

Modelling the risk surface of Outokumpu corporation using a generic HPC platform for cross-disciplinary R & D

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Table 1: The parameter space of the example firm at the minimum risk point (core 1408)

Table 2: The optimal PC-solution based on the parameters of Cray XC40 core number 1408 presented on the previous page.

Outokumpu Oyj		CPU-secs: 0.98		Solved: 27.8.2018 20:24:21		CHECK						
Discounted:				CHANGE DEFAULTS	Save results	PERIOD:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
Net income	0.530452	Solve				Optimal cash	2.042050	1.941612	2.057951	2.209969	2.398954	
Dividends	0.01					Cash from statements	2.042050	1.941612	2.057951	2.209969	2.398954	
Cash flow	2.94					Maximal Sales Volume	4.81	3.74	3.78	3.81	3.85	
Decision variables/deviations		Key decisions					Optimal Sales Volume	3.70	3.74	3.78	3.81	3.85
		2017	2018	2019	2020	Actual Sales Volume	3.70	3.74	3.78	3.81	3.85	
		3.7016	3.7386	3.7760	3.8137	Maximal Operations	3.50	3.74	3.78	3.81	3.85	
		2.3889	3.7386	3.7760	3.8137	Optimal Operations	2.39	3.74	3.78	3.81	3.85	
						Actual Operations	2.39	3.74	3.78	3.81	3.85	
		0.0444	0.0431	0.0419	0.0406	Minimal Depreciation	0.27	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.31	
			0.4851	0.3063	0.3098	Optimal Depreciation	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	
						Actual Depreciation	0.25	0.27	0.27	0.28	0.28	
		0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	Minimal Equity/Assets	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	
		0.2493	0.2698	0.2730	0.2762	Optimal Equity/Assets	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.45	
						Actual Equity/Assets	0.40	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.45	
1: Sales						Maximal New Issues						
						Optimal New Issues						
						Actual New Issues						
						Maximal Dividend	1.58	1.68	1.81	1.98	2.18	
						Minimal Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
						Optimal Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
						Actual Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			0.4851	0.3063	0.3098	Equal Amortization	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
		2.0421	1.9416	2.0580	2.2100	Optimal Amortization	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
		0.2078	0.1178	0.1534	0.1904	Actual Amortization	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
17: Net loss`						Optimal fixed assets	2.62	2.84	2.87	2.91	2.94	
						Actual fixed assets	2.62	2.84	2.87	2.91	2.94	
						Optimal long-term debt	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.35	1.32	
						Actual long-term debt	1.48	1.44	1.40	1.35	1.32	
						Optimal new debt						
						Actual new debt						
						Optimal investments		0.49	0.31	0.31	0.31	
						Actual Investments		0.49	0.31	0.31	0.31	
						PERIOD:	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
						Inventory volume		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
PERIOD:		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016						
Inventory volume		2.28	1.19	1.55	1.36	1.31						

Table 3: Allocation of the first budget year for monthly follow-up. The first budget year is derived from the optimal risk minimizing solution of core nr 1408

Table 4: Monthly allocation keys for budget follow-up. The allocations correspond to standard items in the general ledger

