

GROWTH - Risk Report - January 21, 2026

Key figures

31-Dec-2025 Reporting Date  VaR 15.0% 10d@99.9%

 1006 kEUR Base Value

 18.5% Volatility p.a.

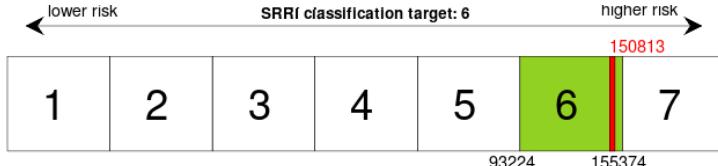
 150813 EUR VaR (abs.)

 5.2% Diversification

Key Risk Indicators

Category	Measure	Target	Actual	Status
Risk	SRRI class	6	6	on track
Risk	VaR Trend	→	↑	action required
Allocation	Total Deviation	<10%	1%	on track
Allocation	Risk Impact	<10%	0%	on track
Allocation	Equity Deviation	<10%	11%	action required
Allocation	Cash	> 0 EUR	2500 EUR	on track
Risk	Country Risk	(very) low	low	on track
Risk	ESG Rating	AAA-A	A	on track
Risk	Concentration	low-mid	high	action required
Allocation	Liquidity	high: >50%	high: 90%	on track

Portfolio Risk Classification



Comments and Assumptions

Notably the following assumptions are made:

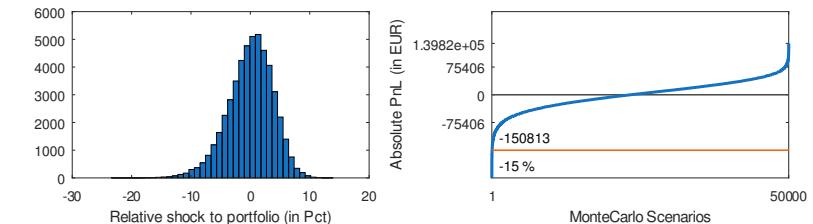
- Runcode for report: 20251231
- Maximum equity exposure for 30+ year horizon. Small Bitcoin position as generational tech bet.

Tax impact

VaR after tax	Var before Tax	Tax benefit	Tax benefit (rel.)	DTL
150813 EUR	150813 EUR	0 EUR	0.0%	0 EUR

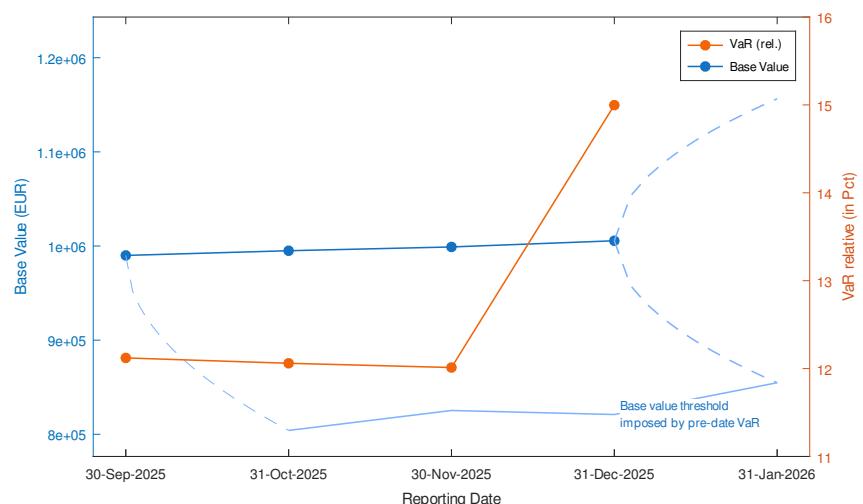
Portfolio Risk Distribution

Visualization of profit and loss distribution in all MC scenarios:



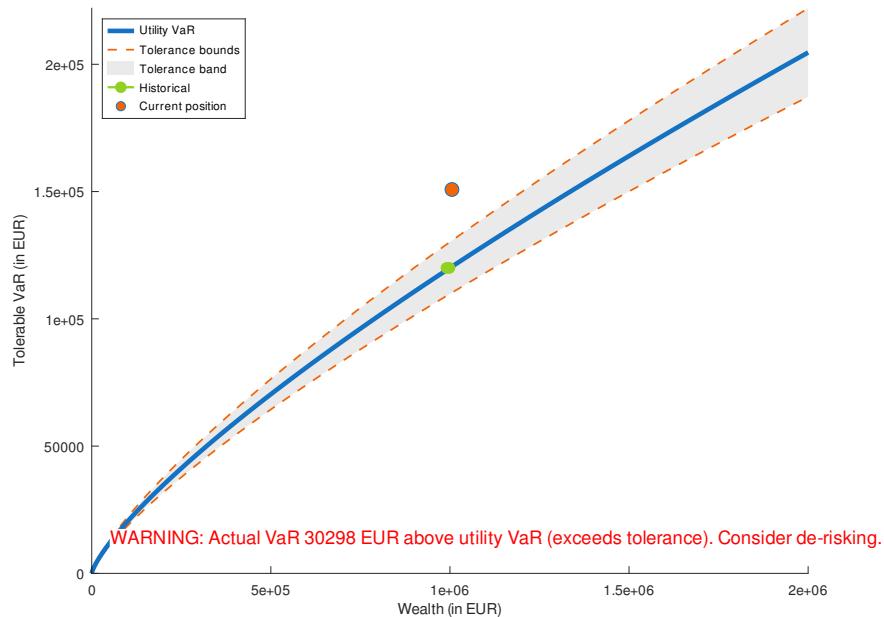
VaR Evolution and Backtesting

A history of portfolio basevalues and relative VaR for past reporting dates is given. The light blue line indicates the lower base value threshold as imposed by pre-date VaR:



