

ROBUST AND RELIABLE PORTFOLIO OPTIMIZATION FORMULATION OF A CHANCE CONSTRAINED PROBLEM

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Abstract: We solve a linear chance constrained portfolio optimization problem using Robust Optimization (RO) method wherein financial script/asset loss return distributions are considered as extreme valued. The objective function is a convex combination of portfolio's CVaR and expected value of loss return, subject to a set of randomly perturbed chance constraints with specified probability values. The robust deterministic counterpart of the model takes the form of Second Order Cone Programming (SOCP) problem. Results from extensive simulation runs show the efficacy of our proposed models, as it helps the investor to (i) utilize extensive simulation studies to draw insights into the effect of randomness in portfolio decision making process, (ii) incorporate different risk appetite scenarios to find the optimal solutions for the financial portfolio allocation problem and (iii) compare the risk and return profiles of the investments made in both deterministic as well as in uncertain and highly volatile financial markets.

Keywords: Risk Management; Investment Analysis; Robust Optimization; Conditional Value at Risk (CVaR); Extreme Value Distribution

1. Introduction

The essence of modern portfolio theory is the seminal work of [60], in which one tries to maximize the expected value of the portfolio return subject to relevant constraints on portfolio variance. Another way to treat the problem would be to minimize the portfolio variance subject to constraints on the portfolio returns. In formulating the portfolio, the investor's aim is to combine financial scripts/assets in a way such that it results in diversification while at the same time maintain the required optimal risk return profile of

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the investor. The idea of diversification also highlights the relationship between financial scripts/assets which may be quantified by the concept of correlation coefficient. Let us consider this in more details. Consider an investor is interested to allocate optimal proportions/amounts of funds/money, denoted by w_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$, in n different financial scripts/assets, with an intention to maximize the portfolio return, $\bar{r}_p = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{r}_i w_i$, where \bar{r}_i is the average return for the i^{th} financial script/asset, $i = 1, \dots, n$. While doing so the investor has in front of him/her some realistic constraints to satisfy, which may have to do with the portfolio risk, $\sigma_p^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_i w_j \sigma_{i,j} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_i w_j \rho_{i,j} \sigma_i \sigma_j$, where $\sigma_{i,j}$, σ_i , $\rho_{i,j}$ are covariance, standard deviation, correlation coefficient respectively, being bounded from above by a stipulated known value, σ_p^{*2} , or the fact that the total investment expenses, $\sum_{i=1}^n I_i$, where I_i is the investment expense for the i^{th} financial script, does not exceed a certain fixed percentage, τ_i , of the total endowment value, V_0 , at time $t = 0$, etc. In order to obtain the desired results the investor may need to formulate and solve relevant financial optimization problems. If we pay close attention to the above problem, one would notice that the optimal proportions/amounts based on which the investor invests, may vary due to the fact that input prices of financial scripts/assets and hence, r_i , are non-deterministic. Added to this the changing economic environment may also have a fluctuating effect on V_0 . It is also possible that due to extraneous considerations the changing interest rates may influence different variables like I_i 's, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and V_0 considered in the problem.

Thus one observes that in trying to solve financial optimization problems or for that matter any optimization problem we encounter situations where the problem structure along with the input parameters, $\mathbf{D} = (D_1, \dots, D_n)$ and/or the decision variables, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, are non-deterministic. The question then is, how does one solve such non-deterministic problems? There are a variety of solution techniques, one of which is the concept of **Robust Optimization** (RO) method which we use here.

Before we discuss about RO let us consider a generic optimization model as given in (1)

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\mathbf{x}} f(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{D}) \\ \text{s. t. : } & g_j(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{D}) \leq 0 \\ & \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

where $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ is the vector of n number of decision variables, \mathbf{D} is the parameter vector (also termed as input data), $f(\cdot)$ is the objective function and $g_j(\cdot)$ is the j^{th} constraint where $j = 1, \dots, m$. If the parameter values are *unknown* then one needs to estimate or compute them accurately. Furthermore if the estimated values of the parameters differ from their nominal (average) values, then the optimal solution obtained may violate some or all of the critical constraints. This results in sub-optimal or even unfeasible solution. To tackle these uncertainties one uses the concept of **Robust Optimization** (RO).

Before discussing the model, the RO formulation with proofs and the simulation results, let us state the general plan of this research article. The focus of this paper is to model and solve linear **Chance Constrained Optimization Problem** (CCOP) using RO approach with application in financial portfolio optimization, the discussion of which is covered in Section 2. In Section 3 we talk about the proposed model, where we solve a robust **Chance Constrained Portfolio Optimization Problem** (CCPOP), with an objective function which is a convex combination of **Conditional Value at Risk** (CVaR) and portfolio's *expected value of loss return*, subject to a system of randomly perturbed chance constraints with given probabilities. The data analysis part, is then covered in Section 4, where time series return

data of indices (considered here as financial scripts/assets) for 12 different countries, namely (i) *AORD* (Australia); (ii) *BVSP* (Brazil); (iii) *CAC40* (France); (iv) *DAX* (Germany); (v) *FTSE* (England); (vi) *GSPTSE* (Canada); (vii) *HANGSENG* (Hong Kong); (viii) *MERVAL* (Argentina); (ix) *NIKKEI* (Japan); (x) *NSE* (India); (xi) *NYSE* (USA) and (xii) *SGX* (Singapore) are considered. Finally Section 5 ends this paper with few conclusions and ideas about future research.

2. Robust Optimization

In real life optimization models, the parameter values are generally not known beforehand, hence one needs to estimate them from available historical data. These parameter values usually have *measurement/estimation errors*, and it is impossible to accurately measure them. Furthermore there may be *implementation errors* as it is difficult to put into practice the solution exactly as computed. RO as a technique incorporates these data uncertainties such that the solution found does not violate the critical constraints for all or most possible realizations of the uncertain parameters. The levels of uncertainty in the parameter/coefficient values are described using *uncertainty sets* and these uncertainty sets contain all possible values that may be realized for the uncertain parameters. Using these uncertainty sets we convert the uncertain optimization problem into its deterministic counterpart, and in doing so it must be remembered that the optimal solution for the problem should remain feasible for any realization of the uncertain parameters within the pre-specified uncertainty sets of these parameters. Thus the corresponding RO formulation for the optimization problem, (1), (considering uncertainties in \mathbf{D}) may be expressed as shown in (2).

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\mathbf{x}} t \\ & \text{s. t. : } Pr\{f(\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{x}) \geq t\} \geq \beta_0 \\ & Pr\{g_j(\mathbf{D}, \mathbf{x}) \leq 0\} \geq \beta_j, j = 1, \dots, m \\ & \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

where, β_0 , is the level of probability associated with the objective function, β_j 's are the probability levels corresponding to the j^{th} constraint, $j = 1, \dots, m$, while t is the equivalent RO objective which needs to be optimized. Though (2), seems expressively rich but there are some computational difficulties. For example, it is difficult to obtain the true distribution of the uncertain parameters. Furthermore even if we know the distributions, the evaluations of chance constraints are computationally challenging, let alone the optimization of the model. Moreover the presence of chance constraint can hamper the desired convexity properties and hence enhance the complexity of the problem.

Thus in RO the focus is to design and solve optimization problems keeping in mind the non-deterministic nature of the parameters/variables. As an optimization technique RO is relatively new and is based on the idea that the non-deterministic nature of parameters/variables may be described using the concepts of *uncertainty sets*. In RO our aim is to obtain solutions such that they are robust up to the permissible perturbation of the probabilistic values of parameters/variables. Furthermore, one may allow fluctuation in the parameters/variables values in order to study the sensitivity of the final results, as well as allow acceptable deviation of the objective function(s). Thus RO provides us a different approach to handle data uncertainty in optimization model by proposing the *robust*

counterpart approach. In order to capture the effect of uncertainty of the parameters/variables on the feasibility and optimality of the solutions, we form *uncertainty sets* such that these sets contain all possible values that may be realized for the uncertain parameters/variables. The concept of *uncertainty sets*, is used to model the perturbation of the uncertain parameter by utilizing the idea of nominal value/average value along with it corresponding fluctuations, such that the variations in the fluctuations are considered keeping in mind the level of reliability one wants to ensure. Ideas of L_2 and L_∞ norms are used, utilizing the box and ball robustness of the uncertainty sets, such that all the probable fluctuations in the parameter values are thereby considered. In doing so the corresponding robust value as specified in the model is incorporated using concepts of standard normal deviate, Φ , such that it is incorporated into the problem formulation through the concept of perturbation. One may refer to [7], [15] and [22] to get a good idea about the concept of uncertainty sets, perturbations, and the different type of uncertainty sets used in RO.

The work by [68] is considered as the first paper in RO. As an optimization method it has been revitalized in the late 1990s and early 2000s through the seminal work of [17], [18], [27] and [47]. Few good survey papers in RO and related areas of uncertainty are those by [28], [39], [41] and [67]. Good works in the area of RO and its use in methods as diverse as multi-stage programming, cone programming, linear optimization, convex programming, semi-definite programming, etc., are those by [2], [6], [12], [13], [14], [16], [19], [21], [24], [25], [26], [29], [31], [37], [38], [43], [44], [47] and [62]. Considering its usefulness, RO has also been adopted in many application areas across various fields like optimal control theory, circuit design, engineering, statistics [5], [11], [35], [36], [46], and [70]), inventory management, dynamic pricing and revenue management [1], [8] and [30], network with multi commodity flow [3], etc. In the domain of portfolio optimization, asset allocation problem, financial risk management, etc., few good references are [10], [33], [40], [48], [49], [50], [51], [52], [54], [61], [63], [69] and [71]. RO has also been used in the context of dynamic models and few relevant references for this are [20], [45] and [55]. Few interesting readings which one may refer to get a good understanding of RO and its similarities as well as differences with stochastic programming and other such non-deterministic methods are, [34], [42], [56], [64] and [65]. Other interesting writings like [4] (use of RO for maximizing payoff functions under ambiguous distribution), [9] and [53], (solutions methods for different class of RO formulations), etc., may also be referred by the readers to get a good idea about RO as an useful method for optimization. Finally few good books, survey papers, application tools, etc., for RO are by [7], [15], [23], [32], [57] and [66].

3. Problem Description and Model Formulation

In our proposed model we simultaneously minimize CVaR as well as maximize expected value of *loss* return, subject to *two* probability constraints whereby uncertainty is present in one of the parameters, which is *loss* return of each of the N number of indices/financial scripts/assets considered in the portfolio. It should be remembered that no uncertainty exists for the objective function value. Before discussing the model, we explain the variables used in this model, for a better understanding of the model amongst readers. A variable may be classified as an element of \mathbf{D} or \mathbf{x} or as deterministic. For the case of \mathbf{D} or \mathbf{x} , the variable has been marked accordingly, while for the one which is deterministic we have not labeled

it and have left that for the reader to understand and appreciate its significance with respect to the problem.

