

Quantitative Risk Analysis of the Futures Company's Own Business Based on VaR Model

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Abstract

In this paper, we use the futures exchange copper trading data of Shanghai as a sample for the VaR quantitative analysis. Through empirical analysis, the results showed that VaR method based on GARCH model can be a good fit in the insurance value of copper futures. Therefore, we can consider it as an important means of futures risk management in our country, and with reference t to establish corresponding risk warning system.

Keywords

Futures Company, VAR, Proprietary Business

1. Introduction

“Futures Company’s asset management business pilot approach” with official purposes since September 1, 2012, has attracted the attention of the entire industry and was considered as the most important innovation in 2012 in the domestic futures market. The move means that while in the near future, proprietary trading futures company may also subsequently appeared, and provide a more effective means for our futures companies to solve the dilemma of profit and create new profit growth.

VaR model has now become a mainstream market risk management model which the foreign financial intermediaries prefers to, and it also studies using VaR model to measure the other risks, such as the feasibility of credit risk, market risk, etc. Ederington (1994) combined with the actual situation of self-employed business, studied the use of minimum variance model optimal hedge ratio to control the import and business risks. Khindanova, Rachev & Schwartz (1999) argued that using covariance, historical simulation and Monte Carlo simula-

tion and pressure testing of the traditional method to calculate VaR had poor effect, and they proposed to use Palmer le temple distribution to establish VaR model. Cuoco, He & Issaenko (2001) found that using VaR risk management must assess the VaR indicators dynamically depending on the circumstances, and using VaR to control trading risk effect is remarkable. Jorion's (2005) study pointed out that Goldman Sachs, Merrill Lynch, JP Morgan et al. established a set of core proprietary business VaR as risk management and control system, using Monte Carlo simulation and other modern financial technology to manage proprietary business risk, which ensures the quality of the self-employed business.

And in China, scholars also have a lot of related research. Hu (1999) in the book "An Introduction to The Securities Company Risk Management" pointed out that the financial industry is a high-risk industry and the financial intermediary company to control risk should draw lessons from western advanced risk control method, and the introduction of the mathematical model to strengthen the quantitative analysis of risk control at the same time. Yao (2002) argued that if the company proprietary for effective risk control, certainly will form the huge losses and propose VaR method to measure the company proprietary investment risk to determine the moderate scale of proprietary investment. Li (2005) argued that the risk management system construction should include: the framework of risk management organization structure; the importance of VaR which is the core of risk monitoring system; and the construction of comprehensive risk management system, etc.

2. Value at Risk VaR Theory

2.1. Introduction of VaR

VaR (Value at Risk), also known as at Risk, refers to the given confidence level and the normal market conditions, investors in one day, a week, a year the biggest loss within a specified time frame, or in normal market conditions, and for a given period of time, a portfolio of VaR value loss probability.

2.2. The Application of VaR in Risk Management

VaR main application is reflected in: first, to control the risk. Using the VaR method to control the risk can make trading unit or each trader can clear understanding of how they are engaged in risk investment transactions and on the basis of it can be set for trading or each trader VaR limitation, to prevent excessive speculation; Second, for the company's performance evaluation. Financial institutions for the purpose of stable operation, traders must be possible to limit the excessive speculation. So, the introduction of considering risk factors of performance evaluation index is necessary; Third, the estimation of risk capital. Through VaR calculations, to estimate the investors in the face of the market risk for a moderate amount of venture capital, venture capital requirements are a basic requirement for financial regulation.

3. The Futures Company Proprietary Risk Quantitative Analysis

3.1. The Calculation of VaR and GARCH Model

3.1.1. The Calculation of VaR

Theory of VaR value at risk is refers to under certain confidence level, asset portfolio or portfolio in the future a period of time may be the biggest loss. That is:

$$\text{prob}(\Delta p > VaR) = 1 - c \quad (1)$$

where, Δp is assets in the holding period of loss; VaR is the confidence level c of value at risk; C is the confidence level.

To simplify the calculation, the commonly used GARCH model to measure the volatility, and the sequence of assets normal distribution is assumed. By type (1), when the confidence level c , asset holding period after standardization, VaR value can be obtained, namely the asset return sequence of the left tail maximum loss:

$$VaR_T = P_0 \sigma Z_c \sqrt{T} \quad (2)$$

where type of P_0 is initial value of the assets, sigma for variance, Z_c is confidence level, T is asset holding period.