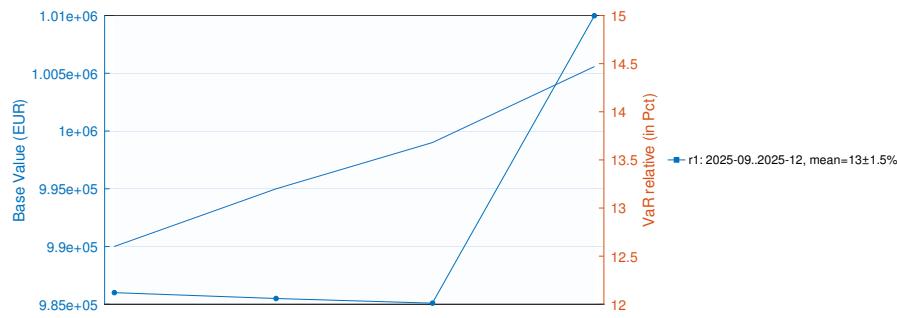
VaR Utility Function

Actual VaR is compared to utility VaR calibrated by individual logarithmic utility function:



Historical VaR Regimes

Plot full historical monthly VaR with regime color coding:



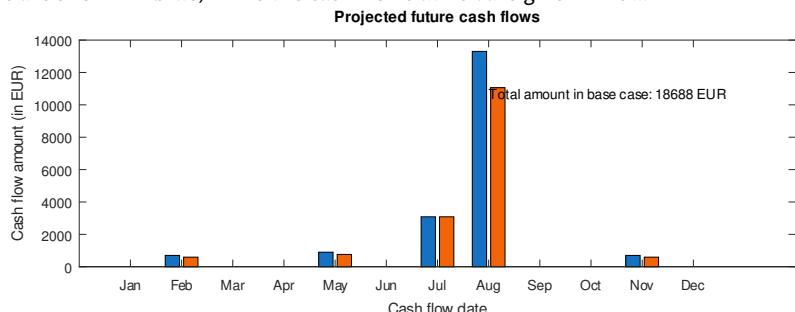
Strategic Asset Allocation

Comparison of portfolio target asset allocation (AA) vs. actual allocation. An estimation of VaR impact induced by the deviation is given both on portfolio and asset class level:

Asset Class	Basevalue	Target AA	Actual AA	Deviation	Risk Impact
Equity	700081 EUR	70.0%	69.6%	-3824 EUR	-645 EUR
Real Estate	100002 EUR	10.0%	9.9%	-556 EUR	-86 EUR
Fixed Income	101543 EUR	10.0%	10.1%	986 EUR	0 EUR
Alternative	49651 EUR	5.0%	4.9%	-628 EUR	-157 EUR
Commodity	51802 EUR	5.0%	5.2%	1523 EUR	143 EUR
Cash	2500 EUR	0.0%	0.2%	2500 EUR	-0 EUR
Assets	1005579 EUR	100%	100%	10017 EUR	-745 EUR

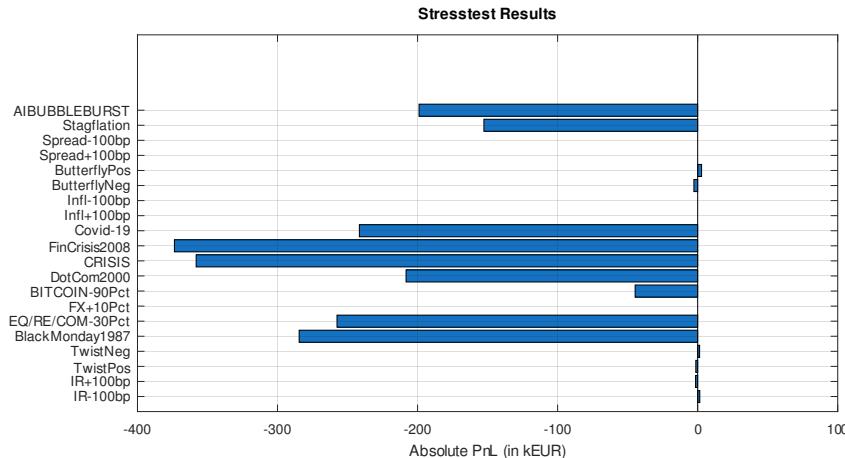
Liquidity Projection

Future cash flows from the portfolio including income, expenses, dividends and coupon payments for the next 12 month are forecast to allow for reinvesting planning. Base scenario cash flows are shown in blue, while the cash flows at risk are given in red:



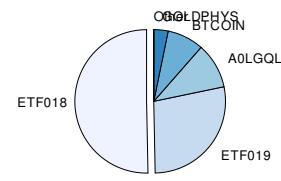
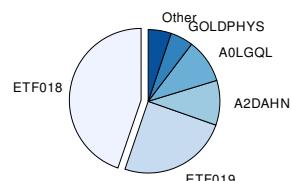
Stress Testing

Portfolio profit and losses for both parametric and historic stress scenarios:



Largest and Riskiest Positions

Main position contributions to portfolio basevalue (left chart) and portfolio VaR (right chart):



