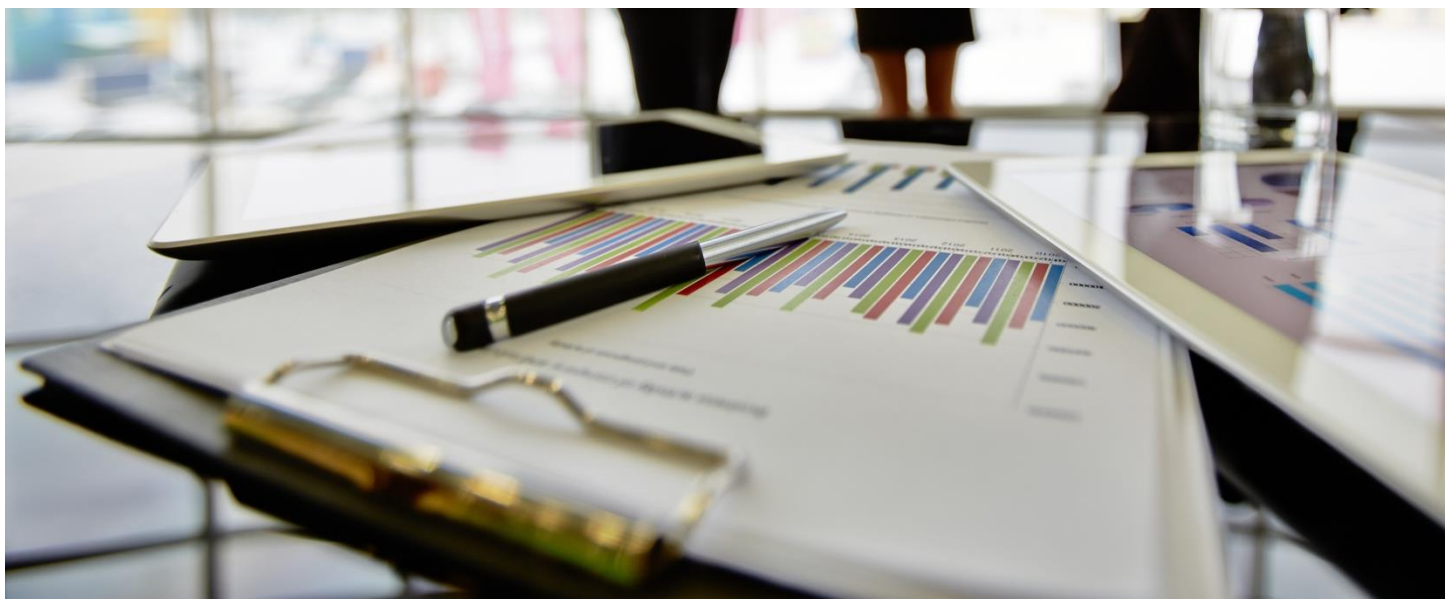# AMINDIS

AM-DIS

DELIVERS COMPREHENSIVE CLIENT'S REPORTS & RISK-RETURN ATTRIBUTION
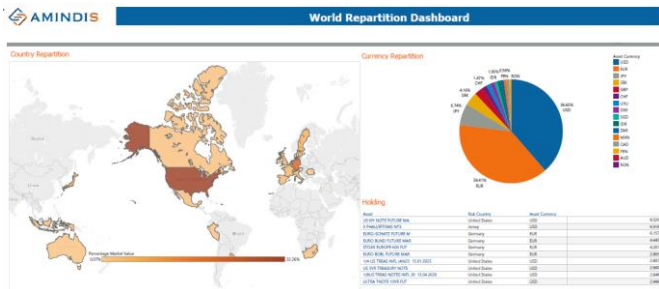
HIGHLIGHTS

- Connectivity, data control and validation
- Flexibility for the calculation of performance, risk and attribution
- Analytics for equities, bonds, derivatives (futures, options, swaps etc.)
- Regrouping and drilldown of results according to a hierarchy of criteria (either static or dynamically calculated- e.g. duration), defined by the user