3.1.2. Inspection of VaR

After calculating the VaR value, it is necessary to estimate the results of testing. Failure Test is the most com-

monly used test after testing, it is by comparing the frequency of the actual loss more than VaR and the upper limit of under a certain confidence level is close to or equal, which to determine the effectiveness of the VaR model. If the model is valid, the failure rate of the model should be equal to the preset VaR confidence $(1 - c)$, the difference between $(1 - c)$ if the failure rate is bigger, showing that model is not appropriate. Assumes that the confidence level for c , actual investigation the number of days for T , failed days to N , the failure rate for $p(=N/T)$, such failure rate is subject to a binomial distribution, expecting probability is p^* , the original hypothesis for $H_0: p = p^*$, alternative hypothesis for the $H_1: p \neq p^*$, whether to reject null hypothesis test failure frequency. Kupiec (1995) proposed that the likelihood ratio test is adopted to zero hypothesis test, and the likelihood ratio equation is:

$$LR = 2 \ln \left[(1 - p)^{T-N} P^N \right] - 2 \ln \left[(1 - p^*)^{T-N} P^{*N} \right] \tag{3}$$

Of formula (3) under the null hypothesis conditions LR statistic distribution of degrees of freedom is 1.

3.1.3. GARCH Model

The general expression GARCH (q, p) model is:

$$\begin{aligned} r_t &= \mu + \sum_{i=1}^n r_{t-i} + a_t \\ a_t &= \sigma_t \varepsilon_i \\ \sigma_t^2 &= \omega + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i a_{t-i}^2 + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \sigma_{t-j}^2 \end{aligned} \tag{4}$$

where r_t for the return series, a_t for the residuals, σ_t^2 for the conditional variance, ε_i for independent.

Zakoian, et al. (1990), based on this, advanced the TARCh or Threshold ARCH Threshold (ARCH) model, the conditional variances into:

$$\sigma_t^2 = \omega + \alpha a_{t-1}^2 + \gamma a_{t-1}^2 d_{t-1} + \beta \sigma_{t-1}^2 \tag{5}$$

Nelson (1990) proposed the allowed and is more flexible than quadratic equation index GARCH model of the relationship between the EGARCH model conditional variances into:

$$\ln(\sigma_t^2) = \omega + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \ln(\sigma_{t-j}^2) + \sum_{i=1}^p \alpha_i \left(\frac{a_{t-i}}{\sigma_{t-i}} - E \left(\frac{a_{t-i}}{\sigma_{t-i}} \right) \right) + \sum_{k=1}^r \gamma_k \frac{a_{t-k}}{\sigma_{t-k}} \tag{6}$$

Ding *et al.* (1993) proposed PARCh model, conditional variance equation form PARCh model is:

$$\sigma_t^\delta = \omega + \sum_{j=1}^q \beta_j \ln(\sigma_{t-j}^\delta) + \sum_{i=1}^p (\alpha_i |a_{t-i}| - \gamma_i a_{t-i})^\delta \tag{7}$$

Thus, we calculate the conditional variance, and then to predict earnings and variance, using predicted income and the corresponding probability distribution and variance under quantile can be substituted into (2) determine the future VaR value of T time.

3.1.4. About Distribution

In GARCH model residual distribution usually have three: a normal (Gaussian) distribution, student t-distribution and generalized error distribution (Generalized Error Distribution, GED). Nelson and Hamilton, who made use of the student t-distribution and generalized error distribution to reflect the characteristics of its tail spikes. Student t-distribution probability density function is:

$$f(x, \nu) = \frac{\Gamma((\nu+1)/2)}{(\nu\pi)^{1/2} \Gamma(\nu/2)} \left(1 + \left(\frac{x^2}{\nu} \right)^{-\nu/2} \right) \tag{8}$$

where $\Gamma(\cdot)$ is the Gamma function, ν is the degree of freedom, when ν approaches ∞ , t-distribution converges to the normal distribution. GED distribution probability density function is:

$$f(x, \nu) = \frac{\nu \Gamma(3/\nu)^{1/2}}{2\Gamma(1/\nu)^{3/2}} \exp\left(-|x|^\nu \left(\frac{\Gamma(3/\nu)}{\Gamma(1/\nu)}\right)^{\nu/2}\right) \tag{9}$$

3.2. Descriptive Statistics

According to **Table 1**, from 2002 to 2002, China’s three major futures exchanges in clinch a deal amount of the transaction volume percentage, the Shanghai futures exchange years accumulative total clinch a deal amount of the share of average is 48.81%, far more than the Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange and the Dalian commodities exchange. So choose the Shanghai futures exchange trading data for quantitative analysis of the VaR is more representative.