- 1) $r_{j,i}$ ($\in \mathbf{D}$): The *loss* return of the j^{th} index ($j = 1, \dots, N$) for the i^{th} day ($i = 1, \dots, T$).
- 2) \bar{r}_j ($\in \mathbf{D}$): The *nominal* value of *loss* return of the j^{th} index ($j = 1, \dots, N$).
- 3) σ_j^2 ($\in \mathbf{D}$): The variance of *loss* return of the j^{th} index ($j = 1, \dots, N$).
- 4) x_j ($\in \mathbf{x}$): The weight of investment in the j^{th} index, ($j = 1, \dots, N$).
- 5) N : The number of different indices/financial scripts/assets considered in the portfolio (denoted by P).
- 6) T : The total time period for which we consider the price of each of the j^{th} index, ($j = 1, \dots, N$).
- 7) $\alpha_{\Delta L}$: The confidence level for $Var_{P,\Delta L}$, considering the *loss* (ΔL) distribution of the portfolio.
- 8) β_1 and β_2 : The probability level values corresponding to the *first* and the *second* constraints, respectively.
- 9) $\gamma_{\Delta L,P}$: The variable ($\in \mathbb{R}$) over which the minimization of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ is done, considering *loss* (ΔL) distribution of the portfolio.
- 10) $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$: Conditional Value at Risk of the portfolio's *loss* distribution that needs to be minimized.
- 11) $r_{P,\Delta L}$ ($\in \mathbf{D}$): Return of the portfolio's *loss* distribution that needs to be maximized.
- 12) ΔL ($\in \mathbf{D}$): *Loss* distribution for the portfolio, P .
- 13) λ_1 , and λ_2 : The variables, $\in [0,1]$, which are required to ensure a convex combination of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ and $r_{P,\Delta L}$ of the portfolio.
- 14) \mathcal{Z} ($\in \mathbf{D}$): Uncertainty set for the robust counterpart.
- 15) ζ_j ($\in \mathbf{D}$): Perturbation vector set for $j = 1, \dots, N$.
- 16) Ω_1 and Ω_2 ($\in \mathbf{D}$): Radius of ball or ellipsoid for the *first* and the *second* constraint respectively.
- 17) z_j ($\in \mathbf{D}$): Dummy variables for the *first* robust counterpart, $j = 1, \dots, N$.
- 18) w_j ($\in \mathbf{D}$): Dummy variables for the *second* robust counterpart, $j = 1, \dots, N$.

Based on the above set of information, the model is of the form as shown in (3).

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_{\mathbf{x}} [\lambda_1 CVaR_{P,\Delta L} - \lambda_2 r_{P,\Delta L}] \\
 \text{s. t. : } & Pr \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N (r_{j,i} x_j - \gamma_{\Delta L,P})^+ + \gamma_{\Delta L,P} \right\} \leq CVaR_{P,\Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_1 \\
 & Pr \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N r_{j,i} x_j \right\} \geq r_{P,\Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_2 \\
 & \sum_{j=1}^N x_j = 1 \\
 & \sum_{k=1}^2 \lambda_k = 1 \\
 & x_j \geq 0, \quad \gamma_{\Delta L,P} \in \mathbb{R}, \quad j = 1, \dots, N
 \end{aligned} \tag{3}$$

The objective function comprises of two parts. The first is an *unknown* value of conditional value at risk, $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, which we intend to *minimize* while the second part is the *unknown* value of expected *loss* return, $r_{P,\Delta L}$, which we need to *maximize*. The first constraint denotes that the conditional value at risk of the *loss* return distribution for the

portfolio, i.e., $\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N (r_{j,i} x_j - \gamma_{\Delta L, P})^+ + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right\}$, is less than or equal to the objective $CVaR_{P, \Delta L}$ value with a level of probability β_1 . On the other hand the second constraint implies that the return of the portfolio's *loss* distribution, $\left\{ \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N r_{j,i} x_j \right\}$, is greater than or equal to the objective return value, $r_{P, \Delta L}$, with β_2 as its corresponding probability. The third constraint implies that the sum of the weights of all investments should equal to one, while the fourth constraint ensures the convex property of the objective function. Finally the fifth constraint imposes the condition that short-selling is not allowed for any of the indices/financial scripts/assets as well as the fact that conditional value at risk can assume any real number.

Theorem 1: The robust counterpart of the uncertain linear constraint $Pr \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N (r_{j,i} x_j - \gamma_{\Delta L, P})^+ + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right\} \leq CVaR_{P, \Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_1$ with uncertainty set $\mathcal{Z} = \{ \zeta_j \in \mathbb{R}^N : \|\zeta\|_{\infty} \leq 1, \|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_1 \} = \text{Box}_1 \cap \text{Ball}_{\Omega_1}$ is equivalent to the system of conic quadratic constraints

$$z_j + w_j = \sum_{j=1}^N [\sigma_j]^T x_j, j = 1, \dots, N \quad (4)$$

$$\left[\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\bar{r}_j x_j + \sum_N |z_j| + \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} - \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right)^+ \right\} + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right] \leq CVaR_{P, \Delta L} \quad (5)$$

Here x_j components of every feasible solutions to these equations (4) and (5) satisfy the randomly perturbed inequality, with probability at least $\left\{ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\Omega_1^2}{2}\right) \right\}$, where z_j and w_j are the dummy variables for **box** and **ball** robustness respectively.

Proof: See Appendix A.1 for proof.

Theorem 2: The robust counterpart of the uncertain linear constraint $Pr \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N r_{j,i} x_j \right\} \geq r_{P, \Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_2$ with uncertainty set $\mathcal{Z} = \{ \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^N : \|\zeta\|_{\infty} \leq 1, \|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_2 \} = \text{Box}_1 \cap \text{Ball}_{\Omega_2}$ is equivalent to the system of conic quadratic constraints

$$z_j + w_j = \sum_{j=1}^N [\sigma_j]^T x_j, j = 1, \dots, \dots, N \quad (6)$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_j x_j - \sum_N |z_j| - \Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} \right) \right] \geq r_{P, \Delta L} \quad (7)$$

Here x_j components of every feasible solution to these equations (6) and (7) satisfy the randomly perturbed inequality, with probability at least $\left\{ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\Omega_2^2}{2}\right) \right\}$; where z_j and w_j are the dummy variables for **box** and **ball** robustness respectively.

Proof: See Appendix A.2 for proof.

Using the above two theorems (Theorem 1 and Theorem 2), the robust counterpart of the model is as follows, (8).

$$\begin{aligned}
& \min_x [\lambda_1 \times CVaR_{P,\Delta L} - \lambda_2 \times r_{P,\Delta L}] \\
\text{s. t. : } & \left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\bar{r}_j x_j + \sum_N |z_j| + \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} - \gamma_{\Delta L,P} \right)^+ \right\} + \gamma_{\Delta L,P} \leq CVaR_{P,\Delta L} \\
& \left[\frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_j x_j - \sum_N |z_j| - \Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} \right) \right] \geq r_{P,\Delta L} \quad (8) \\
& z_j + w_j = \sum_{j=1}^N [\sigma_j]^T x_j, j = 1, \dots, N \\
& \sum_{j=1}^N x_j = 1 \\
& \sum_{i=1}^2 \lambda_i = 1 \\
& x_j \geq 0, \quad \gamma_{\Delta L,P} \in \mathbb{R}, j = 1, \dots, N
\end{aligned}$$

4. Data Description, Pre-processing and Results with Discussions

4.1. Data Description and Pre-processing

The dataset for the computational analysis comprises of the daily closing prices of indices (considered here as financial scripts/assets) from 12 countries as mentioned in Section 1. The data series for each of the indices/financial scripts/assets is considered for a range of 11 years, which corresponds to a total number of 2840 trading days. For the simulation study we divide each of the data series into two different sets, each of size 1420, where the first set of 1420 return data points, which is from 01/01/2000 (dd/mm/yyyy) to 31/12/2005 (dd/mm/yyyy) comprise the *in-sample* data series. While the data series from 01/01/2006 (dd/mm/yyyy) to 31/12/2010 (dd/mm/yyyy) is considered as the *out-of-sample* dataset.

Use of fat tailed distributions for financial modeling is very important. Hence to ascertain that the *loss* distributions of asset returns are in general heavy tailed (i.e., EVD) we conduct relevant statistical tests. Apart from that we also calculate the parameters of the underlying *loss* distribution of returns for all the 12 indices (considered here as financial scripts/assets), using which we generate data for both *in-sample* as well as *out-of-sample* simulation tests. Our first job is to obtain the *loss* distribution of returns which we do by considering only those values of returns which are *negative*. Next we consider non-overlapping sets of these *negative* values and consider the *maximum negative value* of each such set as a candidate for the block bootstrap method ([58], [59]). A sample of 71 data points are used whereby each point is the maximum negative *loss* value pertaining to a block of 20 consecutive *negative* return data points. Thus with these 71 values we perform block-bootstrap sampling. It should be noted that for the time series data of *negative* returns one simply cannot use bootstrap method because the empirical distribution does not include any of the time series information as required. Hence one has to take recourse of block bootstrap method, whereby the time series is re-sampled in blocks keeping in mind that the blocks are sufficiently long. This ensures that each block preserves, in the re-sampled series, the dependence structure present in the original data sequence. Thus the re-sampling scheme implies that we sample with replacement from the blocks and form the bootstrap time series estimates of the parameters which are of relevance to us. In the context of our research, we denote the b^{th} ($b = 1, \dots, B = 5000$) bootstrap estimate of r_j , $j = 1, \dots, N = 12$ as $\hat{r}_{j,b}$, and utilize these block bootstrap values to calculate the estimates of the *means* as

well as that of the *variances* of all the 12 indices/financial scripts/assets. Using these means (i.e., *location* parameters) and variances (i.e., *scale* parameters) for both *in-sample* as well as *out-of-sample* data sets we generate the random extreme value numbers for the *in-sample* and *out-of-sample* data series respectively. These *in-sample* and *out-of-sample* data series thus generated can now be considered as the population of the *negative* return distributions of all the 12 indices/financial scripts/assets included for our study. We perform Q-Q plots of the block boot-strap results and draw the density function for all the 12 indices/financial scripts/assets to check the underlying sample distributions of the indices/financial scripts/assets. Lilliefors tests are also performed to check the hypothesis whether the return of all the different indices/financial scripts/assets as well as the bootstrapped expected returns (i.e., mean values) come from normal distribution. From the tests (both *in-sample* as well as *out-of-sample*) it is apparent that none of the 12 indices/financial scripts/assets follow normal distribution, but on the contrary are closer to EVD, such that each has heavy tails. For paucity of space we do not show these detailed results/graphs for Q-Q plots, density functions and Lilliefors tests, as our main emphasis is to discuss the simulations results for the RO model.

To compare our proposed *probabilistic* model we simulate our model for different values of probability levels $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ and confidence levels of $\alpha_{\Delta L}$. We then evaluate the values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, $Var_{P,\Delta L}$ and $r_{P,\Delta L}$ thus obtained with the corresponding values generated using the *deterministic equal weight* and *deterministic unequal weight* models. For the reader we would like to clarify that the *deterministic equal weight* example signifies the case where contributions of each country's index/financial script/asset in the portfolio is *equal*, along with the fact that prices are known with *certainty*. On the other hand the *deterministic unequal weight* method denotes the instance where the optimization model calculates the contribution of each country's index/financial script/asset in the final portfolio, while still considering price of indices/financial scripts/assets as *deterministic*. The runs for the computational analysis are performed using MATLAB 7.8.0, on a 2.0 GHz Pentium 4 machine and the operating system used is Windows Vista for MATLAB codes. Along with our developed MATLAB codes we also take the help of *Robust Optimization Made Easy* (ROME) (URL: www.robustopt.com) modelling language developed by Melvyn Sim and Joel Goh ([66]). Moreover *MOSEK* (URL: www.mosek.com) is also utilized as the optimization solver engine to handle the computational aspect of second order cones. Finally all the different analyses discussed, are run for both *in-sample* as well as for *out-of-sample* data sets.

4.2. Results with Discussion

In this section we discuss the simulated optimization results for both *in-sample* and *out-of-sample* data sets wherein the changes in portfolio risk (measured using $Var_{P,\Delta L}$ and $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$) as well as portfolio return values ($r_{P,\Delta L}$) are observed with respect to the changing risk appetite levels (α and β values) of the investor. In order to study the impact of uncertainty on stock-prices and hence on risk-return profile of an investor we also compare the results obtained in the *uncertain* scenario with those found in the *deterministic* cases. We run our model for different levels of $\alpha_{\Delta L}$ (i.e., 90%, 95%, 97% and 99%) and $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ (i.e., 0.90, 0.95, 0.97 and 0.99) values. Based on 2497 number of runs for each of the combinations, we report the values of $\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$, $SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$, $\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ and $SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$

obtained for both *in-sample* as well as for *out-of-sample* data series separately. The summary of these results are shown in tables 1 & 2.

