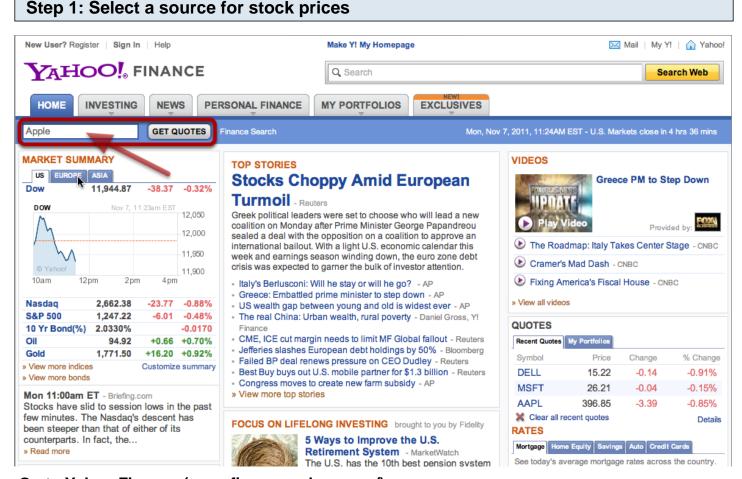
VaR: Historical Simulation

Assalamu 'aleykum, everybody,

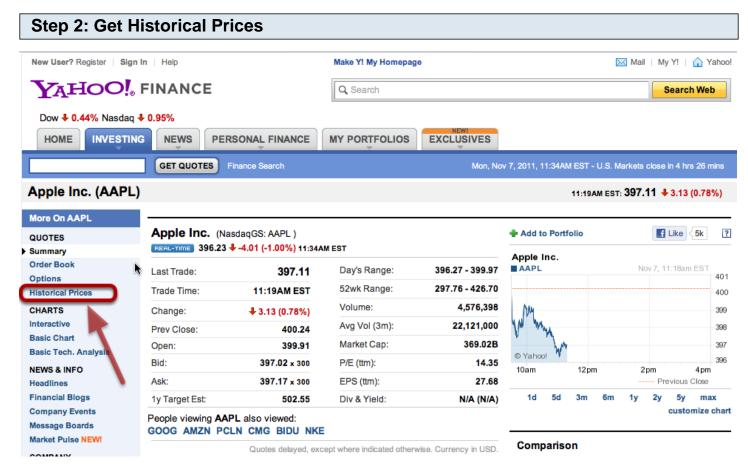
Here we are going to explain the steps for portfolio VaR calculation, inshaAllah.



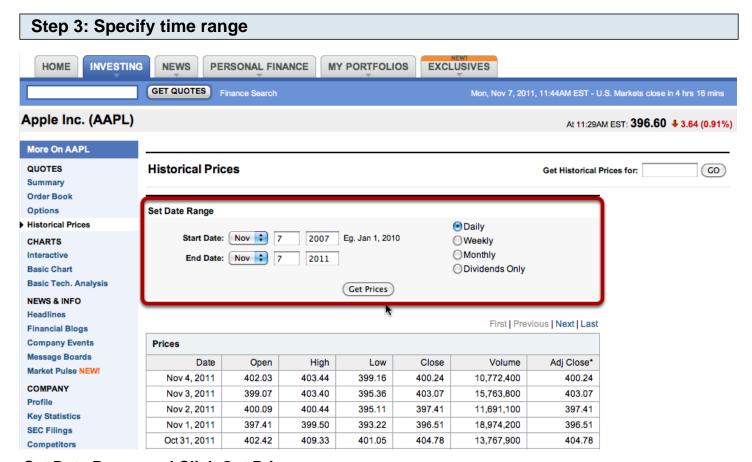
Go to Yahoo Finance (www.finance.yahoo.com/)

Type in company name in highlighted window and Click Get Quotes.

For our example we will collect stock prices for three companies: Apple, Microsoft, and Dell.



Click on Historical Prices as shown above.

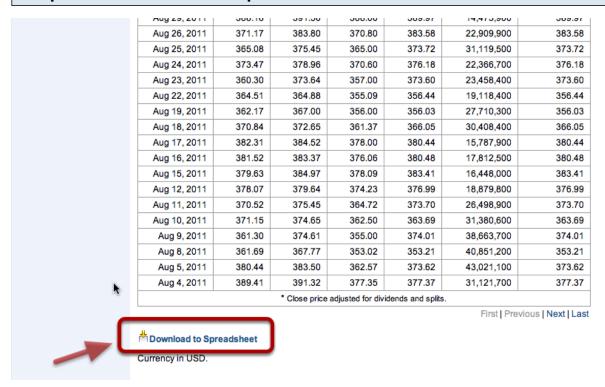


Set Data Range and Click Get Prices.

