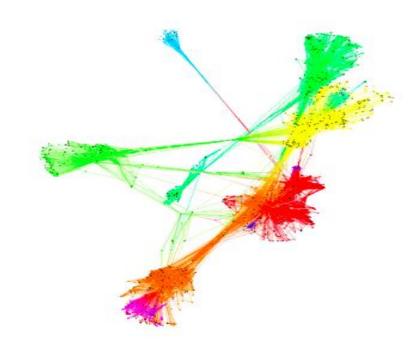


Black Boxes, XAI and Network Graphs

Dr. Jochen Papenbrock, CEO and Founder, Firamis GmbH

Software Partner for Applied Financial Data Science & Al

InvestTech | RiskTech | RegTech | SupTech

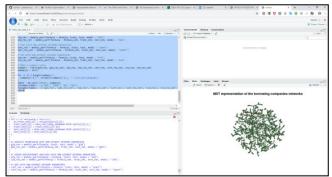




The platform is located in a login secured user area (https://www.fintech-ho2020.eu/internal/login) and includes:

- Workshop presentations
- Links and articles
- Paper repositories
- Model demonstration and coding platform
- Workshop videos
- Event maps
- Digital learning tools
- Complex data visualisations









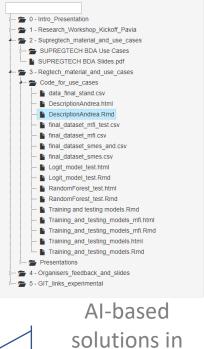


Online platform accessable to all stakeholders

Shared with all / Dropbox_Fintech / Suptech / SUPTECH BDA Use Cases / Use Case I



Material for Sessions



Finance

#Size dependency of ratios Let us see if there is different behaviour of other rations depending on size multiplot <- function(..., plotlist=NULL, file, cols=1, layout=NULL) { require(grid) $\mbox{\tt\#}$ Make a list from the ... arguments and plotlist plots <- c(list(...), plotlist) numPlots = length(plots) # If layout is NULL, then use 'cols' to determine layout if (is.null(layout)) { layout <- matrix(seq(1, cols * ceiling(numPlots/cols)), ncol = cols, nrow = ceiling(numPlots/cols)) if (numPlots==1) { print(plots[[1]]) # Set up the page pushViewport(viewport(layout = grid.layout(nrow(layout), ncol(layout)))) # Make each plot, in the correct location $\mbox{\tt\#}$ Get the i,j matrix positions of the regions that contain this subplot matchidx <- as.data.frame(which(layout == i, arr.ind = TRUE)) print(plots[[i]], vp = viewport(layout.pos.row = matchidx\$row, layout.pos.col = matchidx\$col) x <- c(.05,.10, .25, .50, .75, .90) dat <- data.frame(quantile = x,
q_lev_2 = quantile(data2\$leverage, x),
q_flev_2 =quantile(data2\$fin_leverage, x),
q_qr_2 = quantile(data2\$quick_ratio, x), q_cr_2 = quantile(data2\$current_ratio, x), q_roi_2 = quantile(data2\$ROI, x),
q_roe_2 = quantile(data2\$ROE, x), **Improving** Scoring Model

geom_histogram(aes(y = stat(count/nrow(data))),colour="black",binwidth = 10)+ xlim(-10, 180)





Explainable AI can help!

Explainable AI (XAI):

businesses must justify how their models arrive at their decisions. To build trust with users and stakeholders, application leaders must make these models more interpretable and explainable.

- common level of model understanding of all stakeholder
- model validation
- benchmarking

Black box models will not be accepted!



Traditional Statistics

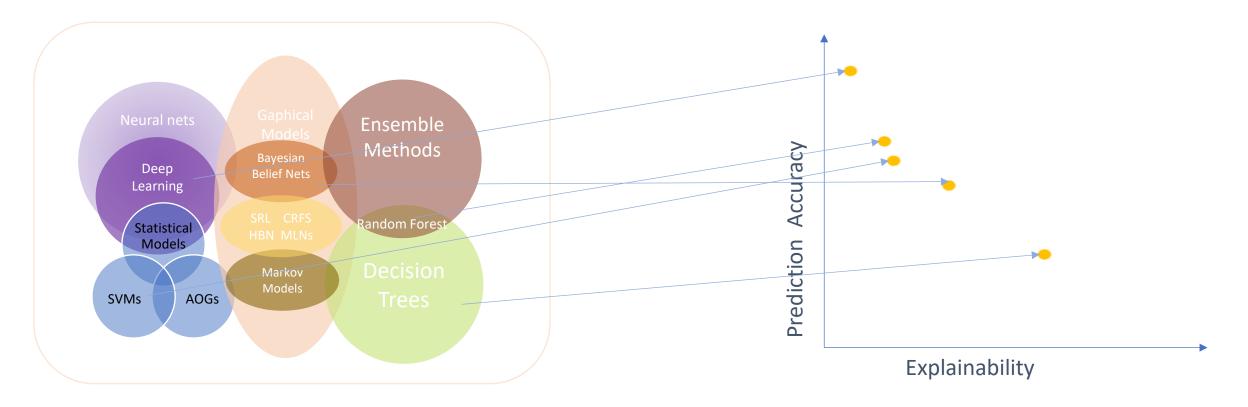
White-box modelling

Simpler computation, emphasis on introspection, form, causal effects and processes, finding a correct model