Table 1. Average and Standard deviation values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ and $r_{P,\Delta L}$ for the *in-sample* data set

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04500$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04500 (0.01396)	-0.03722 (0.00997)	-0.76149 (0.64170)	-0.11665 (0.07573)	0.90	-0.53915 (0.15770)	0.06086 (0.01088)
				0.95	-0.64736 (0.16082)	0.07179 (0.01093)
				0.97	-0.71960 (0.16201)	0.07904 (0.01095)
				0.99	-0.85924 (0.16303)	0.09303 (0.01101)

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.95$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04685$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04685 (0.01484)	-0.03722 (0.00997)	-1.44291 (1.25322)	-0.11665 (0.07573)	0.90	-0.97007 (0.30775)	0.06316 (0.00893)
				0.95	-1.18925 (0.31824)	0.07387 (0.00925)
				0.97	-1.33570 (0.32328)	0.08096 (0.00936)
				0.99	-1.61915 (0.32973)	0.09458 (0.00970)

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.97$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04809$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04809 (0.01549)	-0.03722 (0.00997)	-2.33337 (2.05814)	-0.11665 (0.07573)	0.90	-1.53796 (0.52637)	0.06394 (0.00853)
				0.95	-1.90098 (0.54583)	0.07477 (0.00871)
				0.97	-2.14391 (0.55474)	0.08191 (0.00887)
				0.99	-2.61445 (0.56683)	0.09561 (0.00925)

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.99$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.05062$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.05062 (0.01701)	-0.03722 (0.00997)	-6.65321 (5.99087)	-0.11665 (0.07573)	0.90	-4.27579 (1.67393)	0.06459 (0.00831)
				0.95	-5.35692 (1.74918)	0.07545 (0.00852)
				0.97	-6.08020 (1.78640)	0.08269 (0.00864)
				0.99	-7.48341 (1.83691)	0.09649 (0.00894)

Table 2. Average and Standard deviation values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ and $r_{P,\Delta L}$ for the out-of-sample data set

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04200$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04200 (0.00723)	-0.03699 (0.00632)	-0.44222 (0.18898)	-0.08202 (0.02311)	0.90	-1.24918 (0.16932)	0.10598 (0.01728)
				0.95	-1.44203 (0.17312)	0.12443 (0.01775)
				0.97	-1.56796 (0.17363)	0.13693 (0.01780)
				0.99	-1.81186 (0.17632)	0.16092 (0.01805)

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.95$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04333$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04333 (0.00750)	-0.03699 (0.00632)	-0.81715 (0.36800)	-0.08202 (0.02311)	0.90	-2.29889 (0.23820)	0.11555 (0.01296)
				0.95	-2.68825 (0.24460)	0.13377 (0.01339)
				0.97	-2.94827 (0.25088)	0.14567 (0.01369)
				0.99	-3.44317 (0.25882)	0.16925 (0.01428)

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.97$ and $VarR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04421$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04421 (0.00768)	-0.03699 (0.00632)	-1.30456 (0.60348)	-0.08202 (0.02311)	0.90	-3.72984 (0.37080)	0.11926 (0.01283)
				0.95	-4.56204 (0.34077)	0.12925 (0.00967)
				0.97	-4.81494 (0.03938)	0.14913 (0.01341)
				0.99	-5.64270 (0.40335)	0.17253 (0.01383)

$\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.99$ and $VarR_{P,\Delta L} = -0.04590$						
Deterministic equal weights		Deterministic un-equal weights		$\beta_1 = \beta_2$	Probabilistic unequal weights	
$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)		$\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$)	$\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ ($SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$)
-0.04590 (0.00807)	-0.03699 (0.00632)	-3.65777 (1.75765)	-0.08202 (0.02311)	0.90	-10.86932 (1.11025)	0.12284 (0.01317)
				0.95	-12.82539 (1.13895)	0.14090 (0.01357)
				0.97	-14.11982 (1.15804)	0.15290 (0.01386)
				0.99	-16.60636 (1.19280)	0.1762 (0.01438)

Table 3. Percentage change in $\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ and $\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ with respect to change in $\alpha_{\Delta L}$ and $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ for both *in-sample* and *out-of-sample* data sets

In-sample data set							
		% $\Delta\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministic equal weights	% $\Delta\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministic un-equal weights	% $\Delta\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ probabilistic case	% $\Delta\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministi c equal weights	% $\Delta\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministi c un-equal weights	% $\Delta\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ probabil istic case
$\Delta\alpha_{\Delta L}$	90% to 95%	4.11%	89.49%	-	0%	0%	-
	95% to 97%	2.65%	61.72%	-	0%	0%	-
	97% to 99%	5.26%	185.13%	-	0%	0%	-
$\Delta\beta_1, \Delta\beta_2$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L}$	90% to 95% and 90%	-	-	20.07%	-	-	17.96%
	90% to 95% and 95%	-	-	22.59%	-	-	16.96%
	90% to 95% and 97%	-	-	23.61%	-	-	16.94%
	90% to 95% and 99%	-	-	25.29%	-	-	16.81%
	95% to 97% and 90%	-	-	11.16%	-	-	10.10%
	95% to 97% and 95%	-	-	12.31%	-	-	9.60%
	95% to 97%	-	-	12.78%	-	-	9.55%

	and 97%						
	95% to 97% and 99%	-	-	13.51%	-	-	9.60%
	97% to 99% and 90%	-	-	19.40%	-	-	17.70%
	97% to 99% and 95%	-	-	21.22%	-	-	16.82%
	97% to 99% and 97%	-	-	21.95%	-	-	16.73%
	97% to 99% and 99%	-	-	23.08%	-	-	16.69%

Out-of-sample data set							
		% $\Delta\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministic equal weights	% $\Delta\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministic unequal weights	% $\Delta\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ probabilistic case	% $\Delta\overline{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministic equal weights	% $\Delta\overline{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ deterministic unequal weights	% $\Delta\overline{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ probabilistic case
$\Delta\alpha_{\Delta L}$	90% to 95%	3.17%	84.79%	-	0%	0%	-
	95% to 97%	2.03%	59.65%	-	0%	0%	-
	97% to 99%	3.82%	180.38%	-	0%	0%	-
$\Delta\beta_1, \Delta\beta_2$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L}$	90% to 95% and 90%	-	-	15.44%	-	-	17.41%
	90% to 95% and 95%	-	-	16.94%	-	-	15.77%
	90% to 95% and 97%	-	-	22.32%	-	-	8.38%
	90% to 95% and 99%	-	-	18.00%	-	-	14.70%
	95% to 97% and 90%	-	-	8.74%	-	-	10.05%
	95% to 97% and 95%	-	-	9.67%	-	-	8.90%
	95% to 97% and 97%	-	-	5.55%	-	-	15.38%
	95% to 97% and 99%	-	-	10.10%	-	-	8.52%
	97% to 99% and 90%	-	-	15.55%	-	-	17.52%
	97% to 99% and 95%	-	-	16.79%	-	-	16.19%
	97% to 99% and 97%	-	-	17.19%	-	-	15.69%
	97% to 99% and 99%	-	-	17.61%	-	-	15.29%

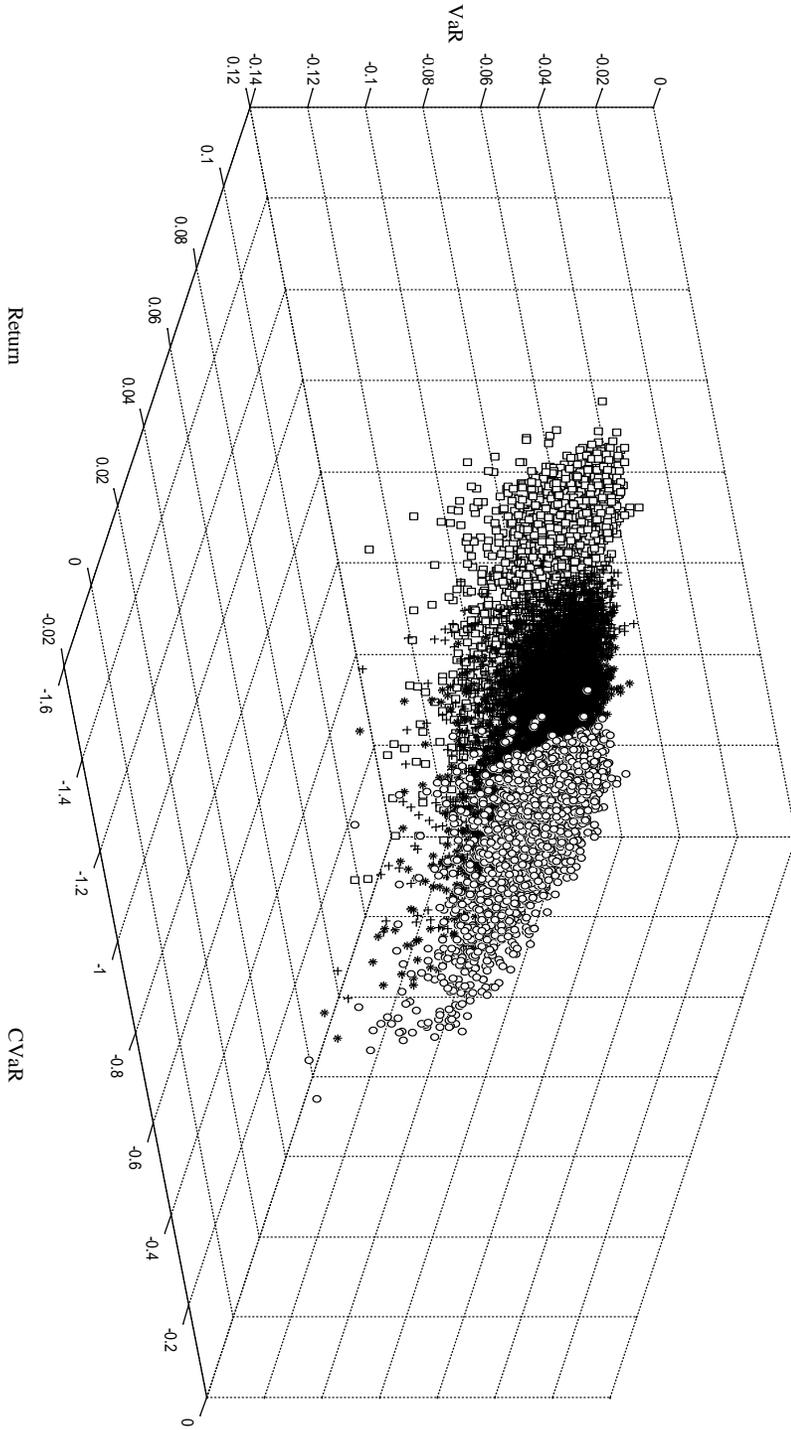
Utilizing tables 1 & 2 it is evident that for an increase in $\alpha_{\Delta L}$ values, the corresponding increase in $\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ or $\overline{r}_{P,\Delta L}$, for the *deterministic equal weights*, *deterministic unequal weights* and the *probabilistic case* are of different percentages and convey separate findings. The summary of this is shown in table 3. What is interesting from these readings is the fact that for any particular value of $\beta_1 = \beta_2$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L}$ or $\Delta\alpha_{\Delta L}$ as the case may be, the variations in percentage values of $\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ or $\overline{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ when one compares the results of *in-*

sample to that of *out-of-sample* output is on an average in the range of -24.46% and -3.97% respectively. Added to that, the $SD(CVaR_{P,\Delta L})$ and $SD(r_{P,\Delta L})$ values are also very low. Hence one may reasonably conclude that our probabilistic optimization model is very robust as it should be. The next interesting observation is the fact that for both *deterministic equal weights* and *deterministic unequal weights* case, the increase in $\bar{r}_{P,\Delta L}$ is zero, in spite of the fact that $\alpha_{\Delta L}$ hence, both $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ as well as $\overline{CVaR}_{P,\Delta L}$ values increase. This may be attributed to the fact that one of the main input parameters, $r_{i,\Delta L}$, $i = 1, \dots, 12$, is **considered deterministic**. While for the *non-deterministic* case we obtain the results as predicted, as it concurs with the general notion that an increase in the return values of the portfolio has an equally proportionate compensating increase in the risk values.

