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Abstract

An important aspect of portfolio risk management is the analysis of the overall risk with respect to the allocations to the underlying assets. Marginal risk is the traditional tool used by portfolio managers to accomplish this. However, this metric is only meaningful when a position is levered or when the proceeds of the sale of a position are put in the cash account of the portfolio. This paper proposes an extension of the traditional marginal risk approach as a means of overcoming this deficiency. The new concept, named generalized marginal risk, addresses situations where the change in a position results in changes to other positions as well. For instance, this is the case when there are in- or outflows of capital in the portfolio as well as reallocations within the portfolio. A detailed illustration of the new metric is provided for a synthetic portfolio within the elliptical framework and its financial relevance is demonstrated using a portfolio of equities.

Keywords: Marginal risk, component risk, generalized marginal risk, Value-at-Risk, expected shortfall, elliptical distribution.

1. Introduction

Portfolio risk management requires assessing the aggregated risk of a portfolio. Nowadays, the industry standards for such risk measures are the Value-at-Risk (VaR) and the expected shortfall (ES). A large stream of research has been devoted to their unbiased and efficient estimation; see e.g. [Duffie and Pan \(1997\)](#), [Jorion \(2001\)](#) and [Gourieroux and Jasiak \(2009\)](#). However, as mentioned by [Litterman \(1996a\)](#), aggregated risk measures are useful for monitoring risk but they do not provide much guidance for practical risk management.

In order to manage the risks of a portfolio effectively, the risk impact of new trades and/or reallocations within the portfolio must be assessed. Moreover, the sources of risk in the current portfolio need to be identified. Generally speaking, the aim of the portfolio risk analysis is to gain insight through the sensitivity of the aggregated risk with respect to the portfolio holdings as well as the attribution of the portfolio risk to the underlying components through decomposition. In the financial literature, these concepts are referred to as *marginal risk* and *component risk*, respectively. For an introduction, the reader is referred to [Litterman \(1996a, 1997a,b\)](#) and [Jorion \(2001\)](#).

The marginal risk aims at measuring how investment decisions affect the risk profile of the

portfolio. Mathematically, this is simply the gradient of the portfolio risk measure with respect to the allocation weights. It is therefore defined as the linear approximation of the change in the portfolio risk when a position is altered while all other positions remain the same. This sensitivity measure is precise for infinitesimal changes, however these are rarely the case in practice. A portfolio manager would typically relate this marginal change with the expected return on the various assets in the portfolio in order to increase its risk-adjusted performance.

The risks of portfolio holdings are generally not additive with respect to the overall portfolio risk. While this is desirable from a diversification viewpoint, this does not allow for a straightforward decomposition of risk in the portfolio. The component risk is an attempt at measuring the proportion of the portfolio risk that can be attributed to each of the individual positions. With this metric, a portfolio manager is able to target the most significant sources of risk; the so-called *hot spots* (see Litterman 1996a). The mathematical construction of component risk is based on the Euler decomposition of positive homogeneous functions and was first used by Litterman (1996a) for decomposing the standard deviation of a portfolio. Garman (1996, 1997) used this approach for decomposing the portfolio VaR. This mathematical decomposition expresses the portfolio risk as a sum of each position weight times the marginal risk of the position. The marginal risk is therefore a building block of the component risk. While the component risk provides a way to decompose the portfolio risk, we stress that it needs to be interpreted carefully. Indeed, a pure mathematical decomposition of the portfolio risk measure does not guarantee that the results are meaningful in the financial sense. See Sharpe (2002) for further details.

While appealing by nature, the traditional definition of marginal risk (and by construction the component risk) faces a main drawback. The concept relies on the gradient, so that it measures the risk impact in the portfolio when altering a position while keeping the others constant. Therefore, it is applicable when a position is levered or when a position is reduced and the proceeds are put in the cash account of the portfolio. However, it leads to flawed results when the adjustments are carried out through capital in- or outflows in the portfolio as well as reallocations within the portfolio, for instance. This is obviously caused by the change in all of the relative positions in the portfolio when there are capital adjustments.

This paper proposes a novel approach to tackle this issue, which we name *generalized marginal risk*. As for the traditional marginal risk, the new concept allows a portfolio manager to measure the sensitivity of the portfolio to new marginal allocations. However, it ensures that potential effects on the other positions are correctly taken into account. This therefore helps analyzing the risk impact under more general and realistic scenarios. Moreover, we show that the generalized marginal risk and its traditional counterpart are directly related. Therefore, once the marginal risks have been estimated, a portfolio manager can run a generalized sensitivity analysis in a straightforward manner. We illustrate the usefulness of the new metric with a synthetic and a real-world portfolio within the elliptical framework. This class of distributions encompasses models able to reproduce many features observed in financial markets (e.g. correlated assets and fat tails) while being tractable, especially in high dimensions; see e.g. McNeil, Frey, and Embrechts (2005).

