Estimating portfolio Monte Carlo Value at Risk using ProActive



How does it work



One-day 95% VaR of \$1 million ⇔ 5% probability that the portfolio will fall in value by more than \$1 million over a one-day period

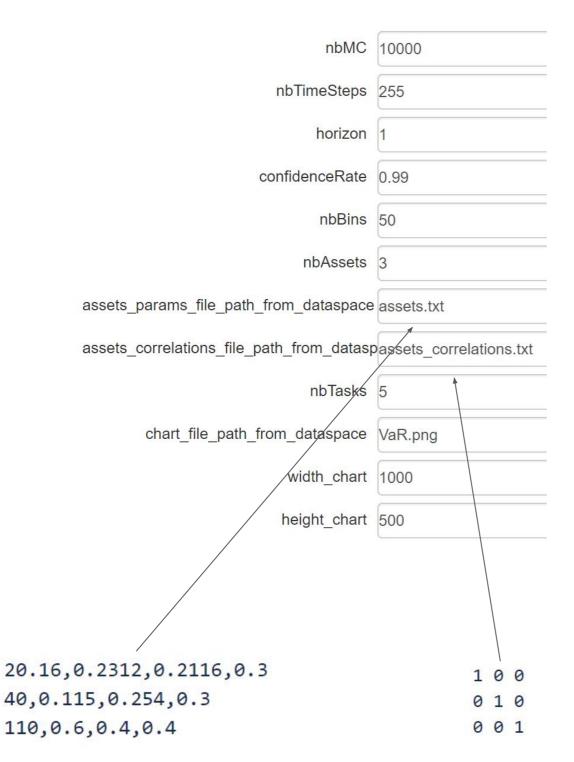
Monte_Carlo_VaR_portfolio.xml estimates the Monte Carlo Value at Risk (MC VaR) of a portfolio. We use the geometric Brownian motion (GBM) method to simulate stock price paths, but more advanced assets can be integrated thanks to the Quantlib C++ lib.

incremental_Monte_Carlo_VaR_each_portfolio_asset.xml estimates the incremental VaR (iVaR) for each asset of the portfolio. iVaR quantifies the risk a position (or sub-portfolio) is adding to a portfolio. For instance, the iVaR related to an asset Y, is the difference between the portfolio VaR with and without Y.

stress_testing_Monte_Carlo_value_portfolio.xml estimates the portfolio PnL (Profit and Loss) over stressed volatilities and risk free rates.

Monte_Carlo_VaR_portfolio.xml





number of portfolio simulations. The number of tasks does not necessary divide the total number of simulations

number of time steps of the portfolio simulations paths, up to the horizon

horizon. Here time steps are set to 1/255

VaR confidence rate. Here 99%

number of bins to plot the frequencies bar chart

number of assets composing the portfolio

file to describe assets params, a line per asset: start price, drift rate (yearly return), volatility rate (yearly return), weight

correlations matrix of the assets

number of replicated tasks to parallelize the MC simulations

name of the png output file (frequencies bar chart with VaR)

width of the generated chart

height of the generated chart

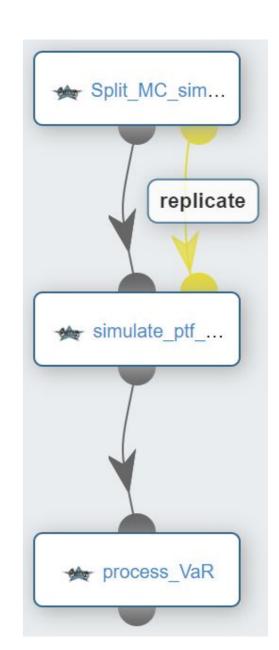
Monte_Carlo_VaR_portfolio.xml



Estimate the number of MC simulations per replicated task. The tasks number does not necessary divide the total number of simulations