KEY FEATURES

Returns: TWR, MWR, Dietz, Modified Dietz, contribution to the return and chaining; local return, hedge return, risk premium, returns breakdown etc.
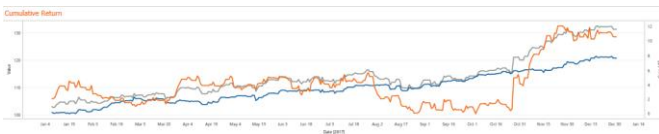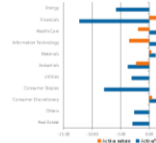

Risk: Historical volatility, Value at Risk, downside risk, maximum drawdown, recovery period, tracking error, beta etc.

Risk Attribution: Contribution to volatility and to tracking error

Equity and Balanced Attribution: Brinson style model, arithmetical and geometrical, with or without interaction effects, chaining of effects (according to the GRAP methodology). Singer and Karnosky style model for internationally diversified portfolios

Fixed Income Attribution: successive spread methodologies (parametric approach or revaluation against the zero-coupon curve). Successive portfolio methodology
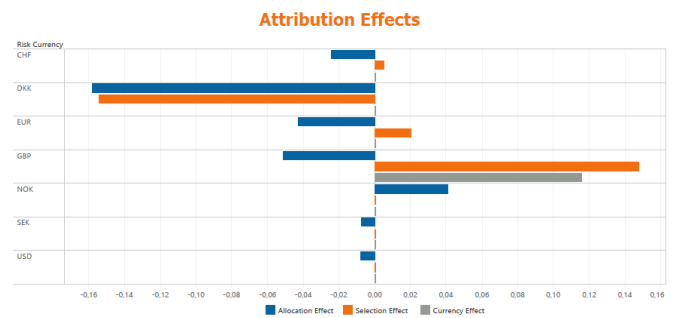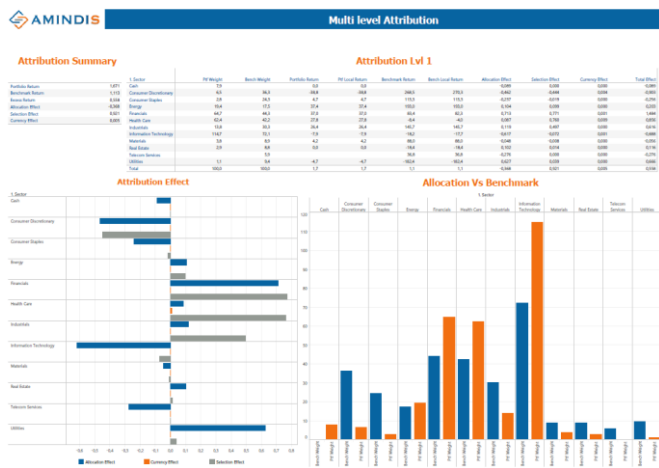

Ratios: Information, sharpe, appraisal ratio, sortino etc.

PERFORMANCE ATTRIBUTION

- Selection of attribution methodologies according to the type of portfolio or class of instruments
- Attribution models for equity, balanced or fixed income portfolios
- Analysis to the contribution of derivatives, forex trades and operations
- Choice of models according to the investment decision process for any portfolio in question

KEY FEATURES

Choice of price **providers** for performance attribution, iso-valorisation and synchronisation with indices

Creation of ad hoc **benchmarks** or model portfolio for performance attribution

Rebalancing **frequency** is decided by the user. Auto-integration of changes in the benchmark's weight

All **criteria** are available to run the attribution. User decides whether or not to include interaction, currency effect and chaining algorithms

Brinson style models are available for equities and balanced portfolio

Specific **fixed income attribution** models are available within the same module, such as successive spreads model or successive portfolio models

Singer and Karnoski available for international portfolios

PERFORMANCE AND RATIOS

- Access to every performance indicator on the market
- The availability of a multitude of parameters to suit the analysis to the specific type of portfolio or financial instruments being dissected
- Flexibility in the frequency of reporting periods

KEY FEATURES

Choice of price **providers** for performance calculation, iso-valorisation and synchronisation with indices

Calculation of returns according to different **methodologies**; Money Weighted Return, Time Weighted Return, Modified Dietz, returns in local or reporting currency, hedge returns, returns net, gross of fees and taxes etc.