Asset Class and Currency Decomposition

Portfolio risk breakdown into asset classes (AC), currencies and their VaR decomposition:

AC / Currency	Basevalue	Pct.	Standalone VaR	Decomp VaR	Pct.
Portfolio	1005579 EUR	100.0%	150813 EUR	150813 EUR	100.0%
Equity	700081 EUR	69.6%	118800 EUR	118037 EUR	78.3%
Real Estate	100002 EUR	9.9%	16655 EUR	15507 EUR	10.3%
Fixed Income	101543 EUR	10.1%	2827 EUR	5 EUR	0.0%
Alternative	49651 EUR	4.9%	15318 EUR	12403 EUR	8.2%
Commodity	51802 EUR	5.2%	5507 EUR	4860 EUR	3.2%
Cash	2500 EUR	0.2%	0 EUR	-0 EUR	-0.0%
EUR	1005579 EUR	100.0%	150813 EUR	150813 EUR	100.0%

Position Decomposition

Portfolio breakdown of the riskiest positions and their VaR decomposition:

Position ID	Basevalue	Standalone VaR	Decomp VaR	Pct.	SRRI
Portfolio	1005579 EUR	150813 EUR	150813 EUR	100.0%	6
ETF018	450049 EUR	76371 EUR	75881 EUR	50.3%	6
ETF019	250032 EUR	42429 EUR	42157 EUR	28.0%	6
A0LGQL	100002 EUR	16655 EUR	15507 EUR	10.3%	6
BITCOIN	49651 EUR	15318 EUR	12403 EUR	8.2%	7
GOLDPHYS	51802 EUR	5507 EUR	4860 EUR	3.2%	5
A2DAHN	101543 EUR	2827 EUR	5 EUR	0.0%	3
CASHEUR	2500 EUR	-0 EUR	-0 EUR	-0.0%	1
Other	-0 EUR	-	-0 EUR	-0.0%	-

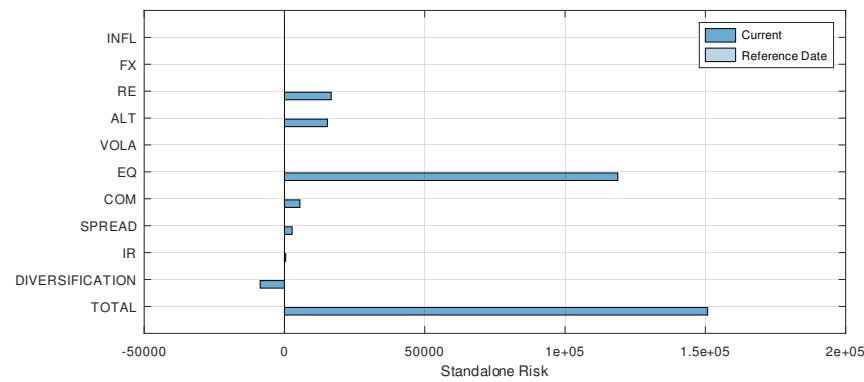
Diversified and Standalone Risk

Risk breakdown into diversified and standalone risk components:

Risk Capital 10d @99.9% (in EUR)	12/25 base	11/25 base	Diff
Total diversified risk after tax and add-on	150813	0	+150813
Capital add-on	0	0	+0
Total diversified risk after tax	150813	0	+150813
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	0	0	+0
Total diversified risk before tax	150813	0	+150813
Diversification impact	-8662	0	-8662
Diversification benefit	-5.43%	0.00%	+5.43%-p.
Sum of standalone risks	159475	0	+159475
Interest rate risk	441	0	+441
Volatility risk	-0	0	-0
Inflation risk	-0	0	-0
Equity risk	118800	0	+118800
Alternative risk	15318	0	+15318
Real Estate risk	16655	0	+16655
Currency risk	-0	0	-0
Commodity risk	5507	0	+5507
Credit risk sum (spread & default)	2754	0	+2754

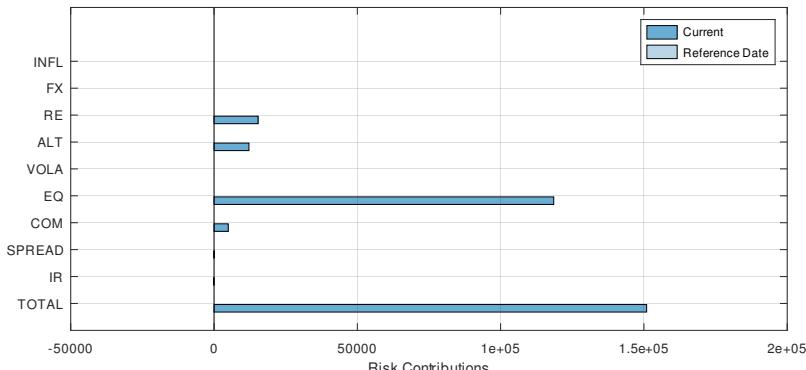
Standalone Risk

Graphical representation of standalone risk components:



Risk Contribution

Graphical representation of standalone risk contributions:



What-If Analysis

The incremental VaR measures the effect of positions on the portfolio VaR after an initial hypothetical investment, while the marginal VaR calculates the change in the portfolio VaR when an additional 1000EUR is invested into the position (or when divested):