We run our model for different values $\alpha_{\Delta L}$ and $\beta_1 = \beta_2$, which result in 48 different combinations of runs which are shown in figures 1 to 6. The outputs are generic in nature. Hence rather than give a detailed explanation for each of the output separately we highlight the important observations and give the analysis for the same.

First let us consider figure 1(a) which shows the 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, $r_{P,\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ for 2497 number of simulated runs considering each of the combinations pertaining to (i) $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90, \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.90$, depicted by circular (o) plots; (ii) $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90, \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.95$, shown by star (*) plots; (iii) $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90, \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.97$, illustrated using plus (+) plots, and finally (iii) $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90, \beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.99$, highlighted utilizing square (□) plots. From figure 1(a) it is evident that as the values of β_1 and β_2 increase/decrease the values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ also increase/decrease. This means that as we become more/less reliable with respect to the estimated values of the input data, the conditional value at risk values also increase/decrease proportionally, but in the negative direction. This is logical as we consider the return distribution to be that of *loss* only.

The next interesting point is the way the four set of scatter plots (considering four different combinations of β_1, β_2) are spread with respect to the value at risk. From our model it is clear, that $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$, values are same for all the *four* different combinations of $\alpha_{\Delta L}$, β_1 and β_2 . This is true as the simulated values of $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ depend only on, $\alpha_{\Delta L}$, irrespective of the reliability levels. The third observation worth highlighting is the general trend of the return values with respect to the change of β_1, β_2 . It is noticed that with an increase/decrease in the reliability levels, the shift in the trend of the return values of the portfolio signify that we move away/towards the portfolio's average value. This means that one is less/more certain about the average returns of the portfolio. A similar set of conclusions can be deduced if one now concentrates on figure 1(b) which pertains to the four different sets of scatter plots, but now for the *out-of-sample* data series. The only change in figure 1(b) with respect to figure 1(a) is the greater spread of the value at risk values for *out-of-sample* data series than that for the *in-sample* data points.



(a)

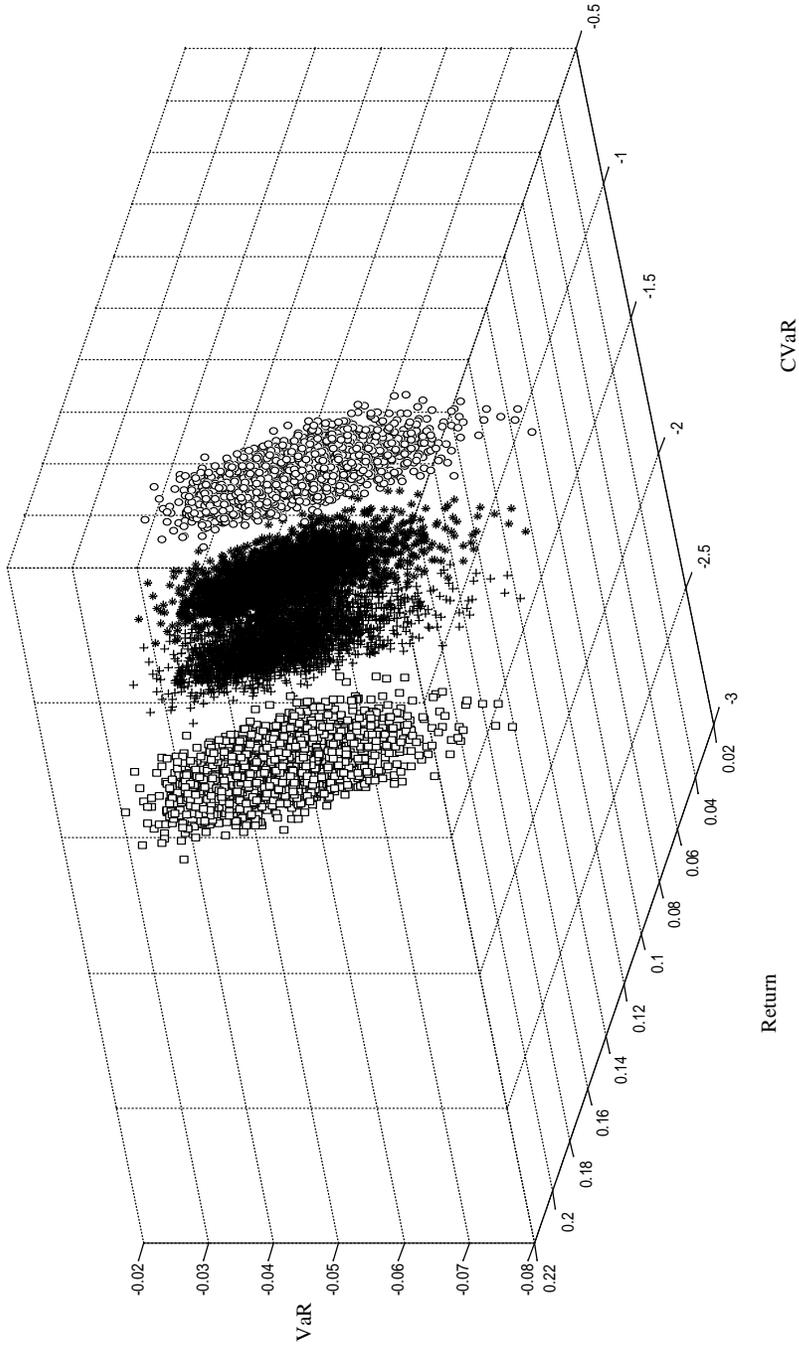
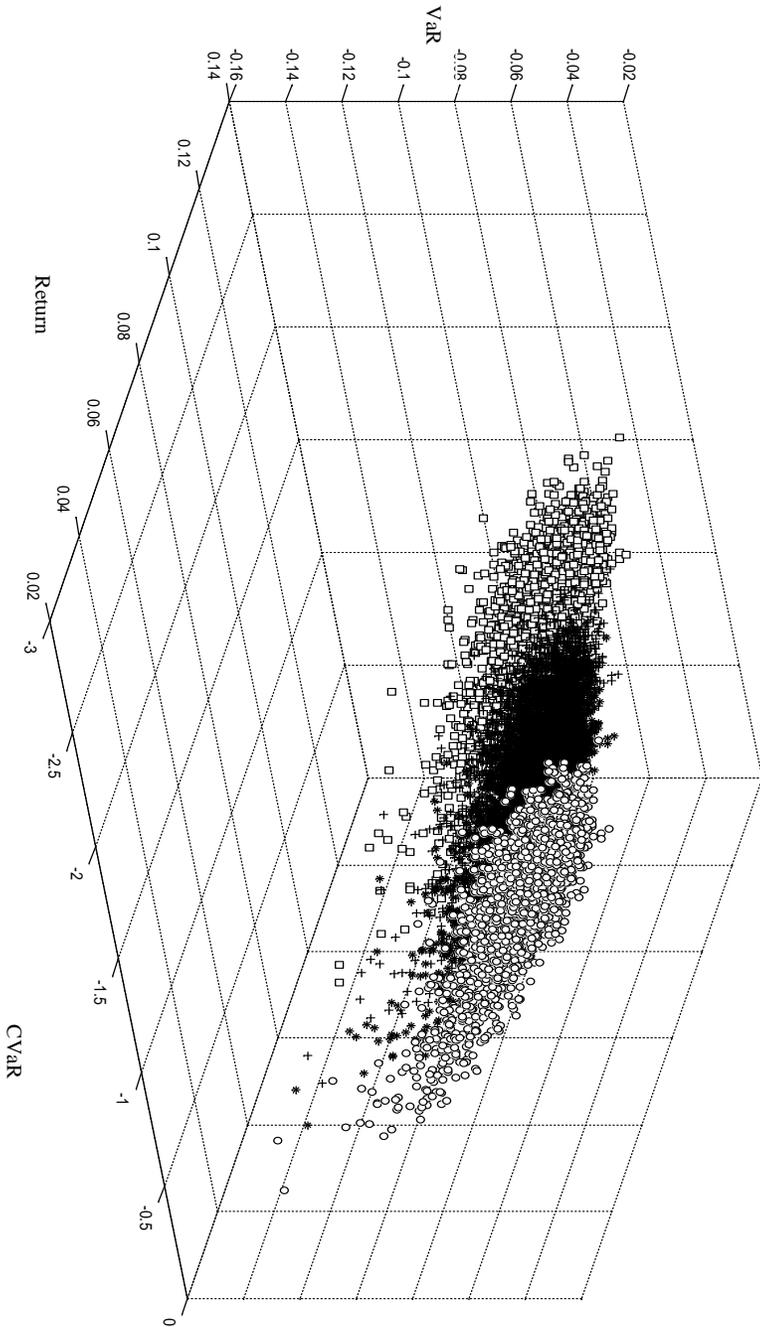
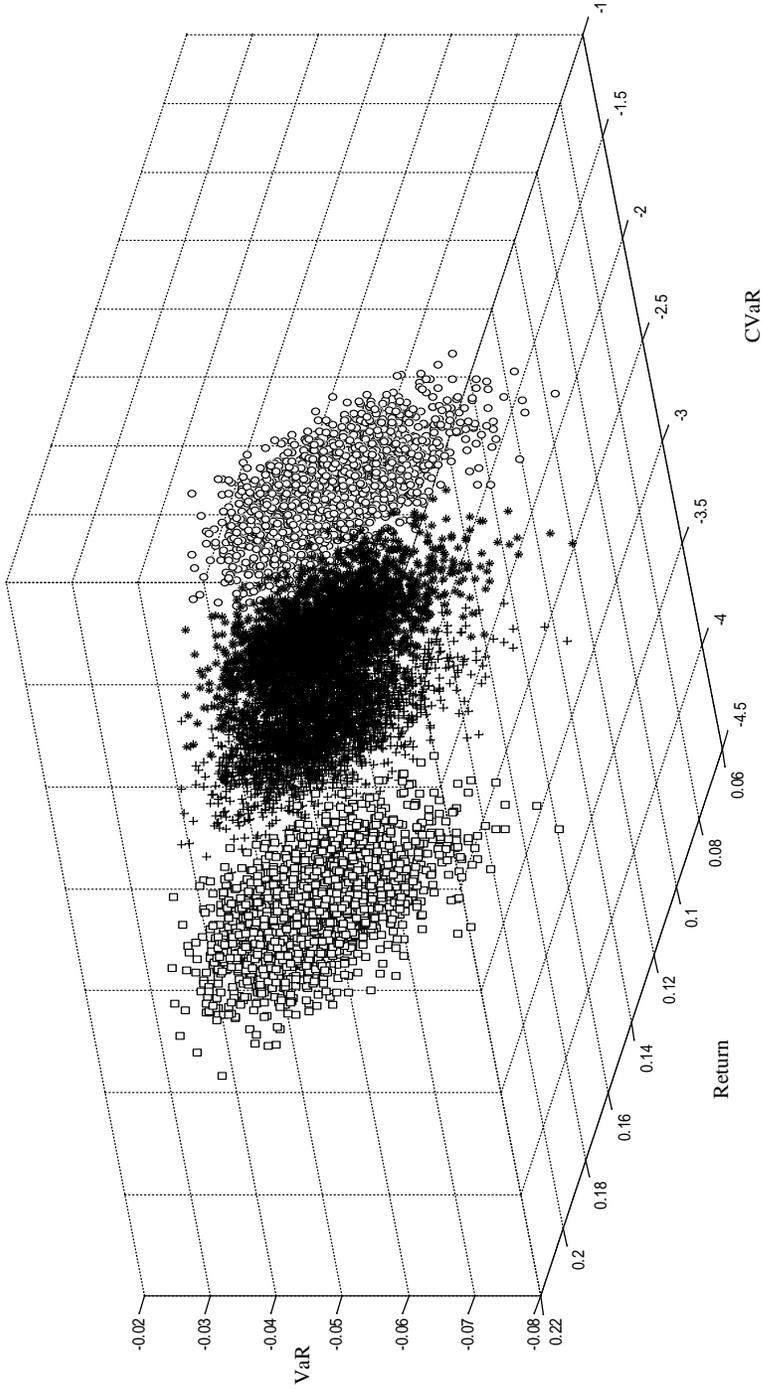