The paper proceeds as follows. Section 2 briefly reviews the marginal and component risk. Section 3 introduces the new concept of generalized marginal risk. Section 4 illustrates the usefulness of the new metric within the elliptical framework for synthetic and real-world portfolios. Section 5 concludes.

2. Marginal Risk

First, let us introduce some notation. We assume that the portfolio is composed of n assets whose arithmetic returns are given by the $(n \times 1)$ random vector $\mathbf{X} \doteq (X_1, \dots, X_n)'$ and whose allocation weights are collected into the $(n \times 1)$ vector $\mathbf{w} \doteq (w_1, \dots, w_n)'$. Additionally, the portfolio consists of a cash account with weight $w_0 \doteq 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n w_i$ which we assume as risk-free. The portfolio is levered when $w_0 < 0$. We denote the portfolio return by $P(\mathbf{w})$ to emphasize the fact that it is a function of \mathbf{w} . For underlying arithmetic returns, this function is linear, i.e. $P(\mathbf{w}) \doteq \mathbf{w}'\mathbf{X}$. Finally, we denote the risk measure of the portfolio return by $\rho(\mathbf{w}) \doteq \rho\{P(\mathbf{w})\}$ where the notation again emphasizes the fact that it is a function of \mathbf{w} . We assume that $\rho(\mathbf{w})$ is at least once differentiable.

Definition 2.1 (Marginal risk). For the risk measure ρ , the marginal risk of the i th asset in the portfolio, denoted by ρ_i^m , is defined as the change in the portfolio risk measure for an infinitesimal change in the allocation to the i th asset. Formally, this is the derivative of $\rho(\mathbf{w})$ with respect to w_i :

$$\rho_i^m(\mathbf{w}) \doteq \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \rho(\mathbf{w}). \quad (1)$$

For convenience, the n marginal risks of the portfolio are collected into the $(n \times 1)$ vector $\boldsymbol{\rho}^m \doteq (\rho_1^m, \dots, \rho_n^m)'$; $\boldsymbol{\rho}^m$ is the gradient of $\rho(\mathbf{w})$.

In some cases, the marginal risks ρ_i^m can be computed explicitly (see Section 4.1). If a parametric model is available for the distribution of $P(\mathbf{w})$, the derivatives with respect to the holdings are either obtained in closed-form or can be computed efficiently by numerical methods. For Monte Carlo approaches (i.e. when the portfolio return distribution is obtained by simulation), the so called *brute force* or *before and after* approach described in Dowd (1998) can be used. In this case, a marginal Δw is added to each w_i iteratively, the risk of the new portfolio (i.e. with the new allocation) is computed, and the derivative is approximated by first difference. However, this approach is time demanding in high-dimensions. Jorion (2001) and Hallerbach (2003) provide guidelines for the estimation of marginal VaR using analytical and simulation methods; see also Tasche (1999) and Gouiroux, Laurent, and Scaillet (2000).

The component risk is based on the Euler decomposition of positive homogeneous risk measures ρ , i.e. when $\rho(\lambda\mathbf{w}) = \lambda\rho(\mathbf{w})$ for $\lambda > 0$. This is the case for common risk measures, such as the VaR and ES; see e.g. McNeil *et al.* (2005). Under this condition, the risk measure can be decomposed as

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\mathbf{w}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \frac{\partial}{\partial w_i} \rho(\mathbf{w}) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \rho_i^m(\mathbf{w}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i^c(\mathbf{w}), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where the term $\rho_i^c \doteq w_i \rho_i^m(\mathbf{w})$ is defined as the component risk of the i th asset in the portfolio. As we can see in (2), the marginal risk is a building block of the component risk. We can therefore interpret ρ_i^c as the linear approximation of the risk impact of the i th allocation if we

remove the corresponding asset in the portfolio and put the proceeds in the cash account. On the other hand, if a new asset is included in the portfolio, the component risk approximates the risk impact of the new position in the augmented portfolio; this is known as the *incremental risk* of the new asset. We emphasize that in both cases, the larger the position size the worse the linear approximation.

