65	
									2.18**		

Dependent variable: average monthly return for security; independent variables: factor loadings.

\* Significant at 0.10 level.

\*\* Significant at 0.05 level.

\*\*\* Significant at 0.01 level.

The results indicate that in the whole sample period we can find two priced factors according to this exploratory factor analysis approach; in the first subperiod none of the factors seems to be priced, and in the second subperiod we can find only one priced factor at the 5% significance level. The number of priced factors seems to be very low and the results of this approach indicate substantial instability of the explanatory power of the APT. This instability may be due to a number of reasons as explained in section II.

#### IV. Pre-Specified Macroeconomic Factors Approach

Table-3 presents the principal components analysis on the 16 pre-specified macroeconomic variables- the rotated solution. According to 80 % of the variance explained criteria, the original variables were converted to 9 orthogonal time series. There are two reasons for the conversion. Firstly this eliminates all problems with multi-collinearity and secondly it reduces the dimensionality of the original variables and makes it easier to work with time-series.

The factors in Table-3 appear in decreasing order of variance explained by the factors, i.e. according to the eigenvalues of the factors. The figures in the table are factor loading. Factor 1 indicates the real economic activity, which are positively correlated. Factor 2 and factor 3 represented the anticipated change and unanticipated change of inflation, which are also positively correlated. Factor 4 represented stock index factor namely Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and Karachi Stock Exchange (KSE) and dividend yield with factor loadings 0.760, 0.509 and

-0.834 respectively. Factor 5 and factor 8 indicate clearly interest rate factor. Factor 6 indicates the stock index factor Standard and Poor's index (S&P) and BSE showing negative correlation that is -0.906 and -0.487 respectively. Factor 7 represented the money supply factor. Exchange rates are represented by factor 9 having factor loading 0.976.

**Tabel-3. Factor Pattern of the Macroeconomic Variables January-97 to December-03**

Variable	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9
Dmanu	0.89	-0.07	-0.08	-0.01	0.13	0.02	-0.20	0.04	-0.06
ddManu	0.87	0.03	-0.14	-0.10	0.00	-0.09	-0.11	-0.24	0.12
DKSE	-0.11	0.02	-0.08	0.76	0.07	-0.15	-0.03	-0.19	0.07
dS&P	0.03	-0.03	0.04	0.04	-0.01	-0.91	0.01	0.15	-0.07
DBSE	0.12	-0.17	-0.07	0.51	-0.06	-0.49	-0.40	-0.09	-0.02
DKLSE	0.02	-0.07	-0.15	0.20	-0.01	-0.03	-0.06	0.02	-0.06
dCPI-95	-0.02	0.17	0.91	-0.05	-0.15	0.03	0.03	0.10	-0.08
DdCPI	-0.19	0.11	0.90	-0.01	0.09	-0.06	-0.11	-0.01	0.01
dWPI-95	0.10	0.89	0.17	0.08	-0.07	0.07	0.05	0.05	-0.03
ddWPI	-0.15	0.91	0.09	0.06	-0.01	0.00	-0.10	-0.01	0.03
dExch.R	0.04	0.00	-0.06	0.01	-0.14	0.08	0.01	0.04	0.98
dT-bill	-0.01	-0.01	-0.02	0.01	-0.82	0.18	-0.14	0.30	0.10
dGovtB	-0.13	0.11	0.08	-0.08	-0.82	-0.22	0.13	-0.21	0.08
dMoneyM	-0.16	0.04	0.08	-0.19	-0.05	-0.15	0.02	0.89	0.04
dDividen	0.03	-0.20	-0.04	-0.83	-0.01	-0.12	-0.17	-0.01	0.07
dMoneyS	0.30	0.08	0.09	-0.09	-0.01	-0.02	-0.88	-0.01	-0.01
Variance	1.7746	1.7621	1.7501	1.6468	1.415	1.221	1.0746	1.0555	1.0156
Proportion of Variance	0.111	0.11	0.109	0.103	0.088	0.076	0.067	0.066	0.063

DManu = The change in the "real economic activity (manufacturing index)".

DdManu = The differentiated dmanu. This variable measures the unanticipated change in the manufacturing index.