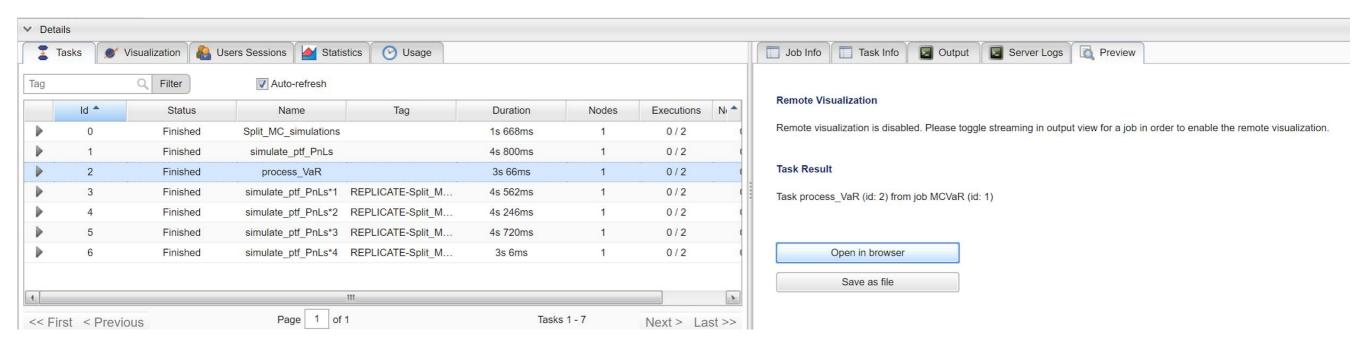
Using Quanlib, each replicated task proceses a subset of the MC simulations and deduces the PnL (profit and loss) of each simulated path (value at horizonof a simulation - value at start). On the task side, PnLs are saved into a dedicated file

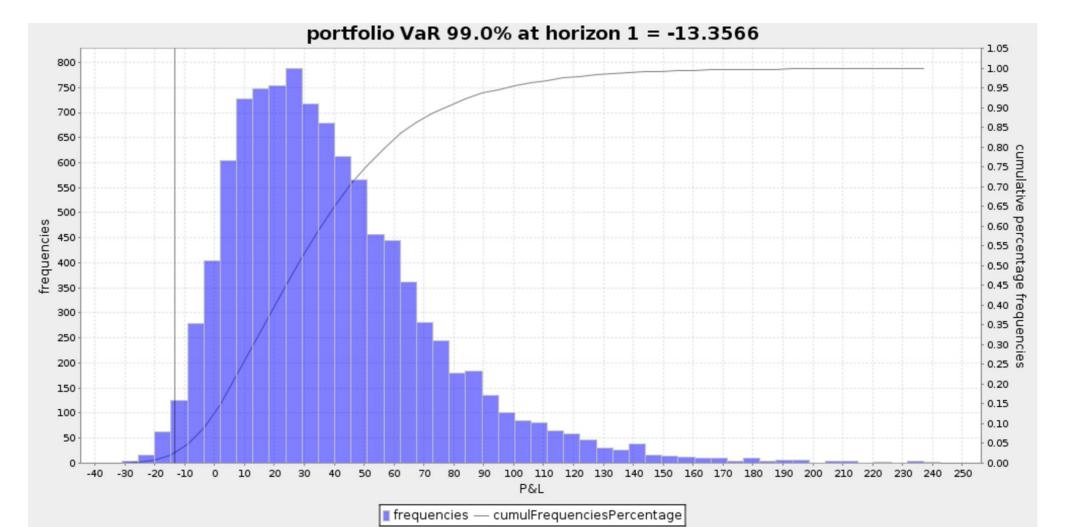
This task gathers all the PnLs into a single array, sorts them, and retrieves the VaR at the VaR_index corresponding to (1 - confidenceRate) * nbMC. Finally, it generates the corresponding frequencies bar chart and exposes it (view/download)