It is important to emphasize two important limitations of the marginal and component risk. First, both concepts are based on a marginal argument, and this must be kept in mind when interpreting the measures. Indeed, consider the case where a particular position accounts for half the risk according to the component risk. This implies that a small percentage increase in that position will increase the portfolio risk as much as a combined similar percentage increase in all other positions. However, it does not imply that eliminating that position entirely will reduce risk by half. Indeed, as the size of the position of a contributor to risk is reduced, the marginal contribution of that position to risk will be reduced as well (Litterman 1996b, p.29). Second, the marginal risk is the linear approximation of the risk impact of leveraging the corresponding position in the portfolio. Indeed, the gradient is the linear approximation of the change in the portfolio risk when a position is altered while all others remain constant. In order to illustrate this point, let us assume that $w_0 = 0$ (i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i = 1$), which is the case for a fully funded portfolio with an empty cash account. The marginal risk does introduce leverage for this case since altering a position and leaving all others constant implies $w_0 \neq 0$. In the case where we are interested in the portfolio risk impact for an increase in size of a certain position we obviously have $w_0 < 0$, even for an infinitesimal increase of any portfolio weight.

3. Generalized Marginal Risk

In practice, it is also important to consider scenarios where the change in a position results in the change of other positions as well. This is typically the case when there are capital in- and outflows in the portfolio since all percentage allocations change in this situation. Another example is when the increase in a position is funded by the reduction of other positions. In this case, the weights of other components must be rescaled accordingly when computing the sensitivity of the portfolio risk. The concept of generalized marginal risk aims at dealing with these scenarios.

Definition 3.1 (Generalized marginal risk). Let us denote by $\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta) \doteq \mathbf{w} + \delta \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w})$ the new allocation vector of the portfolio after allocating an additional δ percent of the investor's total wealth to the i th asset. The function $\mathbf{f}_i : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ describes how an additional δ percent investment in the i th position effects the positions. The generalized marginal risk of the i th asset in the portfolio, denoted by ρ_i^{gm} , is defined as the derivative of $\rho(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta))$ with respect to δ , evaluated at $\delta = 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_i^{\text{gm}}(\mathbf{w}) &\doteq \left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \rho(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta)) \right|_{\delta=0} \\ &= \left(\left. \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{w}} \rho(\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta)) \right) \right|_{\delta=0} \cdot \left. \frac{\partial \tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta)}{\partial \delta} \right|_{\delta=0} \\ &= \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{m}}(\mathbf{w})' \mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w}). \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

The n generalized marginal risks of the portfolio are collected into the $(n \times 1)$ vector $\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{gm}} \doteq (\rho_1^{\text{gm}}, \dots, \rho_n^{\text{gm}})'$ for convenience. Expression (3) shows the direct relationship between the marginal and the generalized marginal risk. Note that we use the chain rule in (3) but the directional derivative of ρ in direction of $\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w})$ leads to the same result.

In order to gain insight on this new concept, we assume that an investor has an additional δ to invest in the portfolio, expressed as a percentage of the total wealth (i.e. the current wealth plus the additional wealth). If the investor adds this capacity to the i th asset, the new allocation vector reads

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta) &= \mathbf{w}(1 - \delta) + \delta \mathbf{e}_i \\ &= \mathbf{w} + \delta(\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{w})\end{aligned}$$

where \mathbf{e}_i denotes the i th $(n \times 1)$ basis vector. The term $\mathbf{w}(1 - \delta)$ represents the effect of adding δ amount of new capital to the portfolio while the term $\delta \mathbf{e}_i$ reflects the fact that the i th position is increased by δ . In this case $\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w}) = (\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{w})$ and using (3) yields

$$\rho_i^{\text{gm}}(\mathbf{w}) = \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{m}}(\mathbf{w})' (\mathbf{e}_i - \mathbf{w}).$$

By stacking n times the weight vectors in a $(n \times n)$ matrix $\mathbf{W} \doteq [\mathbf{w} \cdots \mathbf{w}]$, we can express the $(n \times 1)$ vector of generalized marginal risks as

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{gm}}(\mathbf{w}) = \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{m}}(\mathbf{w})' (\mathbf{I}_n - \mathbf{W}), \quad (4)$$

where \mathbf{I}_n denotes the $(n \times n)$ identity matrix.