Position ID	Basevalue	Incremental VaR	Marginal VaR
ETF018	450049 EUR	75152 EUR	169 EUR
ETF019	250032 EUR	41926 EUR	169 EUR
AOLGQL	100002 EUR	15180 EUR	155 EUR
BTCOIN	49651 EUR	11814 EUR	250 EUR
GOLDPHYS	51802 EUR	4742 EUR	94 EUR
A2DAHN	101543 EUR	-182 EUR	0 EUR
CASHEUR	2500 EUR	0 EUR	0 EUR

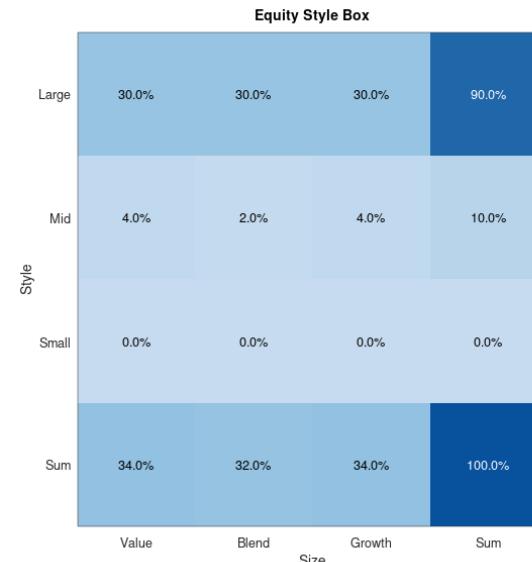
Equity Region Allocation

Comparison of equity target asset allocation (AA) vs. actual allocation. An estimation of VaR impact induced by the deviation is given both on equity asset class and region level:

Region	Basevalue	Target AA	Actual AA	Deviation	Risk Impact
Europe	90010 EUR	15.0%	12.9%	-15002 EUR	-2529 EUR
NorthAmerica	301533 EUR	45.0%	43.1%	-13504 EUR	-2277 EUR
Pacific	58506 EUR	10.0%	8.4%	-11502 EUR	-1939 EUR
EmergingMarkets	250032 EUR	30.0%	35.7%	40008 EUR	6746 EUR
Equity	700081 EUR	100.0%	100.0%	80016 EUR	0 EUR

Equity Style Allocation

Allocation size (large/mid/small cap) vs. style (value/blend/growth) for all equity positions:



Fixed Income Style Allocation

The allocation of ratings and the effective duration, divided into three buckets, are provided for all fixed income asset positions:

Sensitivity	Overall Portfolio
Effective Duration	0.1
Effective Convexity	0.2

Asset Credit Rating	Allocation	Eff. Duration	Asset Allocation
High (AAA-AA)	2.4%	Low<3	100.0%
Mid (A-BBB)	97.6%	Mid3-7	0.0%
Low (BB-C)	0.0%	High>7	0.0%
Sum	100.0%	Sum	100.0%

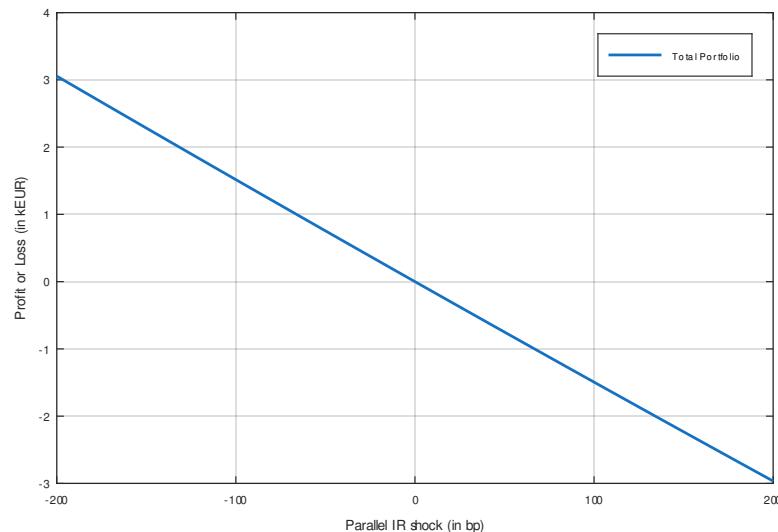
Instrument Name	Identifier	Exposure	Notional	Maturity Date
Allianz Subordinated Bond	A2DAHN	101543 EUR	99600 EUR	2027-07-06

Bond Yield-to-Maturity

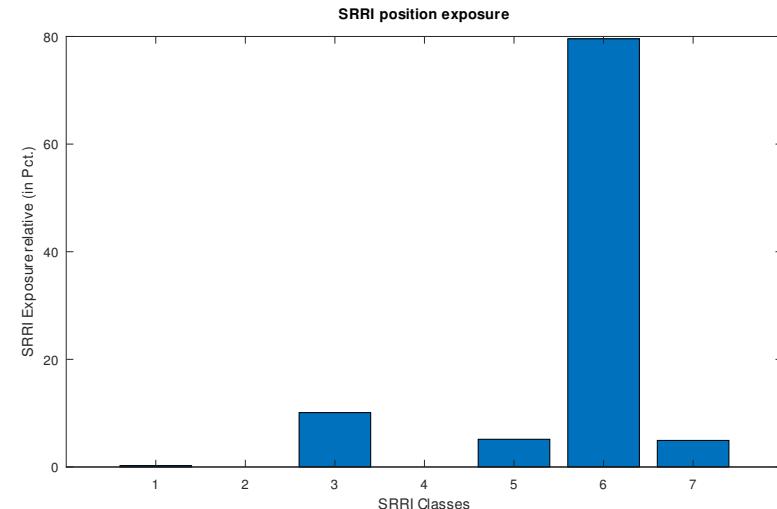
Portfolio bond exposure, yield-to-maturity and effective duration are given:

Bond Exp.	Yield to Mat.	Eff.Dur.
101543 EUR	2.79%	1.48

IR Sensitivity Analysis

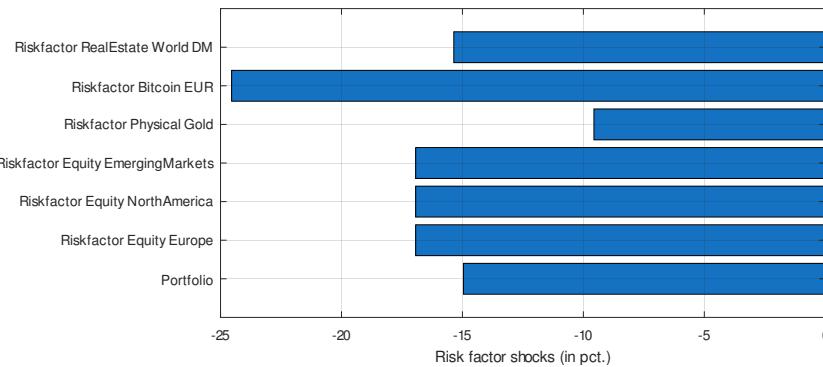


SRRI Asset Position Exposure



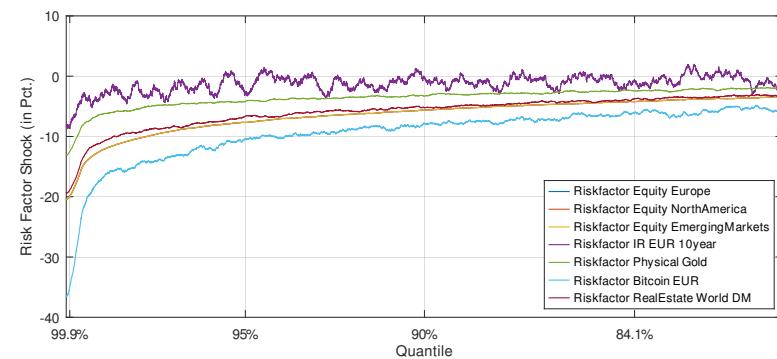
VaR Risk Factor Shocks

Average tail scenario shocks in MC VaR scenarios for selected equity, forex, alternative, commodity and real estate risk factors are shown:



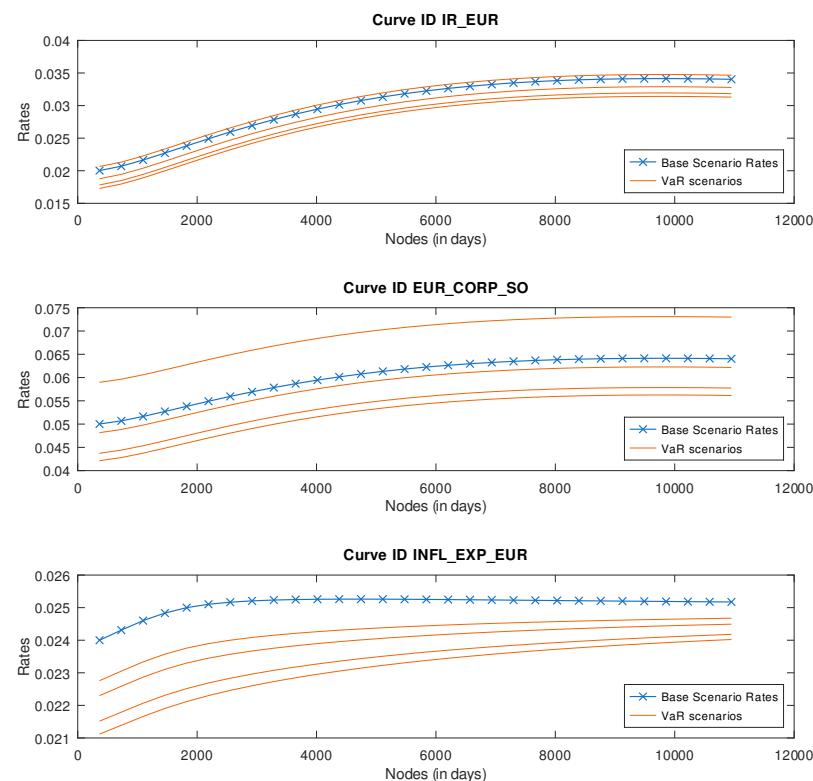
Risk Factor Quantile Dependence

Tail shocks for selected interest rates, equity, alternative, commodity and real estate risk factors are shown. Most relevant quantiles (e.g. VaR 99.9% or Standard Deviation 84.1%) allow for analysis of exposure transitions.