Monte_Carlo_VaR_portfolio.xml







incremental_Monte_Carlo_VaR_each _portfolio_asset.xml.xml



nbMC	10000
nbTimeSteps	255
horizon	1
confidenceRate	0.99
nbBins	50
nbAssets	3
assets_params_file_path_from_dataspace	assets.txt
assets_correlations_file_path_from_datasp	passets_correlations.txt
nbTasksPerVaR	4
chart_file_path_from_dataspace	VaR.png
width_chart	1000
height_chart	500

number of portfolio simulations. The number of tasks does not necessary divide the total number of simulations

number of time steps of the portfolio simulations paths, up to the horizon

horizon. Here time steps are set to 1/255

VaR confidence rate. Here 99%

number of bins to plot the frequencies bar chart

number of assets composing the portfolio

file to describe assets params, a line per asset: start price, drift rate (yearly return), volatility rate (yearly return), weight

correlations matrix of the assets

number of replicated tasks per VaR to parallelize the MC simulations

name of the png output file (frequencies bar chart with VaR)

width of the generated chart

height of the generated chart

incremental_Monte_Carlo_VaR_each _portfolio_asset.xml.xml



Estimate the number of MC simulations per replicated task for each VaR (right branch and left branch). The tasks number must divide the total number of simulations

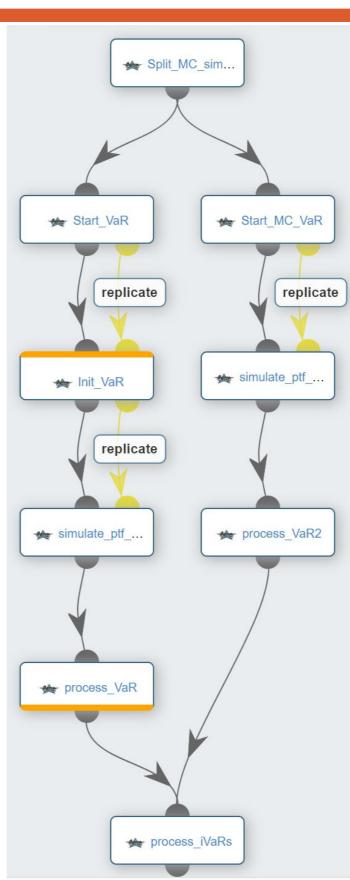
1st level of replicated tasks: a replicated task per asset (Y)

Each replicated task instanciates an assets params files, by setting to 0 its corresponding asset. By this way, the estimated VaR will not consider the asset

2nd level of replicated tasks: a replicated task per subset of MC simulations. Each replicated task processes a subset of the MC simulations according to its instanciated assets params file (i.e. instanciated by its father replicated task)

1st level of replicated tasks: a replicated task to merge the MC simulations processed by its sons task. Each task estimates the VaR related to Y, stores it, and generates the corresponding frequencies bar chart

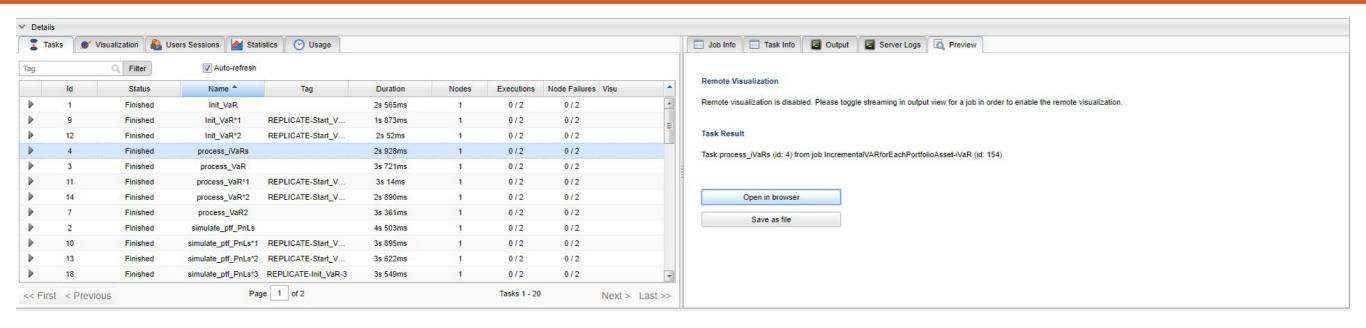
Compute and println the iVaR related to each asset (portfolio VaR estimated by the right branch - portfolio VaR without the asset Y estimated by the left branch), merge all the frequencies bar charts into a single png file and exposes it