Another example arises when a portfolio manager is interested in changes of the portfolio risk when reallocating capital within the portfolio. For instance, consider the case where the δ increase in the i th position is financed through an equal reduction of all other positions. After this adjustment, the allocation vector reads

$$\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta) \doteq \mathbf{w} + \delta \boldsymbol{\lambda}_i,$$

where $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i$ denotes a $(n \times 1)$ vector whose components are all equal to $-\frac{1}{n-1}$ except the i th position which equals one. In this case $\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w}) = \boldsymbol{\lambda}_i$ and using (3) yields

$$\rho_i^{\text{gm}}(\mathbf{w}) = \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{m}}(\mathbf{w})' \boldsymbol{\lambda}_i.$$

In vector form we obtain

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{gm}}(\mathbf{w}) = \boldsymbol{\rho}^{\text{m}}(\mathbf{w})' \left(\frac{n}{n-1} \mathbf{I}_n - \frac{1}{n-1} \mathbf{J}_n \right), \quad (5)$$

where \mathbf{J}_n denotes the $(n \times n)$ matrix of ones. Obviously we do not necessarily need to finance the reallocation by reducing all other positions proportionally. By modifying the vector $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_i$, a portfolio manager has full control on how assets are to be shifted within the portfolio. For instance, the investor could look for the direction $\boldsymbol{\lambda}_k$ which reduces risk the most in order to find the most suitable portfolio adjustments to increase the k th position.

As a last example, consider the increase in the i th position financed through leverage. The allocation vector reads

$$\tilde{\mathbf{w}}_i(\delta) \doteq \mathbf{w} + \delta \mathbf{e}_i.$$

In this case $\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{e}_i$ and using (3) we obtain $\rho_i^{\text{gm}}(\mathbf{w}) = \rho_i^{\text{m}}(\mathbf{w})$. Therefore, the generalized marginal risk for a scenario of leverage equals the traditional marginal risk.

Finally, note that if we multiply the generalized marginal risk with the corresponding asset weight we obtain a linear approximation of the change in the portfolio risk if a position is closed and the proceeds are treated as defined through the function $\mathbf{f}_i(\mathbf{w})$. Contrary to the marginal risk, the decomposition of the portfolio risk in terms of generalized marginal risks is not possible since $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \rho_i^{\text{gm}} \neq \rho$ in general.

4. Illustrations

We now illustrate the differences between the marginal and the generalized marginal risk within the elliptical framework. First, we consider a synthetic portfolio of two assets whose returns are modeled by a multivariate Gaussian distribution. We consider different weights in order to see the extent of the discrepancy between the marginal and generalized marginal VaR at the 95% confidence level in different correlation-volatility scenarios. For the generalized marginal risk, we investigate the case of reallocating capital equally within the portfolio. Second, we extend the illustration to a real-world equity portfolio, whose asset returns are modeled by a multivariate Student- t distribution. In this case, we compare the marginal and generalized marginal ES at the 95% confidence level. We investigate the cases of capital in- and outflows as well as reallocating capital within the portfolio.

4.1. Elliptical Framework

The class of elliptical distributions is commonly used to model asset returns; the multivariate Gaussian, the Student- t , the Laplace and the logistic distributions belong to this class. An appealing property of elliptical distributions is that they are closed under affine transformations. Moreover, elliptical distributions are numerically tractable, even for very high dimensions. Finally, there is numerous empirical evidence that multivariate return data of similar types look roughly elliptical. Popular examples are portfolios of equities. The reader is referred to McNeil *et al.* (2005) for an excellent introduction on elliptical distributions.

A $(n \times 1)$ random vector \mathbf{X} of asset returns which follows an elliptical distribution is denoted by $\mathbf{X} \sim E_n(\boldsymbol{\mu}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}, \psi)$, where $\boldsymbol{\mu}$ is a $(n \times 1)$ location vector, $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ is a $(n \times n)$ dispersion matrix and $\psi(\cdot)$ is the characteristic generator. Since the class is closed under affine transformations, the distribution of the linear portfolio $P(\mathbf{w}) \doteq \mathbf{w}'\mathbf{X}$ is obtained in closed-form as $P(\mathbf{w}) \sim E_1(\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w}, \psi)$.

In the sequel, we will focus on the VaR and ES as the risk measures of interest. Both risk measures are obtained in a straightforward manner within the elliptical framework. Indeed, since $P(\mathbf{w}) \sim E_1(\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\mu}, \mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w}, \psi)$ we have $P(\mathbf{w}) = \mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + (\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w})^{\frac{1}{2}} Z$, where $Z \sim E_1(0, 1, \psi)$. Using the latter expression, we obtain closed-form expressions for the VaR and ES as

$$\begin{aligned} \rho(\mathbf{w}) &= \rho\left\{\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + (\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w})^{\frac{1}{2}} Z\right\} \\ &= \mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\mu} + \rho\{Z\} (\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w})^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where, e.g. $\rho\{Z\} = -1.645$ for the VaR at the 95% confidence level within the Gaussian framework; see [Landsman and Valdez \(2003\)](#) for other elliptical distributions.