Figure 1. 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{\Delta L}$, $r_{\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{\Delta L}$ for both (a) *in-sample* data and (b) *out-of-sample* data considering $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.90, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90$ values

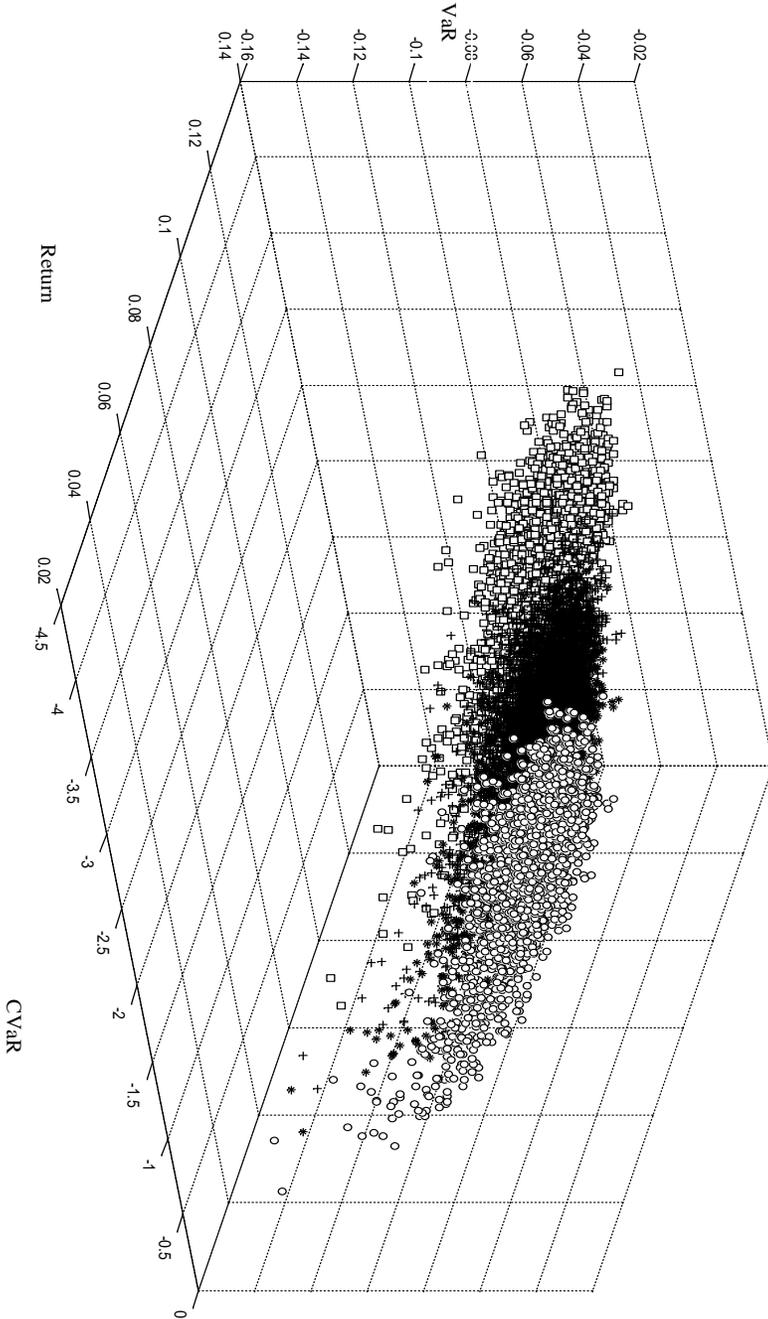


(a)



(b)

Figure 2. 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, $r_{P,\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ for both (a) *in-sample* data and (b) *out-of-sample* data considering $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.90, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.95$ values



(a)

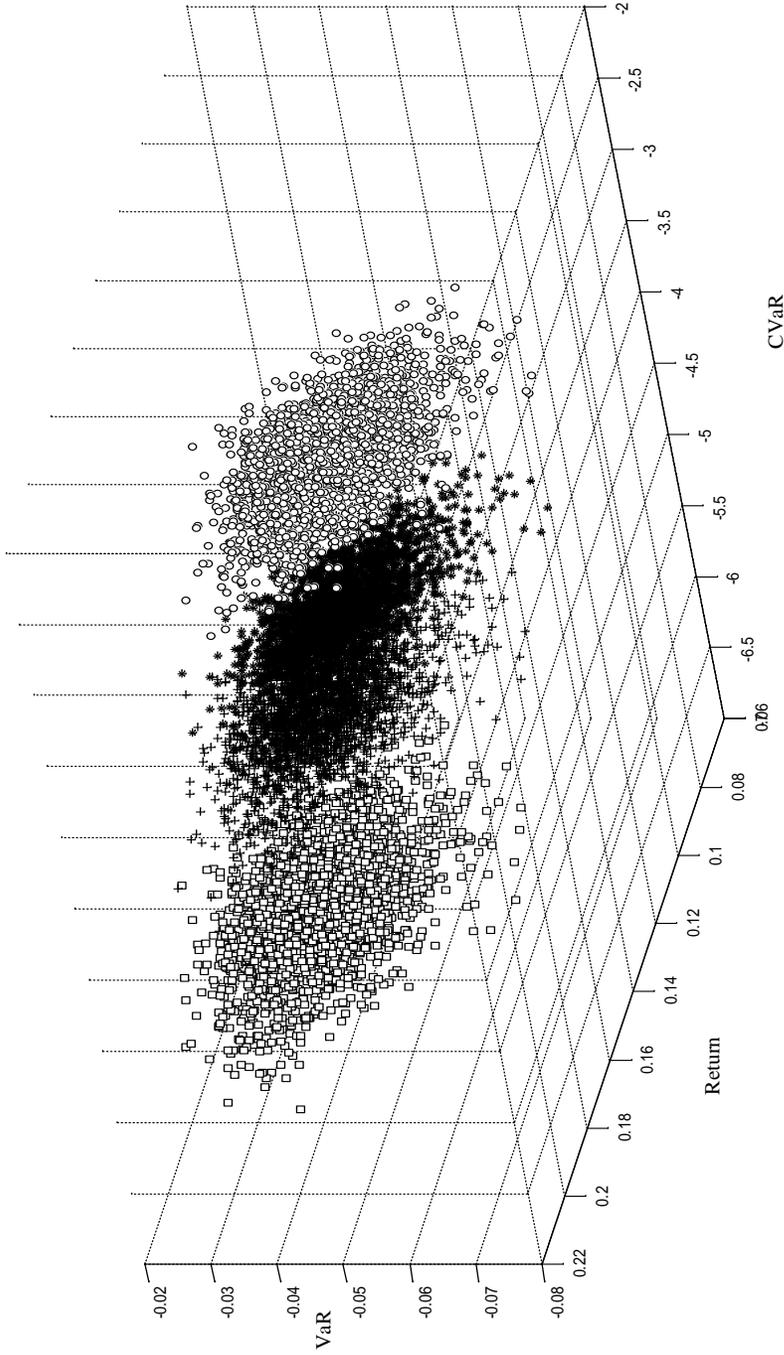
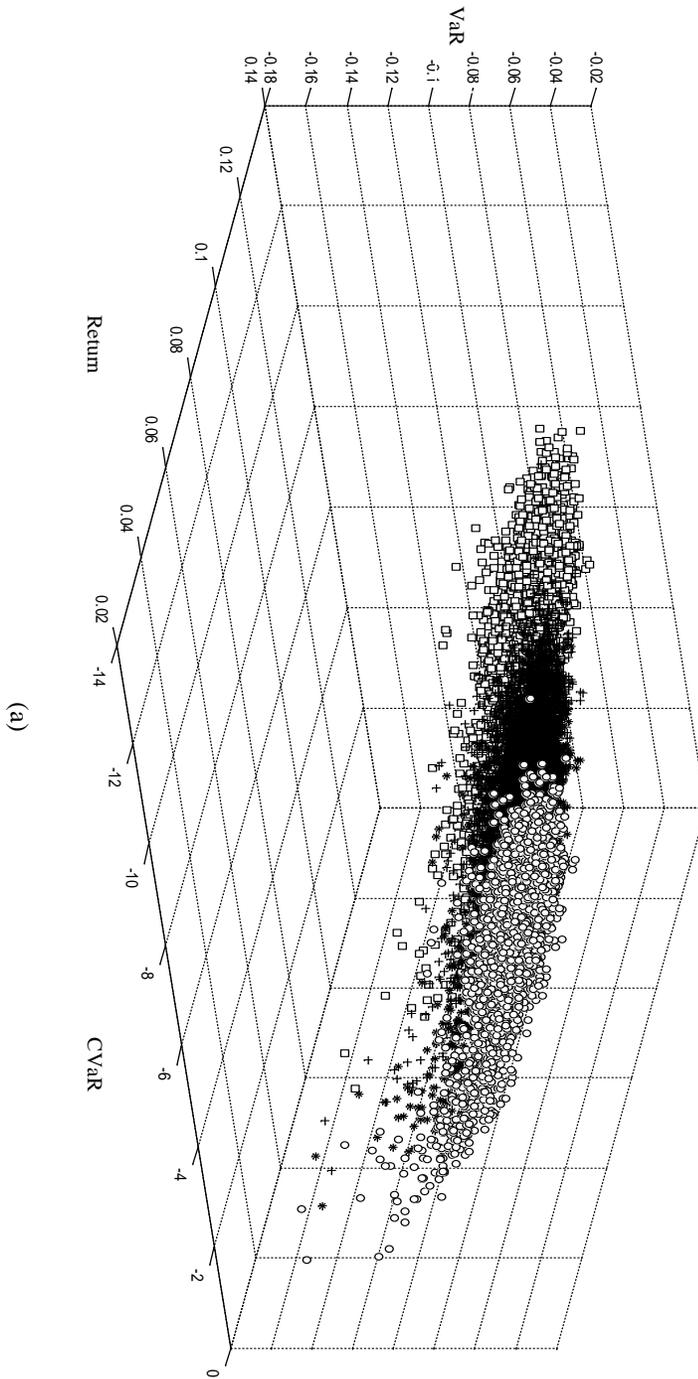
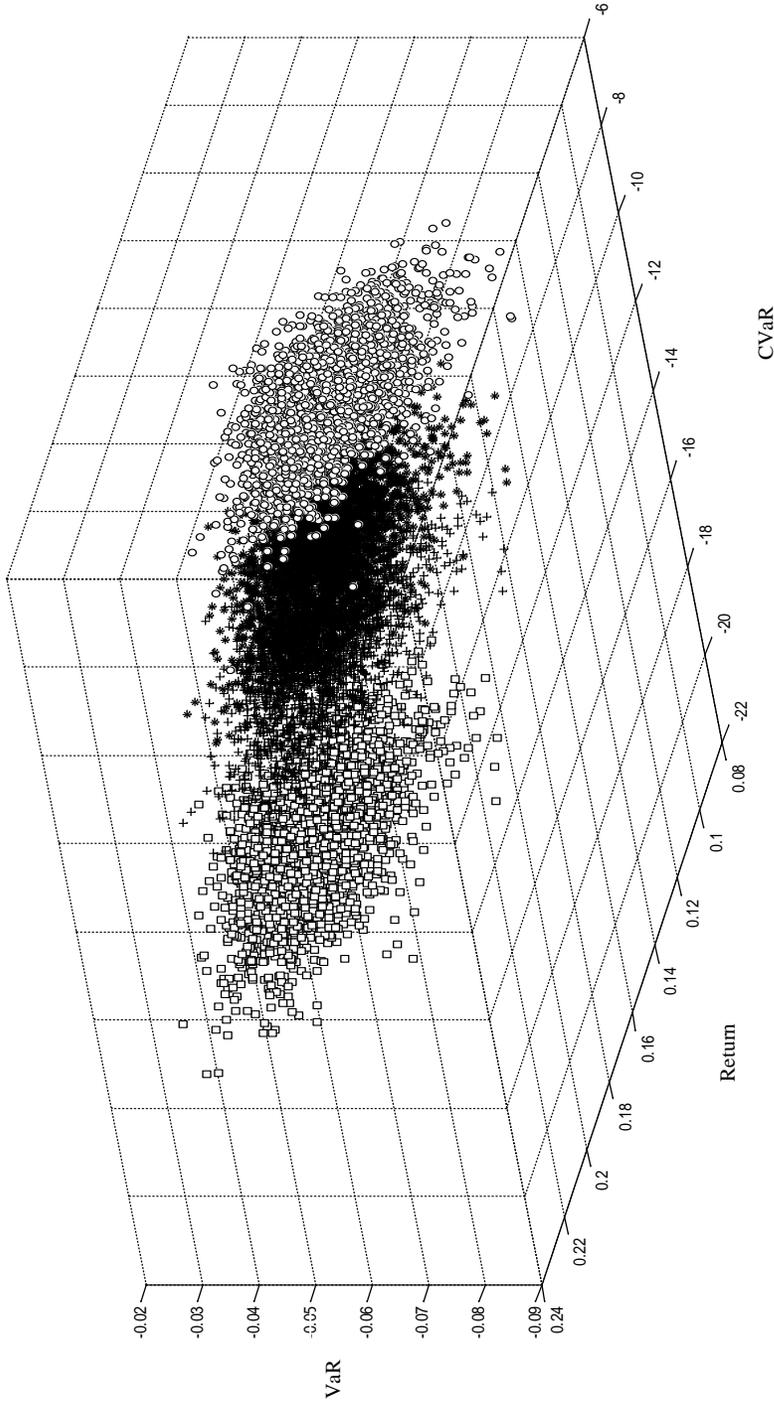