In our case we have chosen Start Date as 07 November 2007 and End Date as 07 November 2011.

Number of observations: 1008 (07/11/2007 - 07/11/2011)

Step 4: Download data to Spreadsheet



Click on Download to Spreadsheet at the bottom of the page.

Or Right Click and Save File as...

The file will be in CSV format which can be opened using Excel.

Step 5: Repeat the same steps with other stocks

Repeat the same steps to get stock prices of Microsoft and Dell.

Step 6: Open downloaded files

	Α	В	С	D	Е	F	G	Н
1	Date	Open	High	Low	Close	Volume	Adj Close	
2	04/11/2011	402.03	403.44	399.16	400.24	10772400	400.24	
3	03/11/201	399.07	403.4	395.36	403.07	15763800	403.07	
4	02/11/2011	400.09	400.44	395.11	397.41	11691100	397.41	
5	01/11/2011	397.41	399.5	393.22	396.51	18974200	396.51	
6	31/10/2011	402.42	409.33	401.05	404.78	13767900	404.78	
7	28/10/2011	403	406.35	402.51	404.95	11515200	404.95	
8	27/10/2011	407.56	409	401.89	404.69	17666600	404.69	
9	26/10/2011	401.76	402.55	393.15	400.6	16279000	400.6	
10	25/10/2011	405.03	406.55	397.38	397.77	15372400	397.77	
11	24/10/2011	396.18	406.5	395.4	405.77	17933500	405.77	
12	21/10/2011	398.1	399.14	390.75	392.87	22161600	392.87	
13	20/10/2011	400	400.35	394.21	395.31	19616800	395.31	
14	19/10/2011	401.35	408.42	397.8	398.62	39407100	398.62	
15	18/10/2011	421.76	424.81	415.99	422.24	31232500	422.24	
16	17/10/2011	421.74	426.7	415.94	419.99	24478400	419.99	
17	14/10/2011	416.83	422	415.27	422	20450000	422	
18	13/10/2011	404.98	408.43	402.85	408.43	15177900	408.43	
19	12/10/2011	407.34	409.25	400.14	402.19	22206600	402.19	

Open downloaded spreadsheet.

You'll see seven columns as: Date, Open, High, Low, Close, Volume, and Adj.Close. For our calculation of VaR, we are interested in the first and last columns only: Date and Adj.Close. Other data will be deleted.

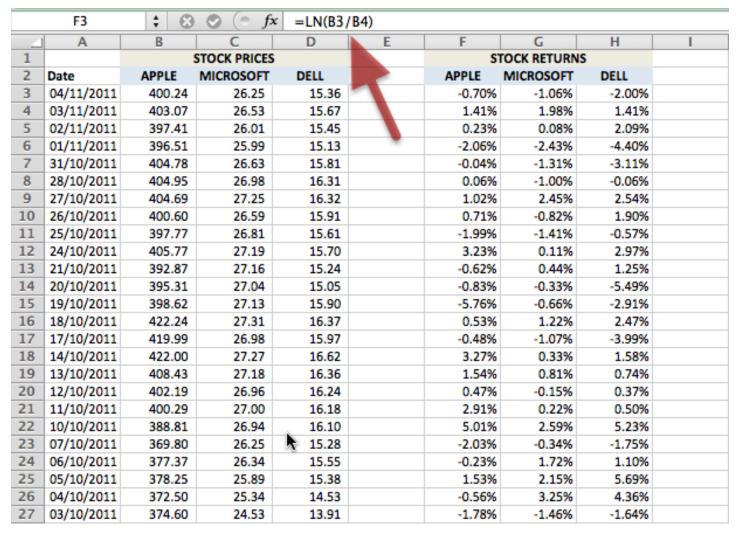
Step 7: Combine all stock prices into a table