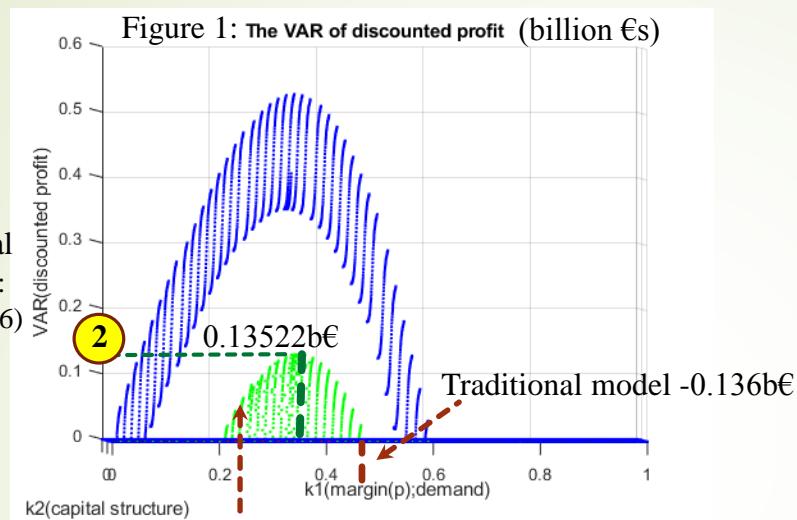
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	base year: 2016 Monthly allocation keys													PREDICTED ACCOUNTS								
	scale: 1.E+06	units: giga€																				
	Outokumpu Oyj	year in process: 2017	current calendar month: April	first financial month: Jan														budget	2017	2018	2019	2020
	2016	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	total	2017	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021		
(1) Investments and financing		monthly allocations 2017																				
New debt															0.0444	0.0444	0.0444	0.0431	0.0419	0.0406	0.0395	
Repayment		0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	0.0037	1.4806	1.4806	1.4806	1.4375	1.3956	1.3549	1.3155		
Long debt	1.5250	1.5213	1.5176	1.5139	1.5102	1.5065	1.5028	1.4991	1.4954	1.4917	1.4880	1.4843	1.4806				0.4851	0.3063	0.3098	0.3134		
Investments															0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031		
New Issues																						
Dividends																						
(2) Other asset components		cumulative positions 2017																				
Intangible assets	0.5040	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536	0.5536		
Inventory	1.2320																	0.0000				
Sales receivables	0.4710	0.4741	0.4771	0.4802	0.4833	0.4863	0.4894	0.4925	0.4955	0.4986	0.5017	0.5047	0.5078	0.5078	0.5078	0.5078	0.5231	0.5389	0.5552	0.5720		
Other financial assets	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050	0.7050		
(3) Other liability components		cumulative positions 2017																				
Other restricted equity	0.7140																					
Accumulated depreciation difference																						
Reserves																						
Valuation items																						
Current liabilities	2.0500	2.0754	2.1008	2.1262	2.1516	2.1770	2.2024	2.2278	2.2532	2.2787	2.3041	2.3295	2.3549	2.3549	2.3549	2.3549	2.4260	2.4993	2.5747	2.6625		
(4) Statement of income		monthly allocations 2017																				
Turnover	5.7780	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	0.5191	6.2295	6.2295	6.2295	6.4176	6.6114	6.8111	7.0168		
Variable operating costs	3.4230	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	0.3057	3.6687	3.6687	3.6687	3.8896	4.0071	4.1281	4.2528		
Fixed costs	2.0000	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	0.1662	1.9940	1.9940	1.9940	2.0339	2.0746	2.1161	2.1584		
Depreciation	0.2520	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.0208	0.2493	0.2493	0.2493	0.2698	0.2730	0.2762	0.2794		
Interest expenses	0.1210	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.0091	0.1097	0.1097	0.1097	0.1065	0.1034	0.1004	0.0974		
Other financial income	0.0050																					
Extraordinary income and expenses																						
Taxes	-0.1570	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0018	0.0220	0.0220	0.0220	0.0125	0.0162	0.0202	0.0242		

The profit profile and (green) 2.5% risk surface (billions of euros). 4096 dots in each figure, containing the numerical information presented below for core number 1408, $\{\kappa_1, \kappa_2\}^* = (3.496875e-01, 7.1875e-03)$.

The maximum distance to the loss level of the HPC-model (2) is 0.135 billion euros and for the traditional model -0.136 billion euros: the difference is $0.135 - (-0.136) = 0.27$ b€.

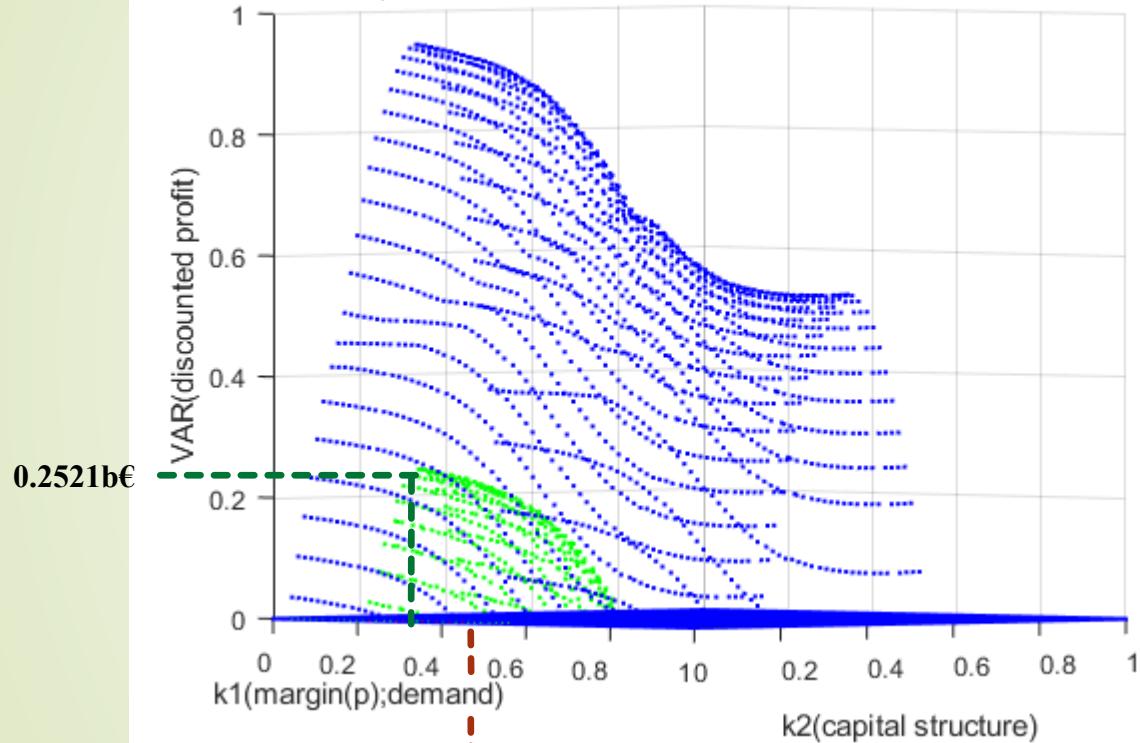
**The best HPC-strategy is
~270 million euros safer.**

