2

0

2

ASOC X QUANTIUM



CASE COMPETITION





JAKE WARBY



JACK LIN



BLAKE FOUFAS



P R E M P A N T





EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Maximising profitability and ensuring business model viability in response to decrease in ConnBank broker commission rates.



Tasks

Profitability

Business model viability

Future roadmap

Problem Analysis

- How can Risky Lending maintain profitability in the short term?
- Is Risky Lending's business model robust and viable in varying economic conditions?
- Long term strategy recommendations.

Strategy

- Develop predictive model to assess current risks and evaluate future ones.
- Consolidate current customer portfolio to extract maximum value.
- Careful expansion of customer base and introduction of product possibilities.



Prior to Task 1...











Data cleaning

Data is collected and pre-processed

Data Exploration

Important variables are found and explored

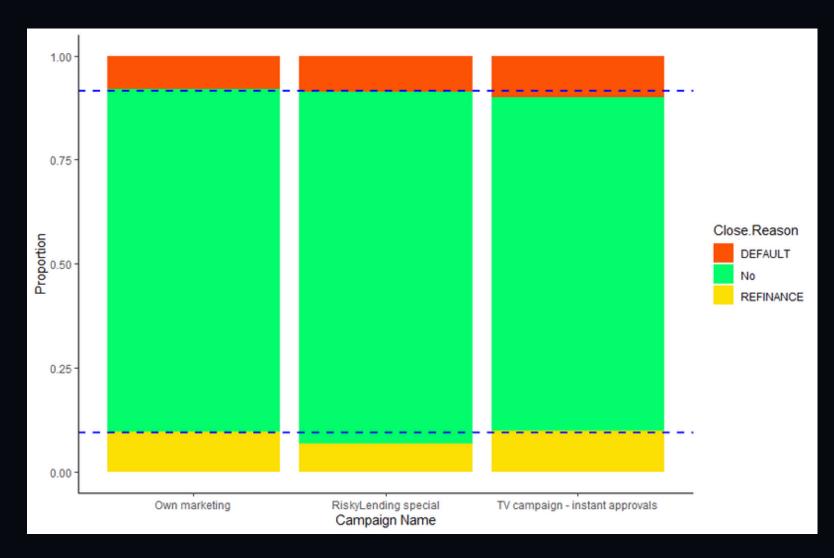
Clawback Prediction

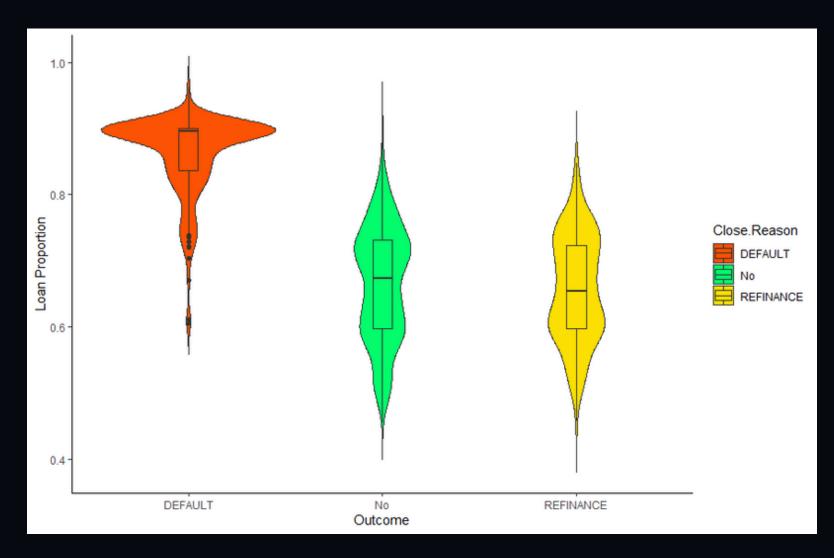
A model is created to predict clawback



Exploratory Notes

Exploratory numerical and graphical analysis was done to find interesting variable relationships.