Using expression (6), it is straightforward to calculate the derivative in (1). This yields the following expression for the vector of marginal risks:

$$\boldsymbol{\rho}^m(\mathbf{w}) = \boldsymbol{\mu} + \rho\{Z\} (\mathbf{w}'\boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w})^{-\frac{1}{2}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}\mathbf{w}. \quad (7)$$

The vector of component risks are easily obtained from (2) using (7). Finally, the vector of generalized marginal risk can be calculated in a straightforward manner for in- or outflows and reallocation scenarios through the application of (7) in (4) and (5).

4.2. Synthetic Portfolio

We consider a synthetic portfolio of two uncorrelated assets with zero mean returns and ten percent annual volatility each. Figure 1 displays the results of the sensitivity analysis. The upper part of the figure reports the VaR at the 95% confidence level (VaR95) as a function of the first asset's weight (in percent) when assuming no leverage in the portfolio (i.e. $w_0 = 0$). This function is known as the *trade risk profile* in the literature. This is the portfolio risk when the portfolio is fully funded. Notice that the VaR values are negative percentages since we work with the portfolio return distribution and not with a loss distribution. The portfolio VaR is minimized (in the absolute sense) for an equally weighted allocation (VaR95 = -11.63%).

The lower part of the figure displays the relative marginal VaR95 (in solid line) and the relative generalized marginal VaR95 (in dashed line) for the first asset (in bold red) and the second asset (in blue). Relative measures are obtained by dividing the sensitivity measures by the portfolio VaR95 at the corresponding allocation. Therefore, a positive (negative) value of x percent indicates an increase (decrease) of x percent of the current portfolio risk after an additional one-percent allocation in the corresponding asset. For the equally weighted portfolio, the gradient of the portfolio VaR95 is zero, as shown in the upper plot. This is reflected in the value of the generalized marginal VaR95. Hence, for this allocation, the portfolio risk is approximately unchanged if we reallocate a *small* amount of wealth from the first asset to the second asset (and vice versa). On the other hand, the marginal risk is one percent for both assets, suggesting that leveraging any position will increase (in the absolute sense) the portfolio VaR95.

Now, let us assume that the investor has a full allocation in the first asset which corresponds to the very right-hand side of the two plots. In this situation, a moderate levered position in

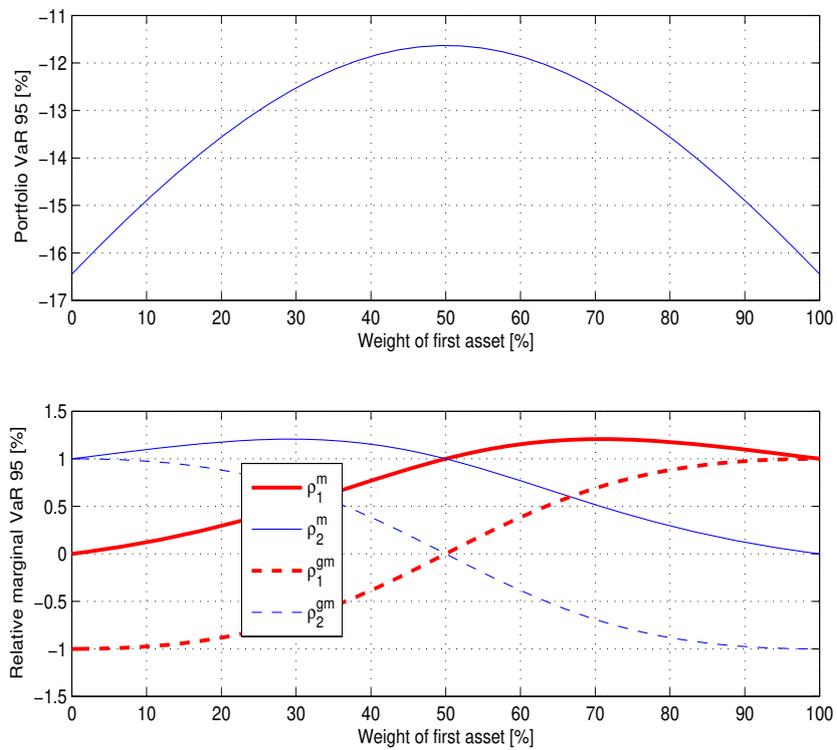


Figure 1: Synthetic portfolio of two assets with equal volatilities and zero correlation. Upper plot: portfolio VaR95 with respect to the first asset's weight. Lower plot: relative marginal and relative generalized marginal VaR95. Red bold lines: first asset; blue lines: second asset; solid lines: relative marginal VaR95; dashed lines: relative generalized marginal VaR95.

the second asset will have minor impact on the portfolio risk since the marginal VaR95 of the second asset (ρ_2^m) is zero at this point. On the contrary, the generalized marginal VaR95 (ρ_2^{gm}) clearly indicates that shifting allocation from the first asset to the second asset decreases the risk in the portfolio.