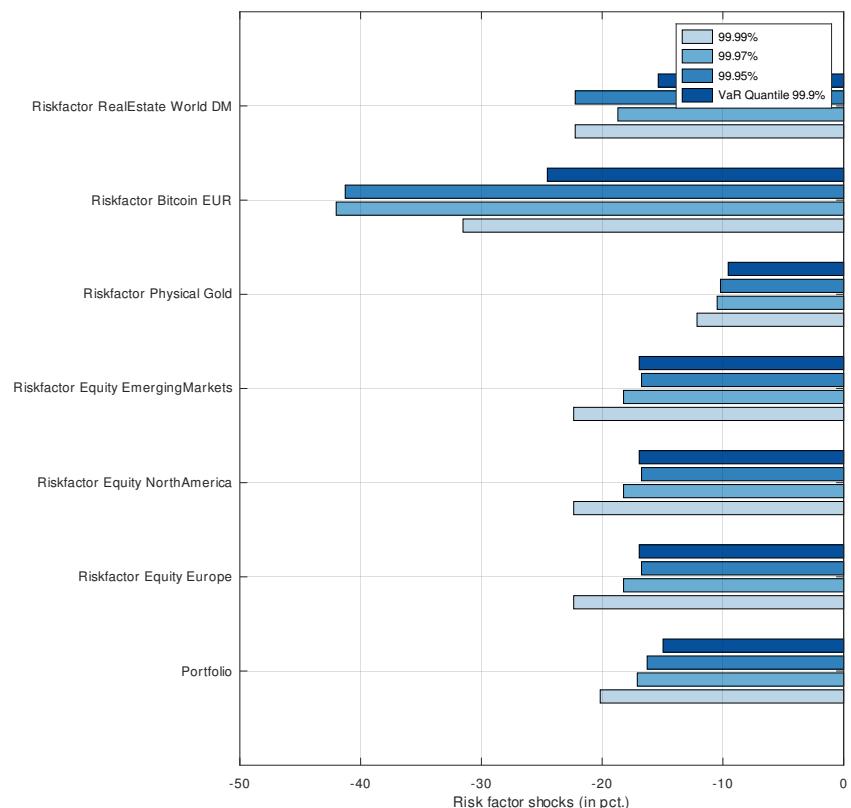
Interest Rate and Inflation Term Structure

A summary of risk free interest rate and inflation expectation term structures under current market conditions as well as in selected tail scenarios show portfolio interest rate sensitivity:



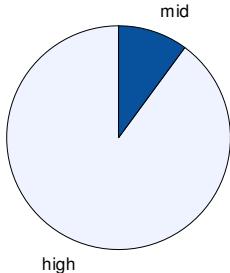
Reverse Stress Testing

Reverse stress testing looks at specific scenario shocks, which exceeds given limits. In order to determine such extreme shock events which will exceed VaR, MC tail scenarios based on VaR, 99.95%, 99.97% and 99.99% quantiles for certain risk factors are analyzed. For comparison purposes the portfolio VaR shock itself is included.



Liquidity Classification

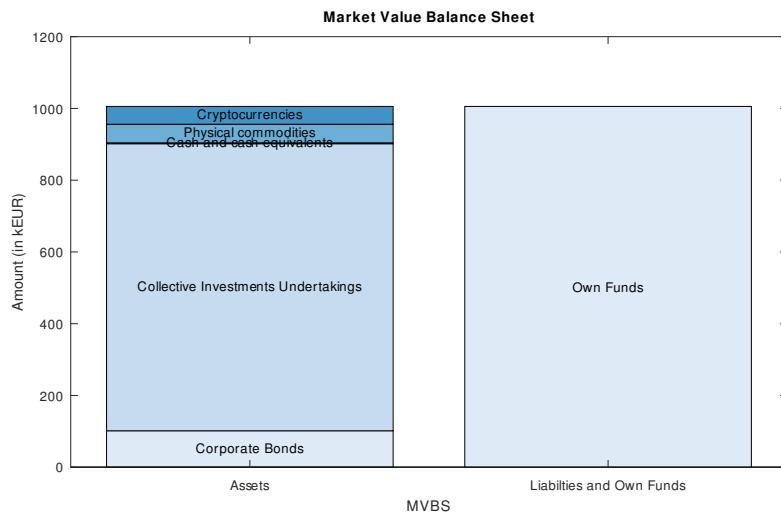
Exposure of all financial assets to the three liquidity classes high, mid and low:



high	tradeable within one day (e.g. cash, ETF or bonds/stocks traded via exchange)
mid	tradeable within one week (e.g. physical commodities or savings account)
low	tradeable within more than one week and / or penalty for termination of contract (e.g. pension scheme)

Market Value Balance Sheet (MVBS)

Assets	in EUR
Investments	901626
Bonds	101543
Corporate Bonds	101543
Collective Investments Undertakings	800083
Cash and cash equivalents	2500
Physical commodities	51802
Cryptocurrencies	49651
<i>Total Assets</i>	1005579
Own Funds	
Own Funds before tax	1005579
Deferred tax	0
Own Funds after tax	1005579



Global Economic Stress Scenarios

A global risk is defined as an uncertain event or condition that, if it occurs, can cause significant negative impact for several countries or industries within the next 10 years. The economic risk scenarios are taken from the Global Risk Report as published by the World Economic Forum (www.weforum.org/reports/the-global-risks-report-2019). A possible qualitative risk mitigation approach is added to each of the scenarios:

Asset bubbles in a major economy Unsustainably overpriced assets such as commodities, housing, shares, etc. in a major economy or region → can be mitigated through diversification and limit setting.

Deflation in a major economy Prolonged near-zero inflation or deflation in a major economy or region → can be mitigated through global diversification and investing in e.g. commodities and crypto-currencies.

Failure of a major financial mechanism or institution Collapse of a financial institution and/or malfunctioning of a financial system that impacts the global economy → can be mitigated through reduction of concentration risks (diversification of financial counterparties and understanding of underlying instrument mechanisms).