According to **Table 2**, which shows that from 2002 to 2011, Shanghai has all the transaction data, and compared with the other trades, Shanghai copper all the years of accumulated clinch a deal amount of the share percentage of deals were greater than other trades, so choose in the Shanghai futures exchange trading data of Shanghai copper VaR study more representative.

Table 1. Cumulative share of the country’s total gross turnover.

	The Shanghai Futures Exchange	The Zhengzhou Commodity Exchange	The Dalian Commodities Exchange
2002	41.53%	5.70%	52.76%
2003	55.85%	7.34%	36.81%
2004	57.39%	7.92%	34.69%
2005	48.64%	16.09%	35.27%
2006	60.03%	15.14%	24.83%
2007	56.45%	14.45%	29.10%
2008	40.15%	21.64%	38.22%
2009	56.51%	14.64%	28.84%
2010	39.94%	19.99%	13.49%
2011	31.60%	24.30%	31.83%

Data sources: China futures industry association website (<http://www.cfachina.org>).

Table 2. Shanghai futures exchange trading varieties each year cumulative total turnover of the country’s total share.

	Copper	Aluminum	Zinc	Lead	Gold	Day Glue	Fuel Oil	Rebar	Wire
2002	23.27%	8.09%	-	-	-	10.17%	-	-	-
2003	19.95%	2.96%	-	-	-	32.94%	-	-	-
2004	38.65%	7.98%	-	-	-	9.92%	0.14%	-	-
2005	30.10%	2.76%	-	-	-	11.60%	4.18%	-	-
2006	15.89%	13.55%	-	-	-	26.53%	4.07%	-	-
2007	24.76%	2.29%	6.04%	-	-	21.29%	2.07%	-	-
2008	13.85%	3.07%	5.43%	-	2.08%	12.90%	2.81%	-	-
2009	25.42%	2.14%	3.59%	-	1.17%	11.47%	2.46%	10.19%	0.06%
2010	9.59%	0.92%	8.27%	-	0.59%	13.80%	0.32%	6.45%	0.00%
2011	10.88%	0.62%	3.36%	0.09%	1.85%	12.02%	0.07%	2.70%	0.00%

Data sources: China futures industry association website (<http://www.cfachina.org>).

3.3. Data Selection

Because of the VaR model itself to the requirement of data, this paper selected the Shanghai futures exchange trading in Shanghai for a longer time daily settlement price, during the data for January 5, 2012 to September 24, 2012, excluding holidays a total of 177 days. Chosen for the cause of the Shanghai daily settlement price is listed on the Shanghai exchange, early data comprehensively, and is a representative of the futures market development, the change of the index can more accurately reflect the market changes direction.

3.4. The Empirical Test

3.4.1. Data Normality Test

There are many normal test methods; the simplest method is to test skewness and kurtosis test. Using Eviews, analysis of the copper index logarithmic normality test results was shown in **Figure 1**.

As can be seen from the figure above, there is a certain day yield characteristics of normality, but it does not obey the standard normal distribution. Its average daily yield of 0.000256, -0.047806 skewness, kurtosis is 4.118310 3 larger than the standard normal distribution, showing the characteristics of a fat tail, which is more in line with theoretical estimates. The JB is much greater than 73.53960 significant level of 0.05 quantile 5.991, so the distribution is rejected the null hypothesis of normality. Logarithmic returns are not normally distributed, and have a left side, a fat tail nature.

3.4.2. Data Stationarity Test

With method of unit root test of time series, the results are shown in **Table 3** below.

Table 3 shows, the ADF test day yield index futures time series t statistic -12.47478 less than 1% of the critical value -3.467633 . Therefore, we can reject the null hypothesis at least at the 99% confidence level, the sequence does not exist unit root, is smooth.