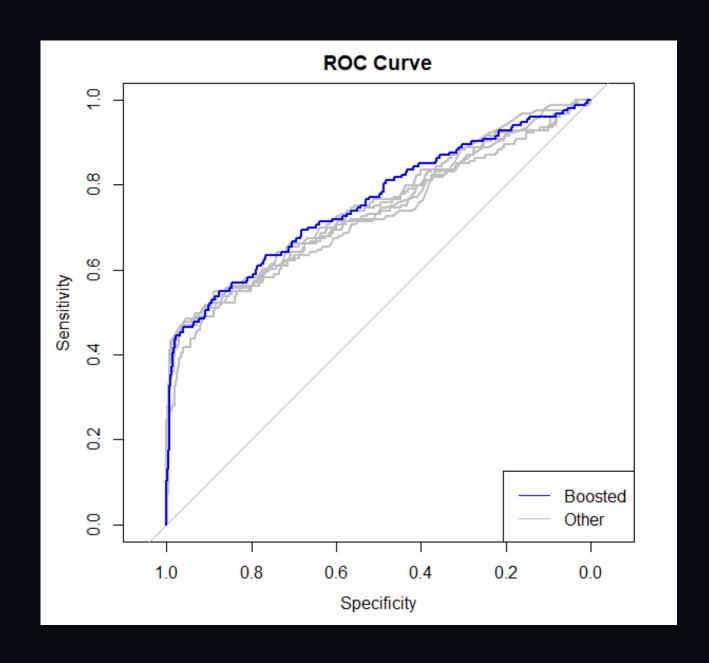


See Appendix 1 for remaining variable graphs



Model Selection

After 100 repeats of 10 fold cross-validation over a range of models, the boosted model was determined to be the best.



METRIC	VALUE
Number of Trees	600
Interaction Depth	4
Log - Loss	0.343
AUC	0.753
Accuracy	0.901



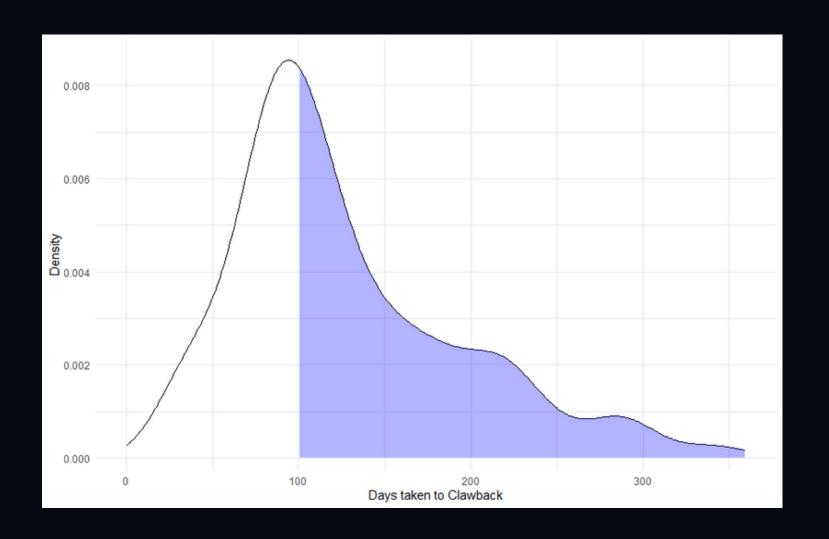
TASK 1 PROFITABILITY
PROJECTIONS





Estimation of Expected Profits

For loans that haven't been active for one year, we have genereated expected commission profits based on clawback probabilities and elapsed time.

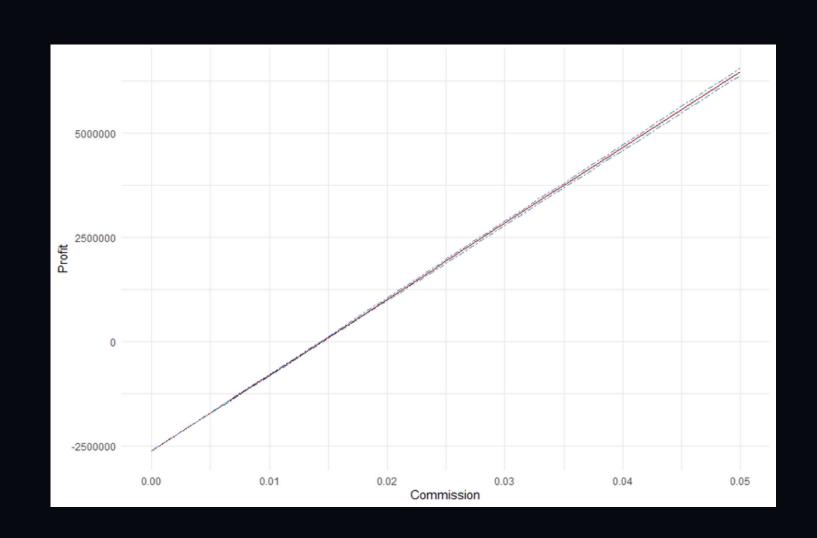


$$\mathbb{E}[P] = p_{\text{claw}} * \text{Cost} + (1 - p_{\text{claw}}) * (\text{Comm} + \text{Cost})$$



Profit Testing - Results

Utilising the expected profits we can calculate the profitability at different commission levels.