į,	Α	В	С	D	E
1.	Date	APPLE	MICROSOFT	DELL	
2	04/11/2011	400.24	26.25	15.36	
3	03/11/2011	403.07	26.53	15.67	
4	02/11/2011	397.41	26.01	15.45	
5	01/11/2011	396.51	25.99	15.13	
6	31/10/2011	404.78	26.63	15.81	
7	28/10/2011	404.95	26.98	16.31	
8	27/10/2011	404.69	27.25	16.32	
9	26/10/2011	400.60	26.59	15.91	
10	25/10/2011	397.77	26.81	15.61	
11	24/10/2011	405.77	27.19	15.70	
12	21/10/2011	392.87	27.16	15.24	
13	20/10/2011	395.31	27.04	15.05	
14	19/10/2011	398.62	27.13	15.90	
15	18/10/2011	422.24	27.31	16.37	
16	17/10/2011	419.99	26.98	15.97	
17	14/10/2011	422.00	27.27	16.62	
18	13/10/2011	408.43	27.18	16.36	
19	12/10/2011	402.19	26.96	16.24	
20	11/10/2011	400.29	27.00	16.18	
21	10/10/2011	388.81	26.94	16.10	
22	07/10/2011	369.80	26.25	15.28	

Copy and Paste stock prices of three companies to one table as it is shown above.

Remember that we are interested in Adjusted Close Prices only.

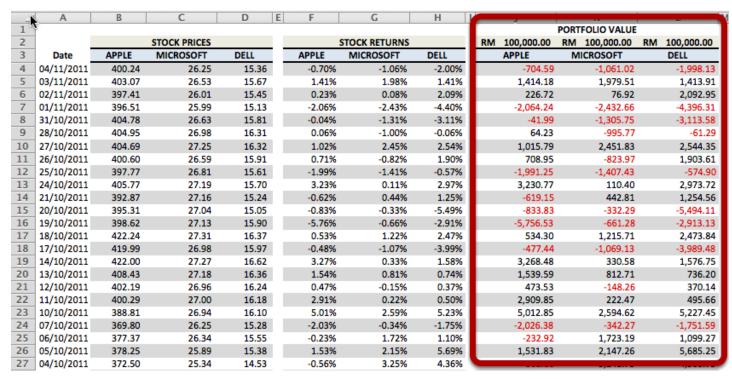
Step 8: Calculate Stock Returns



Create new table and Calculate Stock Returns using Lognormal formula in Excel.

Lognormal of Today price divided by Yesterday price.

Step 9: Calculate RM returns



Calculate what would have been the result if we had invested RM100,000 in each stock 4 years ago.

Multiply 100,000 by each stock return.

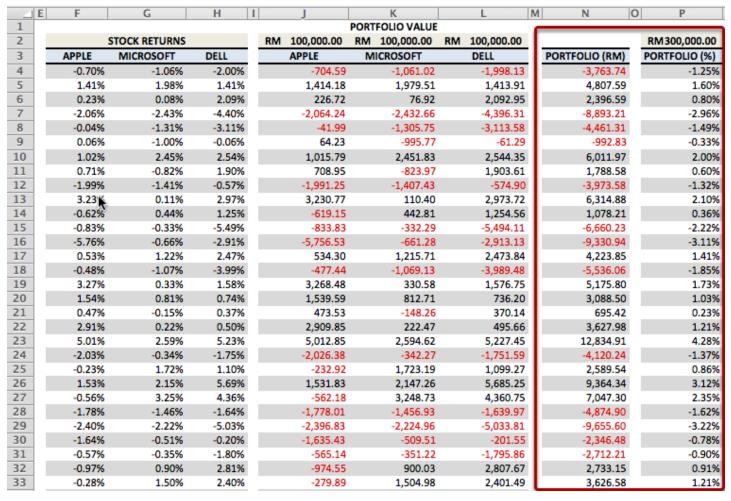
For example:

100,000 x cell F4 (for Apple's stock),

100,000 x cell G4 (for Microsoft's stock),

100,000 x cell H4 (for Dell's stock).

Step 10: Calculate Portfolio returns



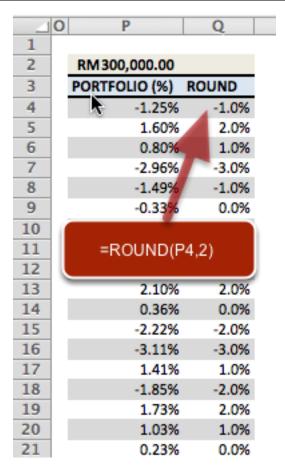
Sum up results from previous table to calculate daily portfolio returns in RM, and resulting percentage out RM300,000.

For example:

To calculate PORTFOLIO (RM), sum up cell J4 + cell K4 + cell L4.