Failure/shortfall of critical infrastructure Failure to adequately invest in, upgrade and/or secure infrastructure networks (e.g. energy, transportation and communications), leading to pressure or a breakdown with system-wide implication → see last item

Fiscal crises in key economies Excessive debt burdens that generate sovereign debt crises and/or liquidity crises → can be minimized through (regional) diversification

High structural unemployment A sustained high level of unemployment or underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population → can be minimized through (regional) diversification

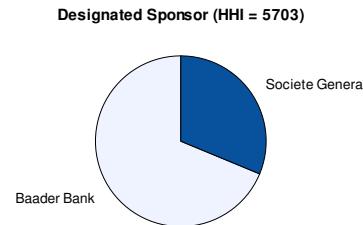
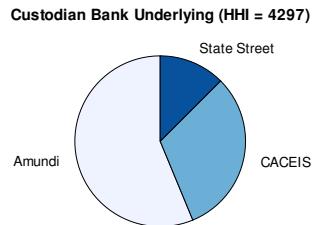
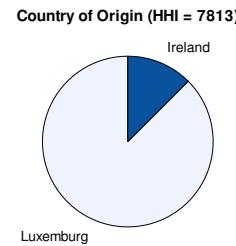
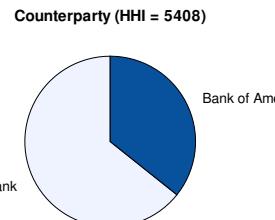
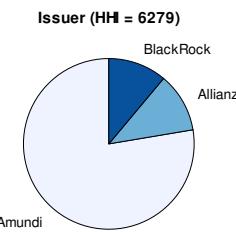
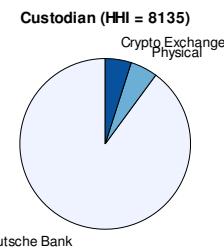
Illicit trade Large-scale activities outside the legal framework such as illicit financial flows, tax evasion, human trafficking, counterfeiting and/or organized crime that undermine social interactions, regional or international collaboration, and global growth → can be minimized through (regional) diversification

Severe energy price shock Significant energy price increases or decreases that place further economic pressures on highly energy-dependent industries and consumers → can be minimized through (regional) diversification and investment into commodities and alternative assets

Unmanageable inflation Unmanageable increases in the general price levels of goods and services in key economies → can be minimized through (regional) diversification and investment in e.g. equity assets and gold

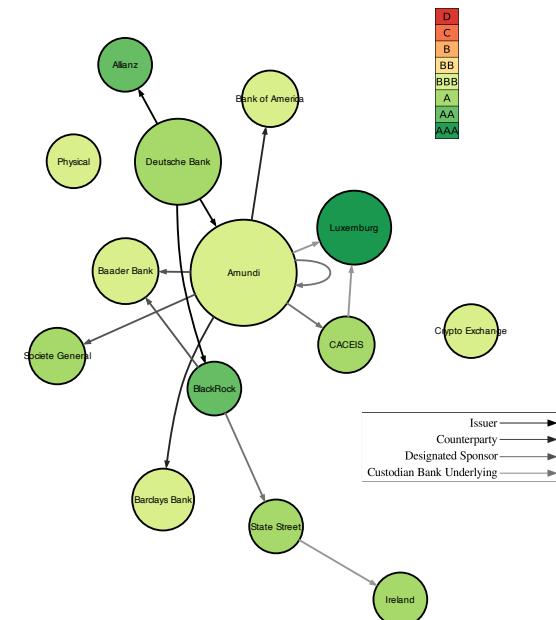
Concentration Risk Charts

Pie charts for all entities clustered by topic highlight concentration risk of portfolio. Hirschmann-Herfindahl Index (HHI) gives indication of concentration level:



Concentration Risk Network

Concentration risk network for all entities related to the portfolio (e.g. issuer, custodian bank, counterparty, custodian bank of the underlying, country of origin) including their credit rating (see embedded legend):



Issuer Exposure

Issuer	Exposure	Pct.
Amundi	700081 EUR	69.6%
Allianz	101543 EUR	10.1%
BlackRock	100002 EUR	9.9%
Total	901626 EUR	90.0%

Net Derivative / Swap Counterparty Exposure

Counterparty	Net Exposure	Pct.
Barclays Bank	22502 EUR	2.2%
Bank of America	12502 EUR	1.2%
Total	35004 EUR	3.0%

Custodian Exposure

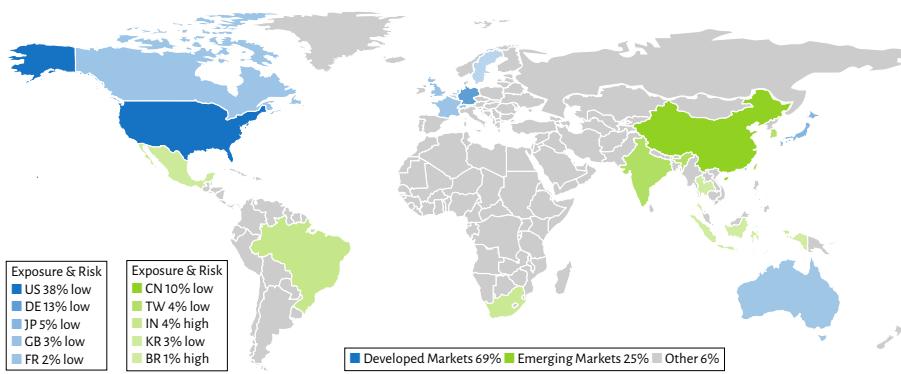
Custodian	Exposure	Pct.
Deutsche Bank	904126 EUR	89.9%
Physical	51802 EUR	5.2%
Crypto Exchange	49651 EUR	4.9%
Total	1005579 EUR	100.0%

