Perpay Current Marketplace Review and Revised Underwriting Strategy

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Executive Summary

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- On Completed Applications, Average Loan Size Far Outpaces Average Spending Limit
- Key Separators For Accepted vs. Denied Loans Are Spending Limit, Loan History, and Verified Employer
- D60 Delinquency is a Much Better Predictor of M12 Charge-Off Rates than D30 Delinquency
- Large Loans vs. Spending Limit and No Employer are Drivers for Delinquency and Chargeoffs
- Lending Strategy Should Focus on Loan Size, Loan Size vs. Spending Limit, and Loans in Repayment
- Revised Strategy Cuts Chargeoff Losses By 39.5% while only Lowering Approval Rate by

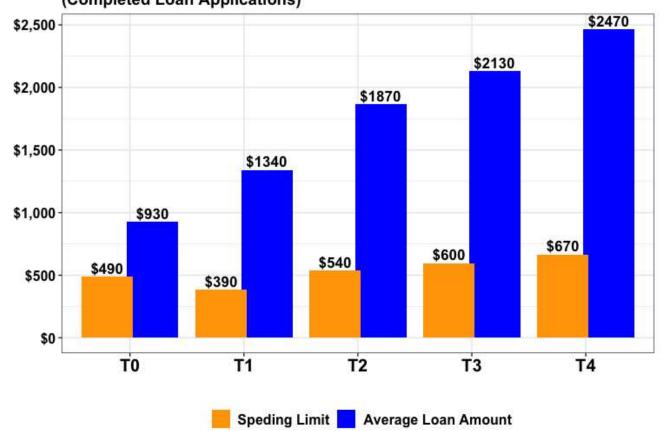
Agenda

- Qualities and Characteristics of Completed Applications
- Key Separators Between Accepted Vs. Denied Applications
- Delinquency and Chargeoff Trends and Cycles
- Drivers of Delinquency and Chargeoffs
- Proposed Subprime Lending Strategy and Effect on Perpay's Financial Health
- Next Steps

On Completed Applications, Average Loan Size Far Outpaces Average Spending Limit



Average Spending Limit & Loan Size by Risk Tier (Completed Loan Applications)



- The gap between average spending limit and average loan size widens as risk tier moves towards less risk
- T1 completed applications
 have a lower average credit
 limit than T0 completed
 applications, while T1 average
 loan size is larger than T0

Key Separators For Accepted vs. Denied Loans Are Spending Limit, Loan History, and Verified Employer

Approved Vs. Denied Loan Characteristics (All Figures are

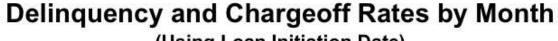
Average Loan Status	Loan Amount	Spending Limit	Loan Size as a % of Spending Limit	Competed Loans	Amount Deposited	Employer Listed
Approved	\$509	\$1,635	57%	1.8	\$1,002	99%
Denied	\$526	\$972	71%	0.2	\$104	0%

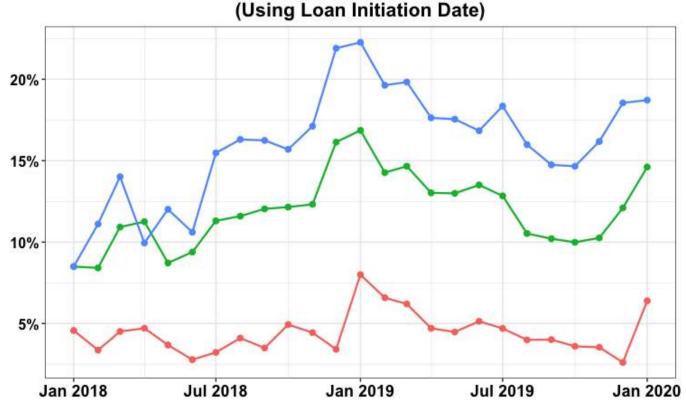
- Approved loans, on average, are slightly smaller and make up a smaller percentage of a Perpay user's spending limit
- Completed loans are another key separator in approved vs. denied applications, as approved loans have a robust deposit history and have shown the ability to pay a loan back in full
- 99% of accepted loans have a verified employer attached to the application, while 0% of denied loans do

D60 Delinquency is a Much Better Predictor of M12 Charge-Off Rates than D30 Delinquency



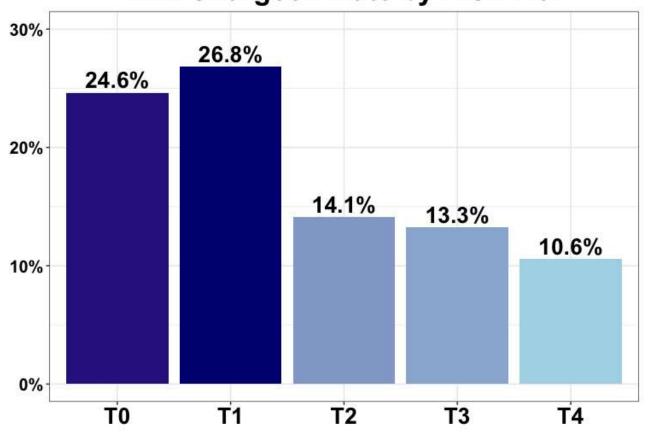
- Changes in D60 Delinquency rates mirror M12 Chargeoff rates closely
- D60 Delinquency and M12
 Chargeoff Rates have trended upwards since 2018
- The uptick at the end of each calendar year is likely due to people spending outside their means for holiday shopping





Large Loans vs. Spending Limit and No Employer are Drivers for Delinquency and

M12 Chargeoff Rate by Risk Tier



- 33% of M12 chargeoffs come from loans that are greater than the person's spending limit
- M12 chargeoff rate for approved loans with no employer listed was 26% for T0, 36% for T1, and 18% for T2
- These rates are an increase from overall chargeoff rates by Risk Tier

Lending Strategy Should Focus on Loan Size, Loan Size vs. Spending Limit, and Loans in Repayment

Lending Criteria (Loan and User Must Meet ALL Criteria to be Approved)

Risk Tier	Max Loan Size	Max Loan Size As % of Spending Limit	Max Loans in Repayment	Employer Listed
T0	\$1500	150%	N/A	Yes
T1	\$2500	200%	2	Yes
T2	\$3500	No Limit	4	Yes
Т3	\$3500	No Limit	6	Yes
T4	\$4000	No Limit	No Limit	Yes

- Limiting loans in repayment helps to mitigate risk while maintaining high approval rates
- T1 M12 chargeoff rates were 41% for loans approved with more than 2 loans in repayment

Revised Strategy Cuts Chargeoff Losses By 39.5% while only Lowering Approval Rate by 3.8%



Current Vs. Proposed Strategy KPIs

	Chargeoff Rate	Losses From Chargeoffs	Approval Rate
Current Strategy	17.3%	-\$1,549,114	96.5%
Proposed Strategy	8.6%	-\$937,239	92.7%
Change	-8.7%	+\$611,875 (+39.5%)	-3.8%

- 58% of the loans that were approved but would be denied with the revised criteria resulted in M12 chargeoff
- The revised lending strategy was highly successful in increasing revenue through loss prevention, while maintaining relatively high approval rates





 Consider adjusting lending strategy during the holiday season to mitigate risk

Obtain more complete spending limit data to enhance strategy

 Monitor the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on delinquency trends and user habits