- DKSE = The change in the “Karachi Stock Exchange”.
- dS&P = The change in the “Standard and Poor 500 index”
- dBSE = The change in the Bombay Stock Exchange.
- DKLSE = The change in Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange.
- dCPI-95 = The change in the Consumer Price Index
- ddCPI = The differentiated dCPI-95. This variable measures the unanticipated change in the Consumer Price Index.
- dWPI-95 = The change in the Wholesale Price Index.
- DdWPI = The differentiated dWPI. This variable measures the unexpected change in the Wholesale Price Index.
- dExch.R = The change in the exchange rate between Pakistani rupee and US dollar.
- dT-bill = The change in the Pakistani 90-day government treasury bills return.
- DGovtB = The change in the Pakistani 10 years government bond return.
- DMoneyM = The change in the money market rate.
- DDividen = The change in the dividend yields.
- DMoneyS = The change in the money supply.

The data have been obtained from various issues of International Financial Statistics and Monthly Bulletin of State Bank of Pakistan. Stock index data Bombay Stock Exchange and Karachi Stock Exchange data have been obtained from [www.scsecurities.com](http://www.scsecurities.com)

To test the APT using pre-specified macro-economic factors, the following time-series regressions were first estimated for the stocks to obtain asset sensitivities and unknown factors in the APT.

$$R_{it} = \alpha_i + b_1 F_1 + b_2 F_2 + \dots + b_k F_k + e_{it}$$

Where  $R_{it}$  is the return of the stock  $i$  at month  $t$ ,  $\alpha_i$  is the intercept term of the stock  $i$ ,  $F_j$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ) are in the above factor analysis estimated macroeconomic factors (factor scores),  $b_{ij}$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, k$ ) are the sensitivities of the return of the security  $i$  and  $e_{it}$  are the unsystematic return components of the stocks. In this OLS factor scores are used as independent variables and stocks return for each stock as dependent variable. From this we estimate factor sensitivity (factor loading).

Using these factor sensitivities as independent variable and stock average returns as dependent variable, the following regression was run

$$\bar{R}_i = L_0 + L_1 b_1 + L_2 b_2 + \dots + L_K b_K$$

This estimated risk premium  $L$ 's and tested which factors were priced. The results of this regression are reported in Table-4.

**Table-4: Regression Analysis Estimates For The Pre-Specified Factors Approach:- Rotated**

Period	Const	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3	Fact 4	Fact 5	Fact 6	Fact 7	Fact 8	Fact 9	R <sup>2</sup> -adj
Jan-97–Dec-03 T-value	0.0171 3.8***	0.0423 0.31	- -0.574	0.4283 2.38**	-0.2313 -3.7***	0.1842 0.96	0.031 0.24	0.0589 0.48	0.0650 0.48	0.2164 1.61	39.30 %
Jan-97–Dec-99 T-value	0.0177 5.04**	0.0453 0.4600	- -1.1100	0.1366 3.9***	0.2598 2.3300*	- -0.1500	0.030 0.1500	0.0441 0.4500	- -0.1000	- 0.1800	48.20 %
Jan-00–Dec-03 T-value	0.0134 1.7000	- -1.4700	0.1429 0.8300	- -0.1900	-0.2275 -1.0000	0.1082 0.7800	0.059 0.220	0.1196 0.9600	0.0389 0.3100	0.0782 0.3700	7.40%

Dependent variable:- average monthly return for security.

Independent variables:- sensitivities of asset returns to changes in macroeconomic factors.

- \* Significant at 0.10 levels.
- \*\* Significant at 0.05 levels.
- \*\*\* Significant at 0.01 levels.

The results imply that we can find two priced factor in the whole sample period when factor 3 and 4 become priced. The first sample period also shows the same result but this time the only change is the significance level is reversed. We know from the analysis in the preceding step that the third factor is the anticipated and unanticipated inflation and the fourth factor is the stock market index and dividend yield. The second sample period shows no priced factor. As value of the intercept is significant, it is likely that there are other factors which are not included in our study, that affect stock returns and also are priced. Again, quite a high level of instability is found in the results.

## **V. Conclusions**

The results of two different testing methods for the Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT) are nearly the same because in the whole sample period two priced factors are found. This is an encouraging result, which supports the theory. But the number of priced factors seems to be very low and the results of both approaches indicate substantial instability of the explanatory power of the APT. Explanatory factor analysis approach indicates two factors governing stock return. Pre-specified macro economic approach identifies these two factors as the unanticipated and anticipated inflation, market index and dividend yield. The former factor was also identified by Attaullah (2001). Some evidence of instability is found. In the second subperiod namely January 2000 to December 2003 that is more volatile, the APT based on exploratory factor analysis on stock returns performs relatively well. In the first subperiod extending from January 1997 to December 1999 the APT based on pre-specified macroeconomic variables is supported.

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