Calculation of **contribution** to return and chaining of contributions

Indicators and **ratios** of performance; maximum drawdown, recovery period, Sharpe and Sortino ratios, Jensen's alpha, information and appraisal ratio, Treynor ratio, excess return

Flexibility in the choice of the calculation **period** (moving period, past periods or from a certain date) and the frequency of the calculation

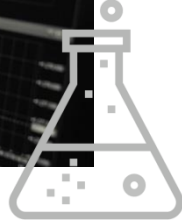**Comparison** to indices or model portfolio
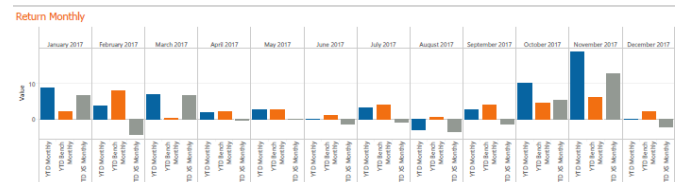
The functions and indicators of performance are available at all levels and for all groupings of **criteria**
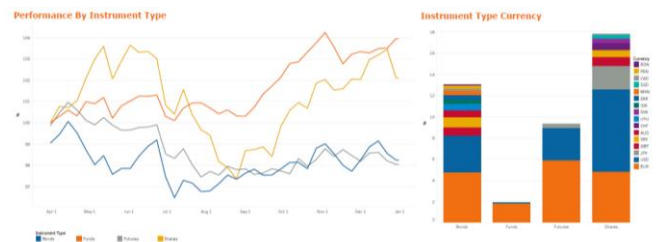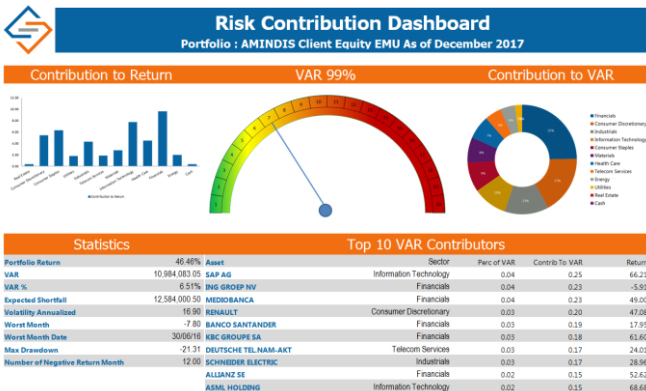

Decomposition of returns by currency effect, both expected and « surprise », as well as local effects
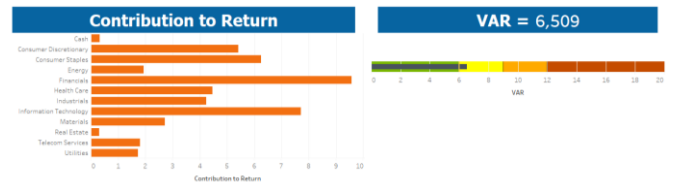
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RISK ANALYSIS

- Statistics for time series
- Key indicators to quantify a portfolio's risk
- Measure of the contribution to key risk indicators
- Risk attribution

KEY FEATURES

Calculation of standard deviation over any time **period** and any **frequency** (daily, weekly, etc.)

Calculation of key risk indicators for **alternative** investments, maximum drawdown, downside risk, recovery period, Sortino ratio, etc.

Calculation of VaR and CVaR (Conditional VaR) under different **hypothesis**, i.e. with normal distribution or not

Calculation of tracking error and the **contribution** to tracking error

Risk attribution to identify which **decision**s have contributed to the overall volatility, either by changing the correlation within the portfolio or by increasing the amount of risk