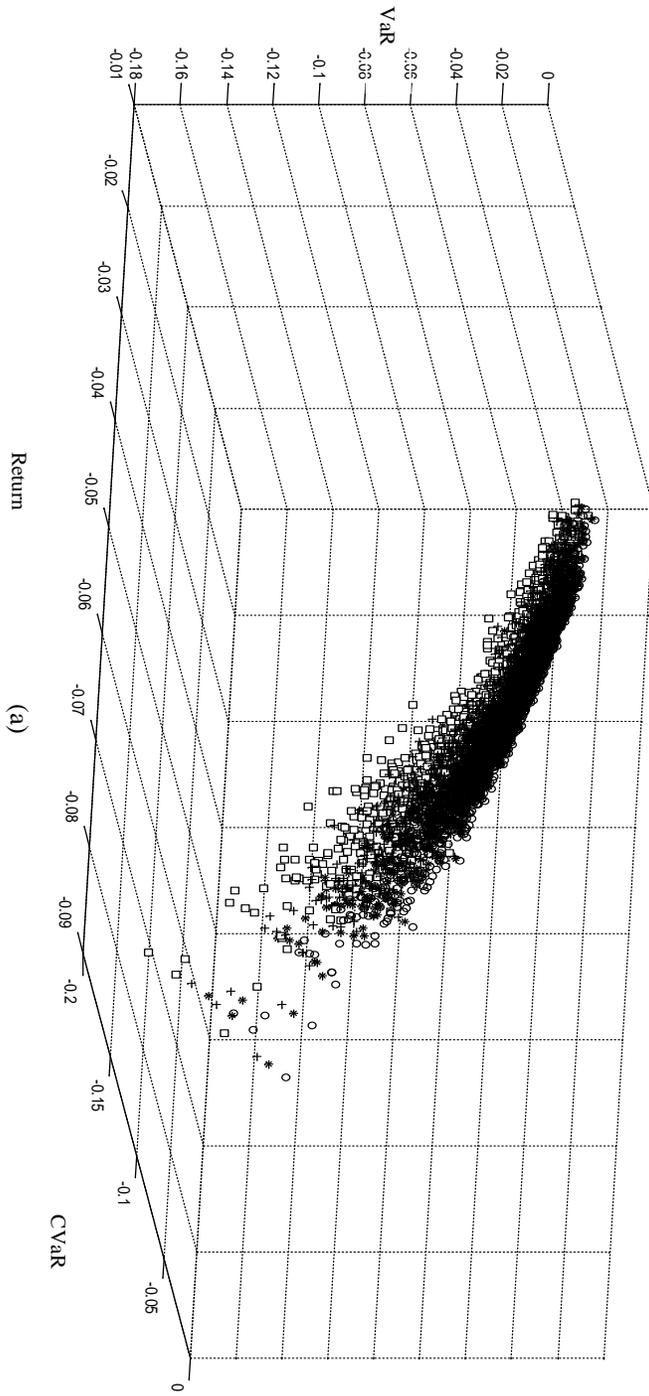
Figure 3. 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P_{\Delta L}}$, $r_{P_{\Delta L}}$ and $VaR_{P_{\Delta L}}$ for both (a) *in-sample* data and (b) *out-of-sample* data considering $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0.90, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.97$ values

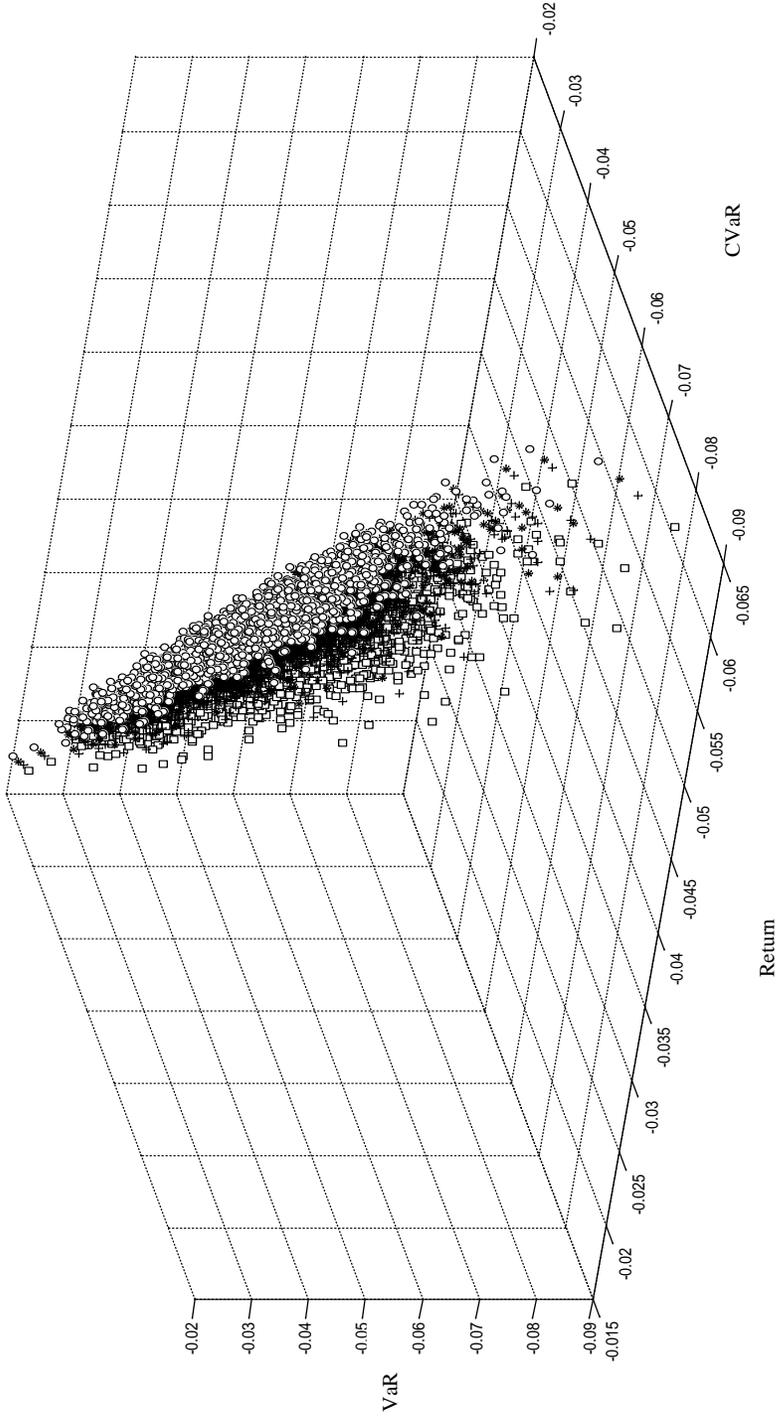




(b)

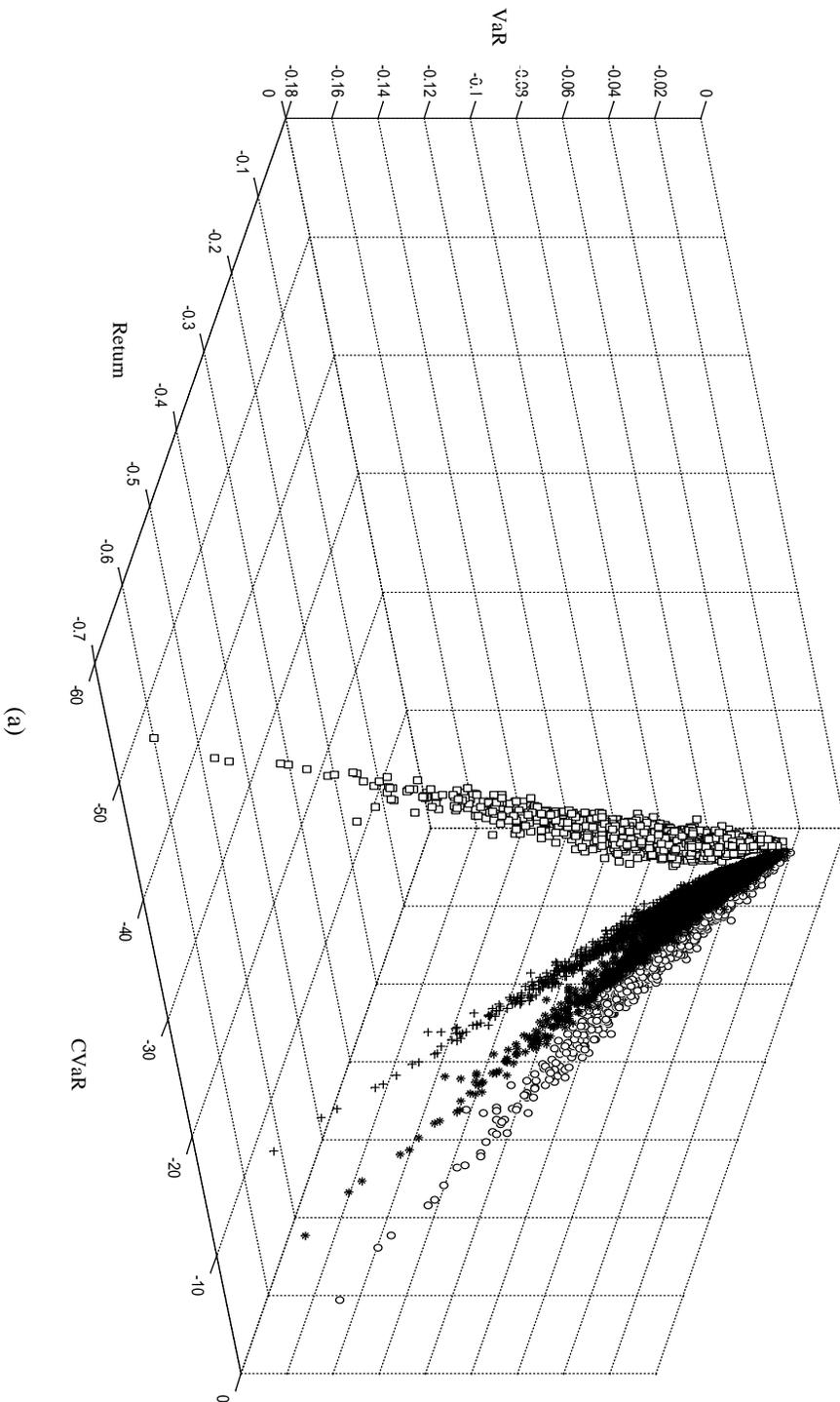
Figure 4. 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P-\Delta L}$, $r_{P-\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P-\Delta L}$ for both (a) *in-sample* data and (b) *out-of-sample* data considering $\beta_I = \beta_{II} = 0.90, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99$ and $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.99$ values