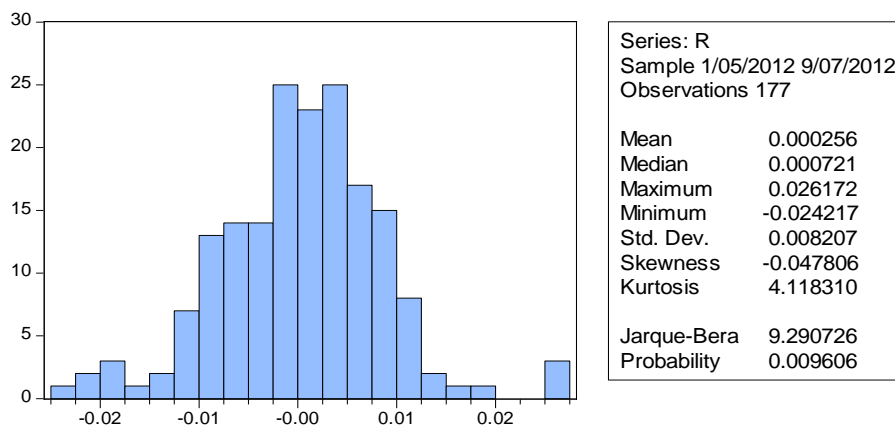


Figure 1. Data normality test results.

Table 3. Data stationarity test results.

Null Hypothesis: R has a unit root			
Exogenous: Constant			
Lag Length: 0 (Automatic based on SIC, MAXLAG = 13)			
		t-Statistic	Prob.*
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test statistic		-12.47478	0.0000
Test critical values:	1% level	-3.467633	
	5% level	-2.877823	
	10% level	-2.575530	

3.4.3. Yields of Autocorrelation Test

Considering the validity of the model, autocorrelation test was carried out on the yield. Through Eviews autocorrelation test of the data, we get the result. Because of the autocorrelation coefficient and partial correlation coefficient is not 0, significantly and Q statistic is significant, so can get its residual error sequence exists ARCH effect. So using GARCH (1, 1) model to estimate, usually model assumes that the residuals obey normal distribution, but in practice, gains sequences often there is a peak, thick tail, namely the distribution of returns on kurtosis kurtosis is high than the standard normal distribution. Distribution in thick tail risk managers are particularly worried about, because it means that the frequency of the excess loss is higher than the predictions of a normal distribution. Have in front of the logarithm yield of normality test, it is concluded that yield sequence is not normal distribution, so we used GARCH (1, 1) model to estimate, the results are shown in the **Table 4**.

3.4.4. GARCH Model to Build

Before the establishment of the GARCH model, using AIC information criterion repeated tests, AIC get minimum values when the lag order (p, q) is (1,1), so the following models are GARCH (1,1) class model. We've already come to mean yield of 0.000256, the table can be combined to build GARCH model equations yields:

Mean equation: $r_t = 0.000256 + e_t$

Variance equation: $s_t^2 = 0.335394 + 0.046983e_{t-1} + 0.653347s_{t-1}^2$

And then the residual model are heteroscedasticity LM test, the conclusion cannot reject the null hypothesis that the model does not consider the presence of residual heteroskedasticity and β values greater than 0.6, the

Table 4. GARCH (1, 1) model to estimate the result.

Dependent Variable: LOG(M)				
Method: ML-ARCH				
Date: 10/16/12 Time: 20:53				
Sample (adjusted): 1/06/2012 9/07/2012				
Included observations: 176 after adjustments				
Convergence achieved after 48 iterations				
Presample variance: backcast (parameter = 0.7)				
GARCH = C(3) + C(4)*RESID(-1)^2 + C(5)*GARCH (-1)				
Variable	Coefficient	Std. Error	z-Statistic	Prob.
LOG(M(-1))	-0.132509	0.084716	-1.564158	0.1178
C	-6.261840	0.462132	-13.54988	0.0000
Variance Equation				
C	0.335394	0.828737	0.404705	0.6857
RESID (-1)^2	0.046983	0.106879	0.439592	0.6602
GARCH (-1)	0.653347	0.819877	0.796884	0.4255
R-squared	0.019840	Mean dependent var		-5.519431
Adjusted R-squared	-0.003088	S.D. dependent var		1.068801
S.E. of regression	1.070450	Akaike info criterion		2.997634
Sum squared resid	195.9427	Schwarz criterion		3.087704
Log likelihood	-258.7918	Hannan-Quinn criter.		3.034166
F-statistic	0.865321	Durbin-Watson stat		2.041184
Prob (F-statistic)	0.486034			

return value of the coefficient α is less than 0.25, you can explain this equation has strong explanatory power, can better describe the copper index yield heteroskedasticity phenomenon.