Figure 2 displays the results for the case of a negative correlation of -50% between the two assets. Moreover, we assume now that the volatilities of the asset returns are ten and twelve percent, respectively. In this case, the minimum VaR95 portfolio is no longer the equally weighted portfolio but has a larger weight in the first asset which is less volatile. The right-hand side of the plots now indicates different implications for the portfolio manager. Indeed, it is no longer obvious whether to build up a levered position in the second asset or to reallocate from the first asset to the second asset, since in both scenarios the risk of the portfolio decreases. However, the reallocation scenario reduces the overall risk more than leveraging the new position. Also notice that contrary to the previous example for the correlation, the generalized marginal risk of asset one is sometimes higher than the marginal risk. This shows that under certain circumstances reallocation increases (in the absolute sense) the portfolio VaR95 more than leveraging. Also, note that for around 70% allocation in asset one, both sensitivity measures are equal. Reallocation or leverage scenarios lead to the same marginal risk impact in this case.

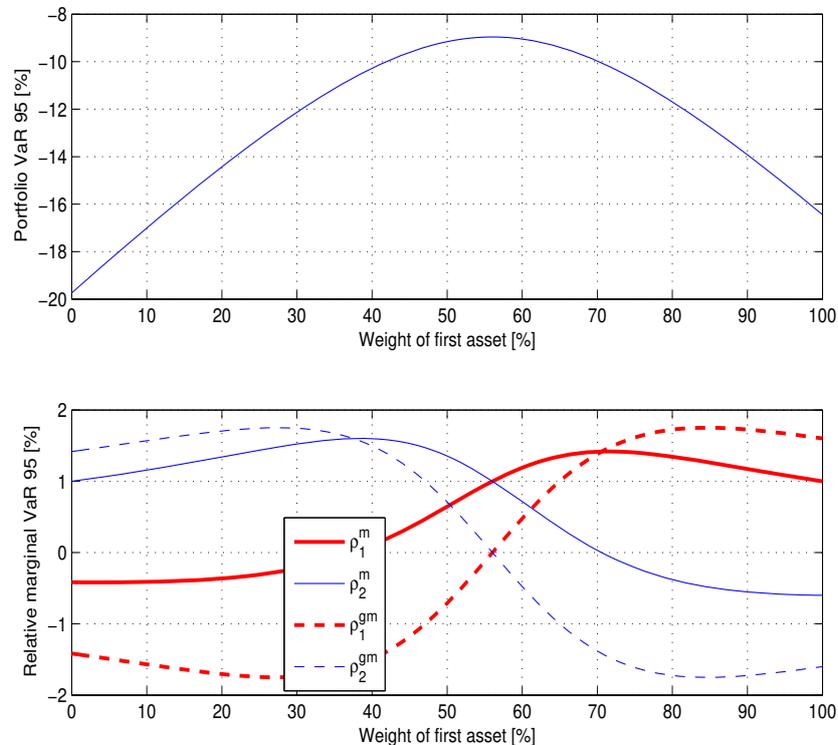


Figure 2: Synthetic portfolio of two assets with unequal volatilities and a negative correlation of -50%. Upper plot: portfolio VaR95 with respect to the first asset's weight. Lower plot: relative marginal and relative generalized marginal VaR95. red bold lines: first asset; blue lines: second asset; solid lines: relative marginal VaR95; dashed lines: relative generalized marginal VaR95.

4.3. Real-World Portfolio

The generalized marginal risk concept is now examined in a real-world example. We consider a portfolio of equities whose allocations are chosen to replicate the Swiss Market Index (SMI) as of August 27th, 2009. We use monthly closing prices for the SMI constituents ranging from January 2000 to August 2009. Both closing prices and SMI allocation weights are obtained from Bloomberg. The monthly arithmetic asset returns are modeled by a multivariate Student- t distribution, where the mean and covariance matrix are estimated via robust methods. The degrees of freedom of the Student- t distribution is set to four to account for heavy tails in the asset returns.