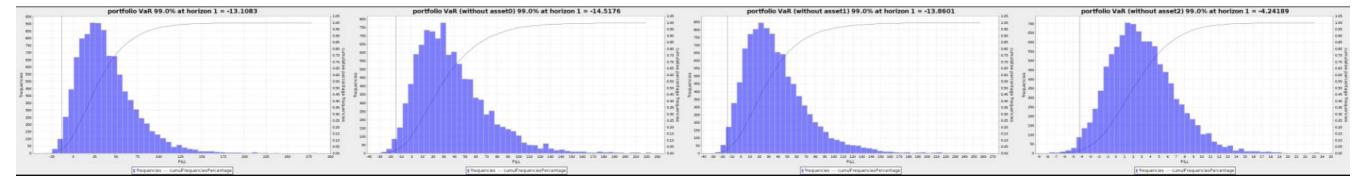


Perform the MC VaR like MCVaR.xml

incremental_Monte_Carlo_VaR_each _portfolio_asset.xml.xml







stress_testing_Monte_Carlo_value _portfolio.xml



DOCKER_ENABLED	• TRUE FALSE
nb_MC_per_ptf_value	10000
nb_time_steps	255
stress_horizon	1
assets_params_file_path_from_datasp	assets.txt
assets_correlations_file_path_from_dat	assets_correlations.txt
stressed_risk_free_rate_min_max_in_p	-10%,+10%,10
stressed_volatility_min_max_in_percent	-5%,+35%,10
nb_replicated_tasks	4

run the plotting task into a docker container for matplotlib support

number of portfolio simulations per PnL estimation

number of time steps of the portfolio simulations paths, up to the horizon

horizon until which portfolio is stressed. Here time steps are set to 1/255

file to describe assets params, a line per asset: start price, drift rate (yearly return), volatility rate (yearly return), weight

correlations matrix of the assets

range of the percentages of variation to apply to the risk free rate and number of steps to consider in this range

range of the percentages of variation to apply to the portolio asset volatilities and number of steps to consider in this range

number of replicated tasks which have in charge the stressed PnL simulations

stress_testing_Monte_Carlo_value _portfolio.xml

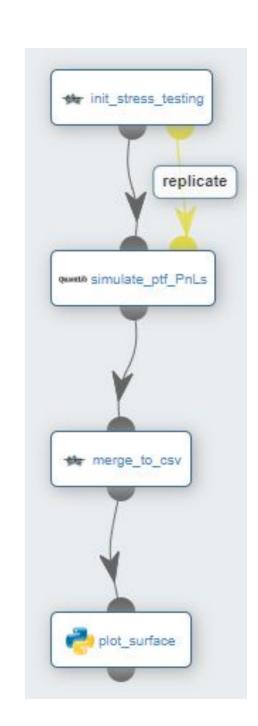


Estimate the number of MC simulations per replicated task. The tasks number must divide the total number of simulations

Using Quanlib, each replicated task proceses a subset of the MC simulations and deduces the PnL (profit and loss) of each simulated path. An expected PnL is estimated per risk free rate and volatility stressed percentage. On the task side, PnLs are saved into a dedicated file

Merge all stressed PnLs into a single csv file

Plot a 3D representation of the stressed PnLs



stress_testing_Monte_Carlo_value _portfolio.xml