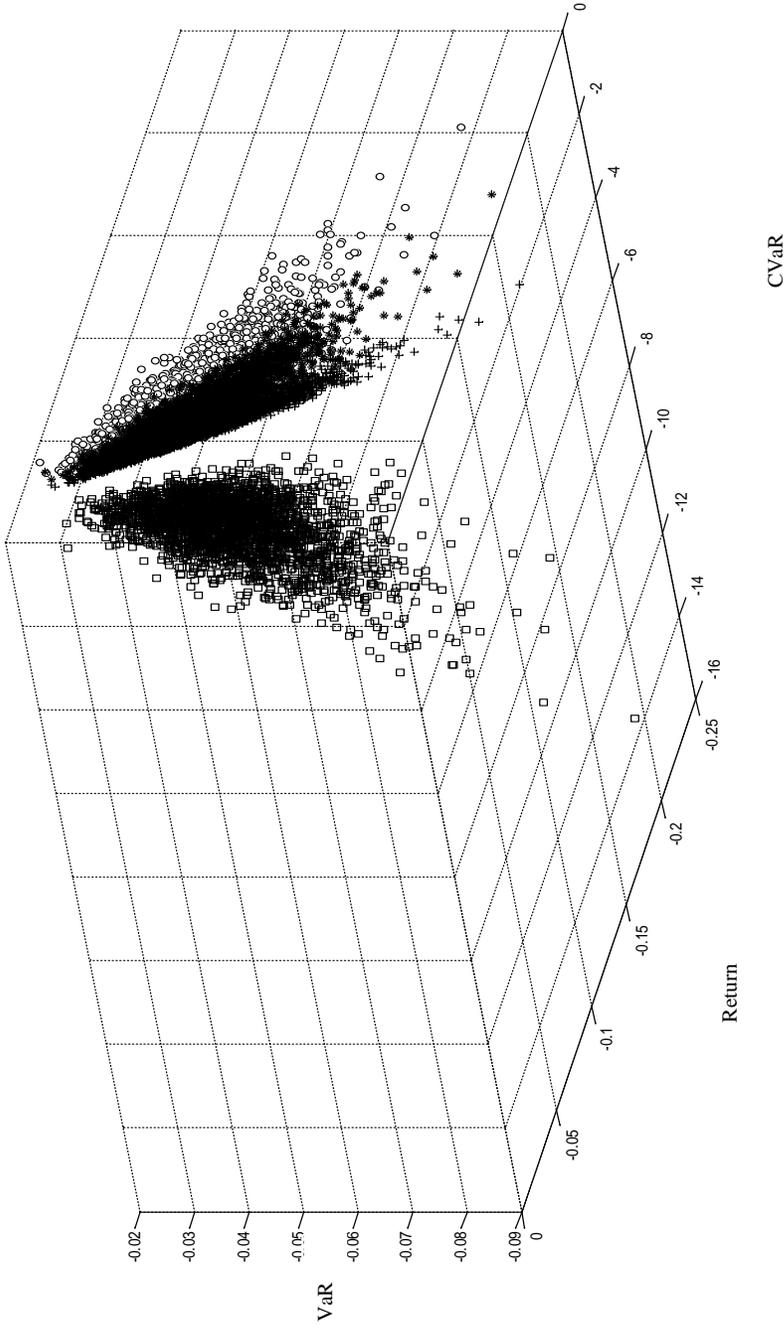


(b)

Figure 5. 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P, \Delta L}$, $r_{P, \Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P, \Delta L}$ for both (a) *in-sample* data and (b) *out-of-sample* data considering $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99$ and the *deterministic equal weight* case (i.e., equal weights for each index in the portfolio)



(a)



(b)

Figure 6. 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, $r_{P,\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ for both (a) *in-sample* data and (b) *out-of-sample* data considering $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 0.90, 0.95, 0.97, 0.99$ and the *deterministic unequal weight* case (i.e., weights of each index in the portfolio is found out using the deterministic optimization method)

On a similar line one can deduce analogous set of conclusions from figures 2, figures 3 and figures 4 which relate to the scatter plots corresponding to values of $\alpha_{\Delta L} = 95\%$, 97% and 99% respectively.

The next set of figures, i.e., figures 5 and 6 depict the 3D scatter plots of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, $r_{P,\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ for the *deterministic equal weight* and the *deterministic unequal weight* examples respectively. Figure 5(a) shows the plot for the *in-sample* data set, while the *out-of-sample* case is shown in figure 5(b). In both these figures it is worth noting that a change in the $\alpha_{P,\Delta L}$ value does change the $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ values which is predictable, but what is interesting is the general trend of the scatter plot envelopes formed for the four different values of $\alpha_{P,\Delta L}$. The reader can easily make out that they form distinct contours which are almost parallel non-overlapping envelopes. The envelope contour formed for $\alpha_{P,\Delta L} = 90\%$ is the outer most one which encompasses all the other three envelopes contours such that the scatter plot for $\alpha_{P,\Delta L} = 99\%$ is at the lowest level followed by $\alpha_{P,\Delta L} = 97\%$ and then by $\alpha_{P,\Delta L} = 95\%$ respectively. Thus these contours depict the fact that a change in $\alpha_{P,\Delta L}$ only changes $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ and not $r_{P,\Delta L}$ as the case should be.

Finally in figures 6(a) & (b) we draw the values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$, $r_{P,\Delta L}$ and $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ for the *deterministic unequal weight* optimized problem considering the *in-sample* and *out-of-sample* examples respectively. It is true that $VaR_{P,\Delta L}$ values change only with $\alpha_{P,\Delta L}$, but what is note-worthy is the corresponding marked fluctuation in $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ values which are much more pronounced than the corresponding values depicted in figures 5(a) & (b). The logical reason for such high values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ may be the fact that we first optimize the weights of the indices/financial scripts/assets and then obtain $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ for the *unequal weight* problem. These values of $CVaR_{P,\Delta L}$ are definitely optimal (with respect to minimization) and better than the sub-optimal values obtained for the *deterministic equal weight* model, where the weights are already pre-fixed and not optimized.

5. Conclusion and future work

The research work deals with a simple yet interesting application of RO in financial portfolio optimization. In our proposed model we consider an optimization problem whereby we use CVaR as the risk measure (as it eliminates the drawbacks of VaR) and the average return considering the *loss* distribution of 12 indices/financial scripts/assets. We find the robust counterpart of the two probabilistic constraints and run a whole set of exhaustive simulation runs considering 12 different indices/financial scripts/assets for both *in-sample* as well as *out-of-sample* data points with some interesting results.

A comparison of our work with existing research corroborates few important points which are:

- 1) Portfolios optimized using robust methods yield better combinations of risk and returns profiles, as the case should be, due to the fact that an investor is able to portray his/her risk level more precisely due to the uncertainty values of the input data.
- 2) Probability/reliability levels force diversification and hence reduces portfolio risk.
- 3) An increase in the level of probability/reliability helps better portfolio management, as it aids diversification.

- 4) A decrease in investor's attitude of how probable/reliable the input data is, has an adverse effect on the optimal value of the portfolio risk.

The work may be extended to cases where we consider RO in other kind of financial optimization problems whereby one can use *Quadratic Programming* (QP), *Integer Programming* (IP), *Semi-Definite Programming* (SDP), *Mixed Integer Programming* (MIP), etc., depending on the complexity of the portfolio one wants to formulate. Possibility of improvement would also encompass areas where our main concern would be to develop solution methodology which can handle the robust counterparts of different optimization problems like those mentioned above. This can definitely be a good focus area of research, considering the fact that robust counterpart of simple linear program, which are conic optimization problem by their own right, are themselves, computationally expensive.

Furthermore our research work tries to capture the effect of extreme uncertainty of parameters, and we propose solutions that are robust with respect to extreme realization of parameter values. Our proposed model suggests the optimum values for portfolio CVaR, portfolio returns and VaR under extreme uncertainty in parameters values. Moreover as EVD of financial asset returns are considered to measure the tail risks, hence we consider robust formulations of portfolio optimization models using financial indices/financial scripts/assets which do have heavy tails.

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Appendix A.1: Proof of Theorem 1

If $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$, $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_N)$ and $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N)$, are feasible for (4) and (5), then \mathbf{x} is feasible for constraint $\Pr \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N (r_{j,i} x_j - \gamma_{\Delta L, P})^+ + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right\} \leq CVaR_{P, \Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_1$ with probability at least $\left\{ 1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\Omega_1^2}{2}\right) \right\}$. Now the constraint $\Pr \left[\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N (r_{j,i} x_j - \gamma_{\Delta L, P})^+ + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right\} \leq CVaR_{P, \Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_1$ can be written in the form of perturbation set as

$$\Pr \left[\left[\left\{ \frac{1}{(1-\alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \left(\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j + \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\sigma_j]^T x_j \right) - \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right\}^+ + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right] \leq CVaR_{P, \Delta L} \right] \geq \beta_1 \quad (\text{A.1.1})$$

If one considers the term inside the probability in (A.1.1), then one can write it as

$$\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\sigma_j]^T x_j \leq (CVaR_{P, \Delta L} - \gamma_{\Delta L, P}) \times (1 - \alpha_{\Delta L})^T + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} - \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j \quad (\text{A.1.2})$$

Moreover we are aware of the general uncertain linear inequality which is of the form as given below:

$$\mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}, \quad [\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}] = [\mathbf{a}^0; \mathbf{b}] + \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\mathbf{a}^j; \mathbf{0}], \text{ i.e.,}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} \quad (\text{A.1.3})$$

Here (i) \mathbf{a}^0 is the vector set of nominal values of uncertain coefficients, (ii) \mathbf{b} is the deterministic vector signifying the right hand side of the constraints and (iii) \mathbf{a}^j , $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ denotes the basic shifts of the j^{th} coefficient.