Custodian Bank Underlying Exposure

Custodian Bank Underlying	Exposure	Pct.
Amundi	450049 EUR	44.8%
CACEIS	250032 EUR	24.9%
State Street	100002 EUR	9.9%
Total	800083 EUR	79.6%

World Exposure and Country Risk Map

World exposure and risk map for all financial assets (e.g. equity, saving deposits and other fixed income instruments) including a country risk assessment according to ND-GAIN country readiness risk methodology:



SRRI Methodology

SRRI stands for Synthetic Risk and Reward Indicator and classifies the volatility of financial instruments or portfolios. The SRRI was developed by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) and is mandatory for all financial instruments to be included in the Key Information Document (KID). The isolated view of SRRI classes of single instruments is limited, diversification or investment type (speculative vs. hedging) can only be taken into account in a portfolio context:

Risk Class	Volatility (p.a.)	Description
1	0%-0.5%	very conservative, inflation risk likely
2	0.5%-2%	conservative portfolio, mainly bonds
3	2%-5%	moderately conservative, more bonds than equity
4	5%-10%	balanced growth portfolio, well diversified
5	10%-15%	moderately aggressive, mostly equities
6	15%-25%	aggressive portfolio consisting of single stocks
7	>25%	speculative leveraged portfolio, little diversification

Disclaimer

All information has been composed with diligence and care. No guarantee for the accuracy of the provided results is given. The reports should not be treated as a complete risk analysis of the financial portfolio in general, only certain market risk factors were taken into account. Further known and unknown *unknowns* exist. No personalized investment advice is given. Send questions and comments to schinzelord@octarisk.com or visit www.octarisk.com for further documentation and source code published under the GNU GPL.



Calculation Methodology

Value-at-Risk (VaR) is defined as a monetary loss which the portfolio won't exceed for a specific probability on a certain time horizon. The *expected shortfall* (ES) metric gives the average loss which occurs in all remaining cases where losses exceeds the VaR.

The calculation methodology is specified as a Monte-Carlo (MC) full valuation approach based on 50000 scenarios on a 10 day time horizon and a 99.9% confidence interval. The 10 day time horizon should reflect an expected one-time event in an investors entire life. Risk factors are modeled by multivariate cumulative distribution function, where both the marginal probability distribution and the codependence structure (given by t-copula) are calibrated on historical time series.

The diversification benefit is defined as relative reduction in VaR of the aggregated portfolio compared to sum of standalone VaRs of all positions.

Stresstesting is a complementary risk calculation methodology which shows sensitivities of the portfolio value with respect to pre-defined historic or parametric scenarios. Unlike the MC VaR, where correlated random shocks are applied to the risk factors, during stresstesting manually pre-defined shocks are applied. Explicit shock values are given for historical scenarios:

Stresstest	Applied shocks
Financial Crisis 2008	Equity (-50%), Gold (+35%), REITs (-40%), Interest Rates@1Y (-200bp), Equity (-30%), Gold (-10%), REITs (-40%), Interest Rates@1Y (-50bp), Cryptoassets (-40%), Inflation Expectation@5Y (-20bp), Volatility Equity (+90%), FX EUR/USD (+5%)
Covid-19	Equity (-40%), Gold (+20%), Allianz (-60%), REITs (-40%), Interest Rates@5Y (+250bp), Cryptoassets (-70%), Inflation Expectation@5Y (+500bp), Corporate Spread (+200bp), FX EUR/USD (-10%)
CRISIS	Equity (-25%), Gold (+10%), REITs (-5%), Interest Rates@10Y (+250bp), Cryptoassets (-25%), Inflation Expectation@5Y (+300bp), Corp Spreads (+60bp)
Stagflation	Equity DM (15%), Equity EM (-30%) Interest Rates (IR)@1Y EUR (+100bp), IR@1Y USD (-100bp), FX EUR USD (-7%), FX EUR THB/KRW (-50%)
Asian Flu 1997	Equity (-30%), Interest Rates@1Y (+100bp), Volatility Equity (+150%)
DotCom 2000	Equity EM (-50%), Pacific (-40%), Europe (-30%) NA (-25%), FX EUR/USD (-7%), Gold (-8%)
Black Monday 1987	IR@1Y (+100bp), IR@20Y (-200bp)
Twist Positive	IR@1Y (-100bp), IR@20Y (+200bp)
Twist Negative	IR@1Y (+200bp), IR@10Y (-100bp), IR@20Y (+200bp)
Butterfly Positive	IR@1Y (-200bp), IR@10Y (+100bp), IR@20Y (-200bp)
Butterfly Negative	

Assessing country risk

The ND-GAIN country sub-index *readiness score* measures a country's ability to make effective use of investments to adapt actions because of safe and efficient business environment. The three components economic (doing business and investment climate based on Worldbank data), governance (stability of society, regulatory quality, rule of law) and social (social inequality, infrastructure) are combined into one score. See <https://gain.nd.edu> for further information.

Action recommendation (experimental)

The following actions are recommended by a LLM and have been generated by AI. This is an experimental feature only, apply common sense in following actions:

No LLM recommendations available. LM Studio server is not running. Please start the Local Server in LM Studio.