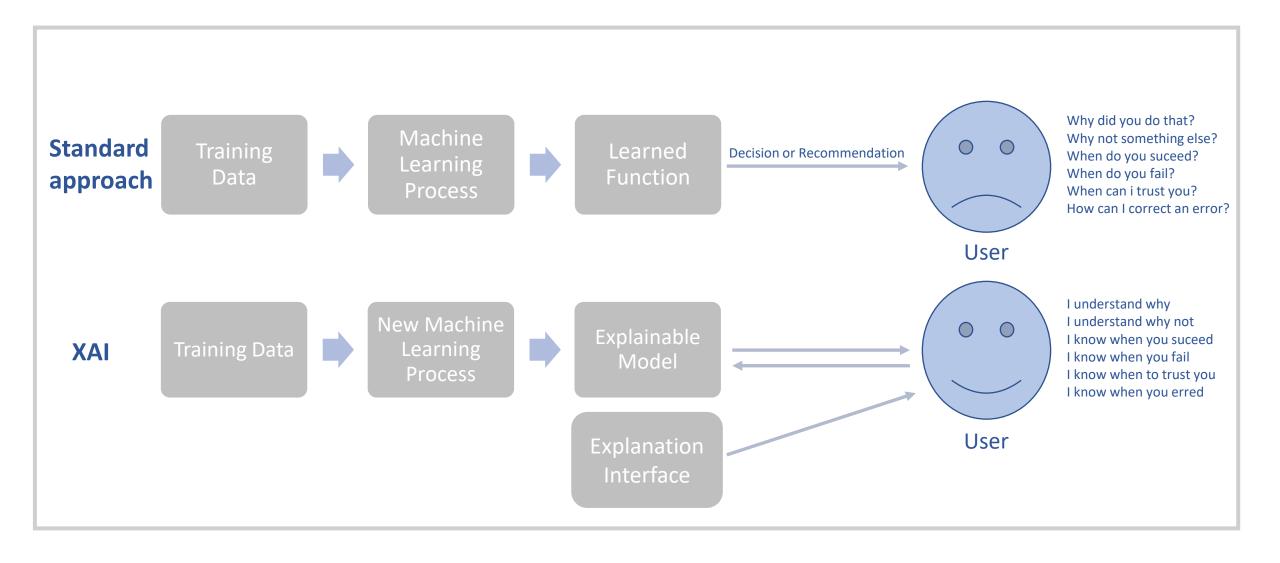
Machine Learning

Black-box modelling

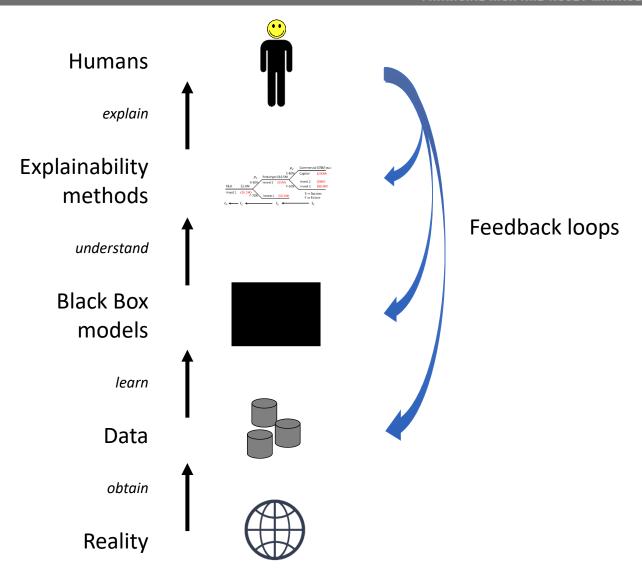
high computational complexity, emphasis on speed and quality of prediction, finding a ,performant' model













Panel discussion with...



Thorsten Seeger

Experienced financial services professional



Julian Arevalo

Senior Expert on
Financial Innovation
at EIOPA.
Involved in
FinTech/InsurTech and Big Data
Analytics.



Gilles Bouvier

Supervisor at the ECB's SSM Fintech team



Dr. Michael Jünemann

Heads the German
Banking & Finance
practice of Bird & Bird LLP,
advises on all aspects of
banking regulatory and
finance law.



Carsten Zecher

Senior Manager at KPMG, he focuses on Non-Financial Risk Management in Financial Services.

Panel discussion topics

- Usefulness of sandbox
- Black box
- Cultural transformation
- Standards and Harmonisation
- Data quality issues / New Data