Figure 3 displays the SMI portfolio weights (left) together with the individual monthly ES at the 95% confidence level (ES95) risk figures. The portfolio is concentrated in half a dozen positions. Individual monthly ES95 range from -15% for Holcim to more than -60% for ABB. The overall portfolio ES95 is -14.7%.

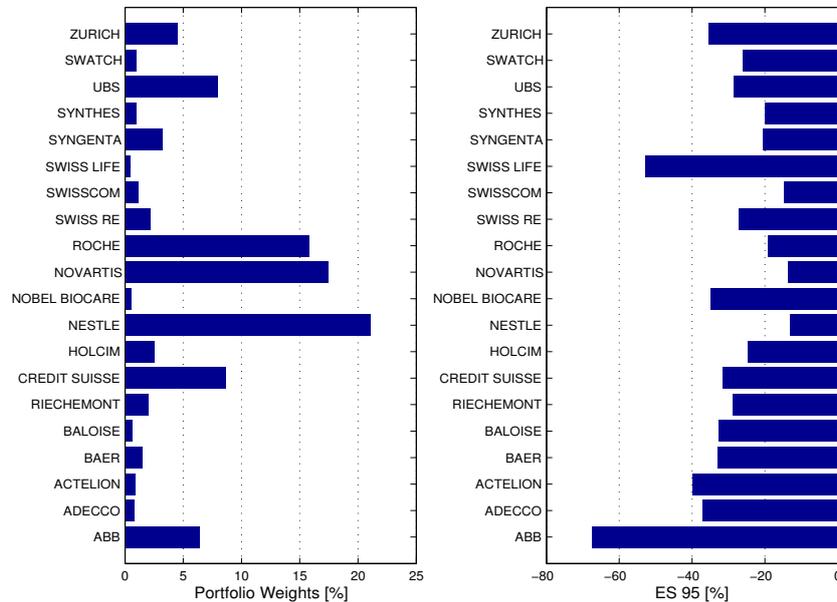


Figure 3: Left: SMI portfolio weights (in percent). Right: individual monthly ES95.

Figure 4 reports the (relative) marginal and component ES95 for the assets in the portfolio. From the marginal ES95 numbers, the portfolio manager can infer that the portfolio risk will increase if any position is levered. Conversely, if the portfolio manager divests from a position and puts the proceeds in the cash account, the portfolio risk is reduced. If the investor wants to decrease the portfolio ES95, the marginal risk suggests to reduce the allocations in ABB, Credit Suisse, and Roche. For instance, reducing the position in ABB by one percent (i.e. from 6.42% to 5.42%) would reduce the portfolio ES95 by 2.86% (i.e. from 14.7% to 14.3%). The component risk analysis indicates that the portfolio risk is concentrated in around half a dozen positions. The hot spots in the portfolio happen to be the holdings with large weights.

Let us now consider the generalized marginal risk as an additional decision tool for the portfolio manager. We consider two scenarios: (1) there are capital inflows in the portfolio; (2) a position is increased by an equal decrease in all other positions. Both situations are relevant for mutual fund managers and institutional investors which cannot allocate more than

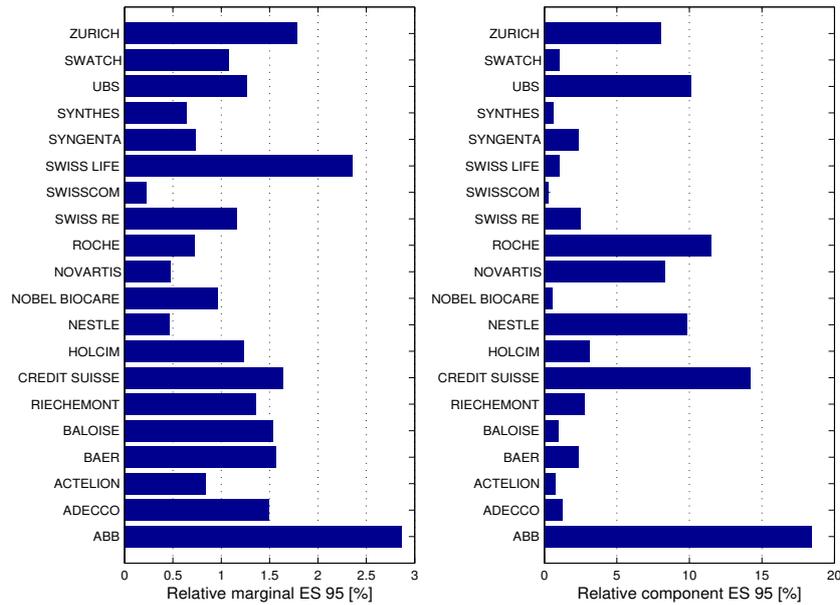


Figure 4: Left: (relative) marginal ES95 for the assets in the SMI portfolio. Right: (relative) component ES95.