stochastic variation 10% around optimum



The 100-year risk surface of the firm (best core 1408, $(m,n) = (2400, 3200)$, $\{\kappa_1, \kappa_2\}^* = (3.509375e-01, 1.2500e-03)$)

Figure 2: The VAR of discounted profit



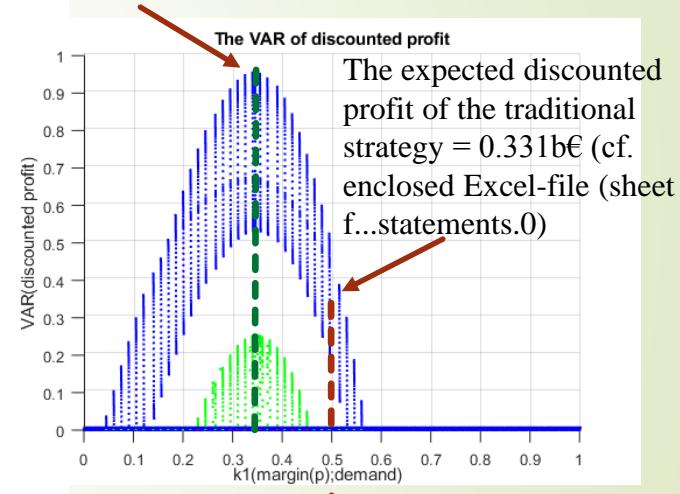
Traditional risk analysis yields losses also over 100 years

The κ -space is the same in both the 5- and 100-year experiments:

$-0.075 -0.075 dp_L;dp_H$ (price_range(>0->linear,<0->sigmoidal activation))
 $0.2 0.2 0.2 b_L;b_H;\kappa_{\text{switch_point}}$

Figure 3: Rotated view

The expected discounted profit of the HPC-strategy = 0.954b€ (cf. enclosed Excel-file (sheet f...statements.1408))



A note on the computational task

- ▶ In figure 1, the blue surface represents the discounted profit based on initial expectations of the key parameters without risk assessment. Usually, risk assessment is conducted on the best model obtained based on these expectations. Assuming that strategic adjustment is possible, **the downside risk of the safest strategy (2) is significantly lower than that of the traditional model.** Detecting this strategy requires HPC-techniques as commented below:
- ▶ In the above graphs, each dot involves $50 \times 50 = 2500$ optimization problems of size $(m,n) = (120,160)$ and 10000 simulations per optimization problem, in all cases with complete financial statements.
- ▶ Hence, the mesh of 4096 cores on the Cray XC40 supercomputer at CSC (Helsinki) solves 10 240 000 multi-period optimization problems in total for each surface.
- ▶ Each core computes $2500 \times 10000 = 25\ 000\ 000$ multi-period financial statements and the whole mesh 102.4 billion statements.
- ▶ CPU time absorbance on Cray XC40
 - 5-year problem: 1m 2.126s (~ 2.8 days with one computer)
 - 100-year problem: ~23m 14.691s (~ 66 days with one computer)

Valgrind check of heap memory usage in the firm model with 2500 optimizations and 10000 simulations per optimized model on a single core

- ▶ ==29016== Memcheck, a memory error detector
- ▶ ==29016== Copyright (C) 2002-2012, and GNU GPL'd, by Julian Seward et al.
- ▶ ==29016== Using Valgrind-3.8.1 and LibVEX; rerun with -h for copyright info
- ▶ ==29016== Command: ./supergha firm_mc
- ▶ ==29016== Parent PID: 1
- ▶ ==29016== HEAP SUMMARY:
- ▶ ==29016== in use at exit: 0 bytes in 0 blocks
- ▶ ==29016== total heap usage: 82,634 allocs, 82,634 frees, 980,289,413 bytes allocated
- ▶ ==29016==
- ▶ ==29016== All heap blocks were freed -- no leaks are possible
- ▶ ==29016==
- ▶ ==29016== For counts of detected and suppressed errors, rerun with: -v
- ▶ ==29016== ERROR SUMMARY: 0 errors from 0 contexts (suppressed: 8 from 6)