To calculate PORTFOLIO (%), (cell N4 / 300,000)*100

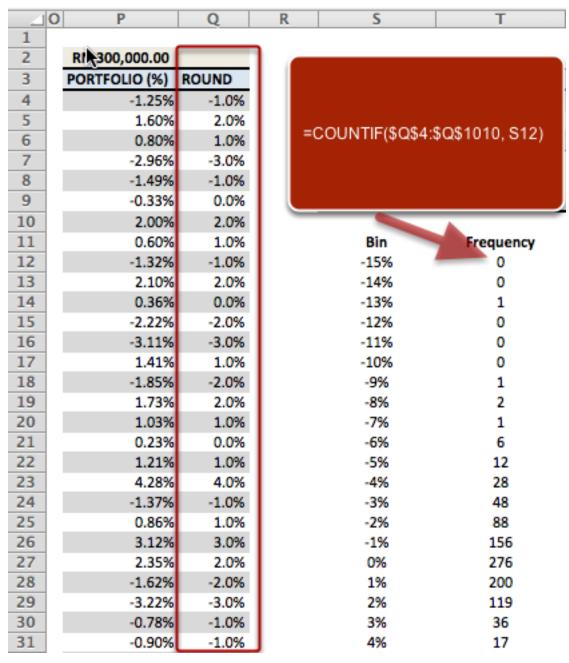
Step 11: Round Portfolio returns



Round Portfolio returns using ROUND Excel formula.

For example, in cell Q4 type "=" sign and type ROUND(P4,2). Where, P4 is cell P4.
2 is number of digits.

Step 12: Create bins and calculate frequency



Create bins (range with 1% change) and calculate number of returns that fall within those bins.

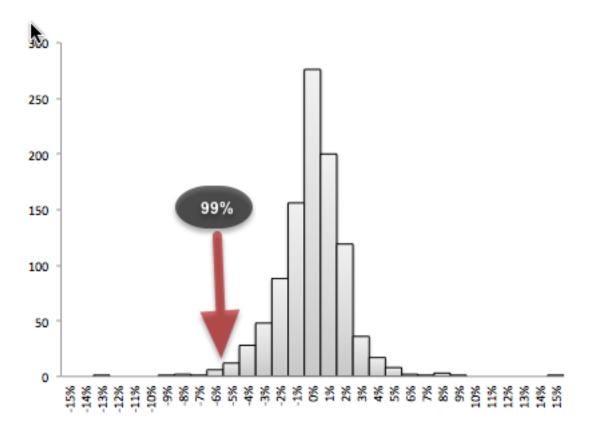
For example,

Our range falls between -15% and 15% with 1% value step.

Frequency (how many times each return is observed) can be calculated using Excel formula COUNTIF(range,bin).

i.e., COUNTIF(\$Q\$4:\$Q\$1010, S12)

Step 13: Create Histogram



Using data from Step 12, create Histogram (Charts -> Column).

Returns are located on axis X, and Frequency - on axis Y.

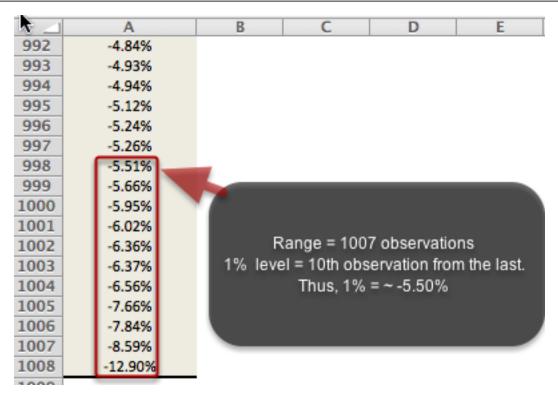
Step 14: Calculate Value at Risk

9		
	RM	Returns
Mean	-9.89	-0.003%
St.Deviation	6,221.24	2.074%
Confidence level	99%	99%
VaR	-16 492 24	-5.50%

Calculate VaR using Excel formula PERCENTILE.

Here, to calculate VaR with 99% of confidence level, we are using the following formula: =PERCENTILE(RETURNS RANGE, 1%)

Step 15: Double check of the previous value



Arrange (sort) returns from best to worst, i.e. from highest positive to lowest negative, and pick 10th value from the end (1007 - 10 = 997),

which is 1 percentile of 1007 returns data = \sim -5.50%

Finally, VaR is 5.50% out of RM300,000 = -16,492.24 ringgits @ 99% confidence level.

GOOD LUCK!

Was-salamu 'aleykum wa rahmatullah!