3.4.5. Shanghai Copper Futures Index Returns VaR Calculation

GARCH model with conditional variance to measure the futures market, which is calculated as follows:

$$\text{VaR}_T = P_0 \sigma Z_c \sqrt{T}$$

Using Eviews, GARCH conditional variance sequences can be generated, the conditions of the conditional variance standard deviation obtained sequence evolution sequence, the figure is the standard deviation of the conditions GARCH model sequences, can be clearly seen from **Figure 2**, when the conditional variance has obvious degeneration, that change over time and depend on past values. With conditional VaR instead of the standard deviation obtained in the standard deviation is calculated to obtain statistics VaR at 95% confidence level, the following **Table 5**.

From the table above shows that the biggest risk income loss can reach 5.578978%, the smallest risk loss is 1.426879%, average risk loss is 3.698741%, the VaR of the standard deviation is 1.685201%.

3.4.6. Return to the Test (Table 6)

Under 5% significance level, the failure of the number of days should not be more than 9 days, otherwise the risk has the potential to underestimate. Test results show that the failure rate is far less than 5%, says the VaR better estimate the risk.

Through the above empirical analysis, we can find that VaR method based on the GARCH model can well fitting value at risk of Shanghai copper futures in our country. We can consider it as one of the important means of futures risk management in our country, and with reference to their corresponding risk early warning system.

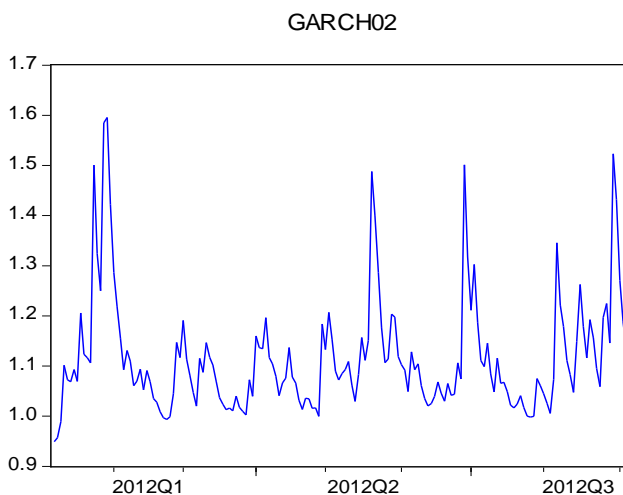


Figure 2. The condition of standard deviation sequence of GARCH model.

Table 5. Conditions instead of the standard deviation standard deviation calculation of VaR.

Model	The minimum value of VAR	The maximum value of VAR	The mean of VAR	The standard deviation of VAR
GARCH(1,1)-n	1.426879	5.578978	3.698741	1.685201

Table 6. Return to the test.

Model	Research days	Expect failure number of days	The actual failure number of days	Failure rate
GARCH(1,1)-n	170	8.5	3	0.01765

4. Conclusion

Futures companies in our country can refer to the GARCH-VaR risk prediction model which can better describe the earnings volatility clustering effect. Research to establish the actual VaR mathematical model for the company self-service, companies can more accurately predict the risk of self-service trend. At the same time, VaR model should be linked with the board of directors of the self-management scale, the company's net capital control indicators and some dynamic conditions.

Meanwhile, during the off-site inspection, it requires companies to calculate the daily VaR value based on a dynamic VaR model, with the provisions of the futures company's risk capital reserves calculation standard for comparison and analysis of the impact on net capital. If the dynamic VaR value is higher than the prescribed percentage for the risk, then promptly the company is required to raise the proportion of risk capital to prepare, adjust the position and size of the operation strategy and re-calculate the net capital and other core risk control indicators. By the above method, the risk can be realized in real time, dynamic and advance monitoring.

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