5% of the portfolio value on the portfolio cash account. Figure 5 displays the results of the sensitivity analysis. The left-hand side reports the generalized marginal ES95 in the case of capital inflows in the portfolio. In this case, additional capital invested in Nestlé, Novartis or Roche will have the most effect on decreasing the risk in the new portfolio. For instance, an additional one-percent allocation in Nestlé (e.g. from 21% to 22%) would reduce the portfolio risk by 4.66%. On the right-hand side, the case where assets are shifted within the portfolio is displayed. Under this scenario, reallocating capital to Swisscom, Nestlé and Novartis will decrease the overall risk the most. Note that under the reallocation scenario, the generalized marginal ES95 should be reflective of the return expectations of the portfolio manager. For instance, if the portfolio manager does not have a strong performance expectation on ABB, the position in ABB should be reduced and the proceeds invested equally in the other assets. This sensitivity analysis is especially helpful for an investor who aims at implementing views if a benchmark is to be beaten on a risk-adjusted basis.

5. Conclusion

Assessing the sensitivity of the aggregated portfolio risk with respect to the underlying holdings is important for a portfolio manager to support the sizing of the portfolio positions. The traditional concept to measure the portfolio risk sensitivity is the marginal risk. Mathematically, this is simply the gradient of the portfolio risk measure with respect to the allocation weights. However, since this metric relies on the gradient, it is only meaningful when a position is levered or when the proceeds of the sale of a position are put in the cash account of the portfolio. This is certainly not always the case in practice. Counter examples are in- and outflows of capital in the portfolio as well as reallocations within the portfolio. This paper proposes a novel approach for measuring the risk sensitivity of a portfolio when the traditional marginal risk fails. The new sensitivity measure, referred to as generalized marginal risk, is

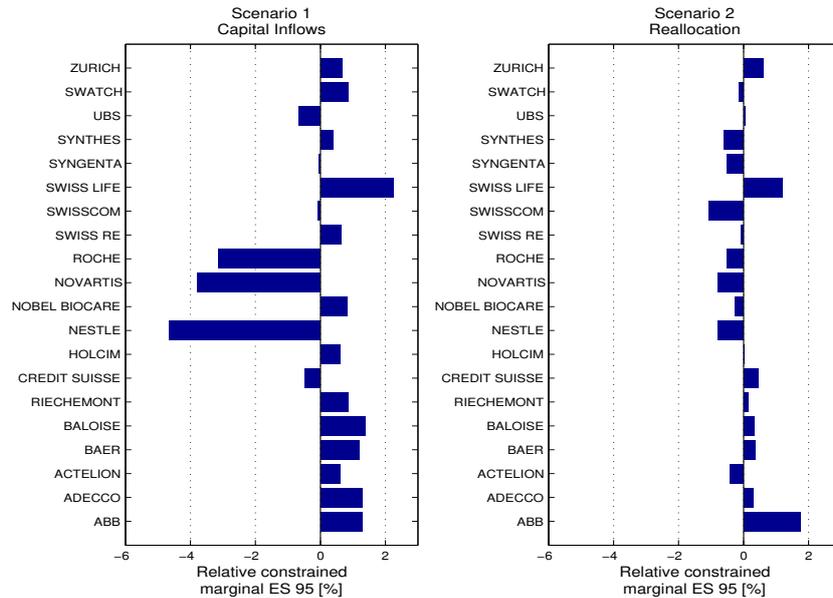


Figure 5: Left: (relative) generalized marginal ES95 for the assets in the SMI portfolio when additional capital is brought in the portfolio and invested in one position (scenario 1). Right: Case where the increase in one position is financed by an equal reduction in all other positions (scenario 2).

based on the directional derivative of the portfolio risk measure. The new metric can deal with cases where the changes in the portfolio results in changes of other position as well. This allows a portfolio manager to measure the portfolio risk sensitivity under a broader range of scenarios. We show the direct relationship between the traditional and the new concept. Therefore, once the marginal risks of the positions have been computed, a portfolio manager can run a generalized sensitivity analysis in a straightforward manner. We illustrate the usefulness of the new approach with a synthetic and real-world portfolio of equities within the elliptical framework. Overall, we show that depending on the portfolio's adjustment scheme pursued by the portfolio manager, the traditional and the new sensitivity measures can vary substantially. This underlines the importance of accurately modeling the way the portfolio is adjusted and choosing adequately the sensitivity measure.

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