A comparison of (A.1.2) and (A.1.3) gives us,

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x} &= [\sigma_j]^T x_j \\ \mathbf{b} &= (CVaR_{P, \Delta L} - \gamma_{\Delta L, P}) \times (1 - \alpha_{\Delta L})^T \\ [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} &= \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.4})$$

Box Robustness: In case of **Box** Robustness, or Interval Uncertainty, \mathcal{Z} (i.e., the uncertainty set) corresponds to a Box of the form $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Box}_l = \{ \boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \mathbb{R}^N : \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|_{\infty} \leq 1 \}$. Utilizing the concept of **Box** robustness, (A.1.3) can be written as $\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$, $\forall (\boldsymbol{\zeta}: |\zeta_j| \leq 1, j = 1, 2, \dots, N)$. Furthermore considering maximum perturbation value of the uncertain variable, ζ_j , we have $\max_{-1 \leq \zeta_j \leq +1} [\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x}] \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$.

Now the maximum value for the left hand side of the above given constraint is $\sum_{j=1}^N |[\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x}|$, so it can be written in the form of explicit convex constraint as follows:

$$[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} + \sum_{j=1}^N |z_j| \leq \mathbf{b} \quad (\text{A.1.5})$$

where $z_j, j = 1, \dots, N$ are deterministic dummy variables such that $-z_j \leq [\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq z_j$ for $j = 1, 2, \dots, N$

Ball Robustness: For the case when we have **Ball Robustness**, \mathcal{Z} corresponds to an ellipsoid. So the uncertainty set is ellipsoidal uncertainty set and we assume that \mathcal{Z} is only a ball of radius Ω_l whose centre is at origin and is of the form $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Ball}_{\Omega_l} = \{\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^N: \|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_l\}$.

Utilizing the concept of **Ball** robustness, (A.1.3) can be written as $\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}, \forall (\zeta: \|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_l)$.

In a similar line (as for Box robustness), considering maximum perturbation value of the uncertain variable, ζ_j , we have $\max_{\|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_l} [\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x}] \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$, hence the chance constraint (A.1.3) is of the following form given below:

$$\Pr\{\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}\} \geq \beta_1 \quad (\text{A.1.6})$$

Now for (A.1.6) we are aware that the random variable ζ_j has $E\{\zeta_j\} = 0$ and $\{\zeta_j\}_{j=1}^N$ are *i. i. d.*, which results in $\Phi \equiv \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$. Furthermore using the given properties of ζ_j , which are $E\{\zeta_j\} = 0$ and $\{\zeta_j\}_{j=1}^N$ being *i. i. d.*, if \mathbf{x} is fixed, we see that Φ is a random variable with zero mean and a standard deviation given by $SD[\Phi] = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2 E\{\zeta_j^2\}} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2}$. Moreover for chance constraint (A.1.6) to be satisfied with probability $\geq \beta_1$ one easily notes that Φ is never greater than the quantity $\Omega_l \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2}$, where Ω_l is a safety parameter pertaining to β_1 . Larger values of Ω_l implies less are chances for the constraint to violate the robust conditions. Here $[a^j]^T$ value is calculated from the extreme value distribution.

So the parametric safe versions of the randomly perturbed constraint are:

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2} &\leq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}, \\ [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} + \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2} &\leq \mathbf{b} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1.7})$$

It is apparent that with properly defined Ω_l every feasible solution to this constraint satisfies the inequality (A.1.3) with probability at least β_1 . Hence with $w_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ as deterministic coefficients and $\zeta_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ as independent random variable with zero mean and standard deviation $\Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2}$, for every $\Omega_2 \geq 0$, it holds that

$$\Pr\left\{[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} + \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b}\right\} \leq 1 - \beta_1$$

$$\text{i.e., } \Pr\left\{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j \zeta_j \geq \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2}\right\} \geq 1 - \beta_1, \text{ where, } \beta_1 = 1 - \exp\{-\Omega_1^2/2\}$$

Ball-Box Robustness: Consider $z_j, w_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ as the deterministic dummy variables and $\zeta_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ with Box-Ball perturbations. Then using both $\|\zeta\|_\infty \leq 1$ and $\|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_l$ conditions along with the inequalities (A.1.5) and (A.1.7) we obtain $[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} + \sum_N |z_j| + \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} \leq \mathbf{b}$ and $z_j + w_j = [a^j]^T \mathbf{x}$.

Putting values of $[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$, $[\mathbf{a}^j]^T \mathbf{x}$ and \mathbf{b} from (A.1.4) in the above equations we derive

$$\left[\left(\frac{1}{(1 - \alpha_{\Delta L})^T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \left(\bar{r}_{j,i} x_j + \sum_N |z_j| + \Omega_1 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} - \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right)^+ \right) + \gamma_{\Delta L, P} \right] \leq CVaR_{P, \Delta L}$$

$$z_j + w_j = \sum_{j=1}^N [\sigma_j]^T x_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, \dots, N$$

where, $\beta_j = 1 - \exp\{-\Omega_j^2/2\}$ ■

Appendix A.2: Proof of Theorem 2

If $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_N)$, $\mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_N)$, $\mathbf{w} = (w_1, \dots, w_N)$, is feasible for (6) and (7), then \mathbf{x} is feasible for constraint $\Pr\left[\left\{\frac{1}{T} \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N r_{j,i} x_j\right\} \geq r_{P, \Delta L}\right] \geq \beta_2$ with probability at least $\left\{1 - \exp\left(-\frac{\Omega_2^2}{2}\right)\right\}$.

$$\Pr\left[\left\{\frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j - \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\sigma_j]^T x_j\right)\right\} \geq r_{P, \Delta L}\right] \geq \beta_2 \quad (\text{A.2.1})$$

If one considers the term inside the probability in (A.2.1), then one can write it as

$$-\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [\sigma_j]^T x_j \geq r_{P, \Delta L} \times T - \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j \quad (\text{A.2.2})$$

Moreover we are aware of the general uncertain linear inequality which is of the form as given below:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}^T \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b}, \quad [\mathbf{a}; \mathbf{b}] &= [\mathbf{a}^0; \mathbf{b}] - \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j; 0], \text{ i.e.,} \\ -\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} &\geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2.3})$$

Here (i) \mathbf{a}^0 is the vector set of nominal values of uncertain coefficients, (ii) \mathbf{b} is the deterministic vector signifying the right hand side of the constraints and (iii) $a^j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ denotes the basic shifts of the j^{th} coefficient.

A comparison of (A.2.2) and (A.2.3) gives us

$$\begin{aligned} [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} &= [\sigma_j]^T x_j \\ \mathbf{b} &= r_{P, \Delta L} \times T \\ [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} &= \sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2.4})$$

Box Robustness: In case of **Box** Robustness, or Interval Uncertainty, \mathcal{Z} (i.e., the uncertainty set) corresponds to a Box of the form $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Box}_l = \{\boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \mathbb{R}^N: \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|_\infty \leq 1\}$. Now utilizing the concept of **Box** robustness, (A.2.3) can be written as $-\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$, $\forall (\boldsymbol{\zeta}: |\zeta_j| \leq 1, j = 1, \dots, N)$. Furthermore considering maximum perturbation value of the uncertain variable, ζ_j , we have $\max_{-1 \leq \zeta_j \leq +1} [-\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x}] \geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$.

Now the maximum value for the left hand side of the above given constraint is $\sum_{j=1}^N |[a^j]^T \mathbf{x}|$, so the above can be written in the form of explicit convex constraint as follows:

$$[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} - \sum_{j=1}^N |z_j| \geq \mathbf{b} \quad (\text{A.2.5})$$

Where $z_j, j = 1, \dots, N$ are deterministic dummy variables such that $-z_j \leq [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq z_j, j = 1, \dots, N$

Ball Robustness: For the case when we have **Ball** Robustness, \mathcal{Z} corresponds to an ellipsoid. So the uncertainty set is ellipsoidal uncertainty set, hence we assume that \mathcal{Z} is only a ball of radius Ω_1 whose centre is at origin and is of the form $\mathcal{Z} = \text{Ball}_{\Omega_2} = \{\boldsymbol{\zeta} \in \mathbb{R}^N: \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|_2 \leq \Omega_2\}$.

Utilizing the concept of **Ball** robustness, (A.2.3) can be written as $-\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}, \forall (\boldsymbol{\zeta}: \|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|_2 \leq \Omega_2)$.

In a similar line (as for Box robustness), considering maximum perturbation value of the uncertain variable, ζ_j , we have $\max_{\|\boldsymbol{\zeta}\|_2 \leq \Omega_2} [-\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x}] \geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$, hence the chance constraint (A.2.3) is of the following form given below :

$$\Pr\{-\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}\} \geq \beta_2 \quad (\text{A.2.6})$$

Now for (A.2.6) we are aware that the random variable ζ_j has $E\{\zeta_j\} = 0$ and $\{\zeta_j\}_{j=1}^N$ are *i. i. d.*, which results in $\boldsymbol{\Psi} \equiv -\sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$. Furthermore using the given properties of ζ_j , which are $E\{\zeta_j\} = 0$ and $\{\zeta_j\}_{j=1}^N$ being *i. i. d.*, if \mathbf{x} is fixed, we see that $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ is a random variable with zero mean and a standard deviation given by $SD[\boldsymbol{\Psi}] = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2 E\{\zeta_j^2\}} \leq \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2}$. Moreover for the chance constraint (A.2.6) to be satisfied with probability $\geq \beta_2$ one easily notes that $\boldsymbol{\Psi}$ is never greater than the quantity $-\Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2}$, where Ω_2 is a safety parameter pertaining to β_2 . Larger values of Ω_2 implies less are chances for the constraint to violate the robust conditions. Here, $[a^j]^T$ comes from extreme value distribution.

So the parametric safe versions of the randomly perturbed constraint are:

$$\begin{aligned} -\Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2} &\geq \mathbf{b} - [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}, \\ [\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} - \Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2} &\geq \mathbf{b} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2.7})$$

It is apparent that with properly defined Ω_2 ; every feasible solution to this constraint satisfies the inequality (A.2.3) with probability at least β_2 . Hence with $w_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ as deterministic coefficients and $\zeta_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ as independent random variable with zero mean and standard deviation $\Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N ([a^j]^T \mathbf{x})^2}$, then for every $\Omega_2 \geq 0$, it holds that

$$\begin{aligned} \Pr\left\{[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} - \sum_{j=1}^N \zeta_j [a^j]^T \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{b}\right\} &\geq 1 - \beta_2 \\ \Pr\left\{-\sum_{j=1}^N w_j \zeta_j \leq -\Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2}\right\} &\geq 1 - \beta_2, \text{ where, } \beta_2 = 1 - \exp\{-\Omega_2^2/2\} \end{aligned}$$

Ball-Box Robustness: Consider $z_j, w_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ as the deterministic dummy variables and $\zeta_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, N$ with Box-Ball perturbations. Then using both $\|\zeta\|_\infty \leq 1$ and $\|\zeta\|_2 \leq \Omega_2$ conditions along with the inequalities (A.2.5) and (A.2.7) we obtain

$$[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x} - \sum_N |z_j| - \Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} \geq \mathbf{b} \text{ and } z_j + w_j = [a^j]^T \mathbf{x}$$

Putting values of $[\mathbf{a}^0]^T \mathbf{x}$, $[a^j]^T \mathbf{x}$ and \mathbf{b} from (A.2.4) in above equations, we get

$$\left[\frac{1}{T} \left(\sum_{i=1}^T \sum_{j=1}^N \bar{r}_{j,i} x_j - \sum_N |z_j| - \Omega_2 \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^N w_j^2} \right) \right] \geq r_{P,\Delta L}$$

$$z_j + w_j = \sum_{j=1}^N [\sigma_j]^T x_j, \quad j = 1, \dots, N$$

where, $\beta_2 = 1 - \exp\{-\Omega_2^2/2\}$ ■