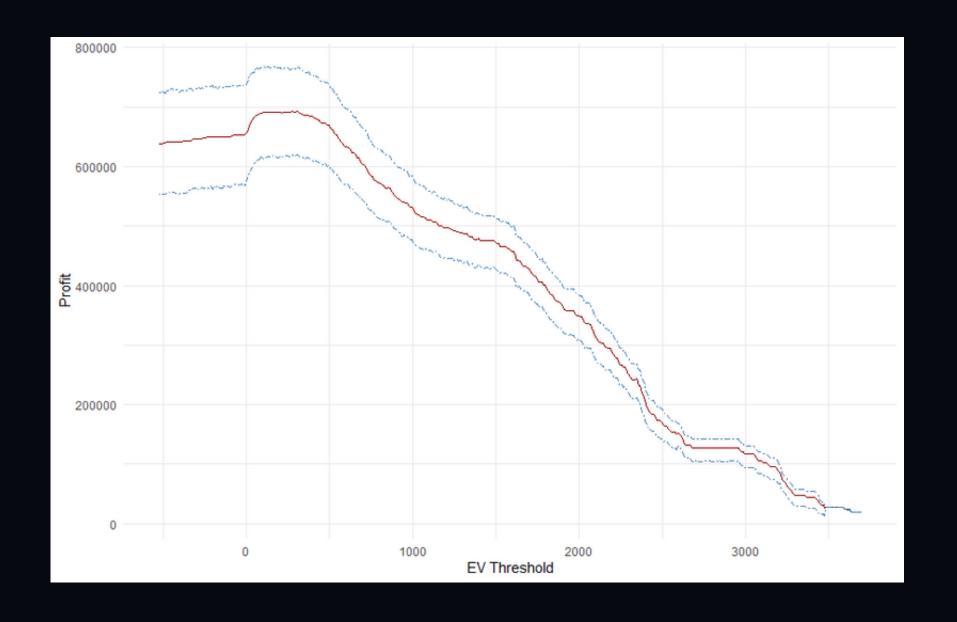


COMM	OMM 0.5% E[P]		99.5%	
3.5%	\$3,693,388	+ c	\$3,796,523	
5%	\$6,381,150		\$6,561,614	



Short Term Strategy - 1

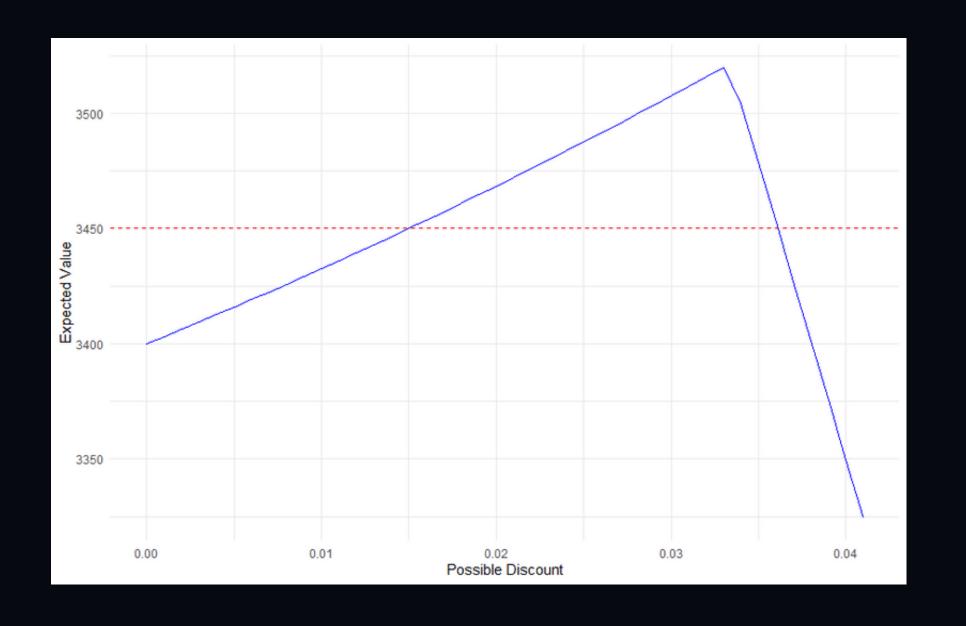
Into the future only positive expected value contracts should be taken. In the short term to mitigate risk from economic factors, a higher threshold than 0 should be put in place.





Short Term Strategy - 2

To make the most of existing contracts, discounts can be offered to those with high refinance risk to increase expected profit.





TASK 2 BUSINESS MODEL VIABILITY

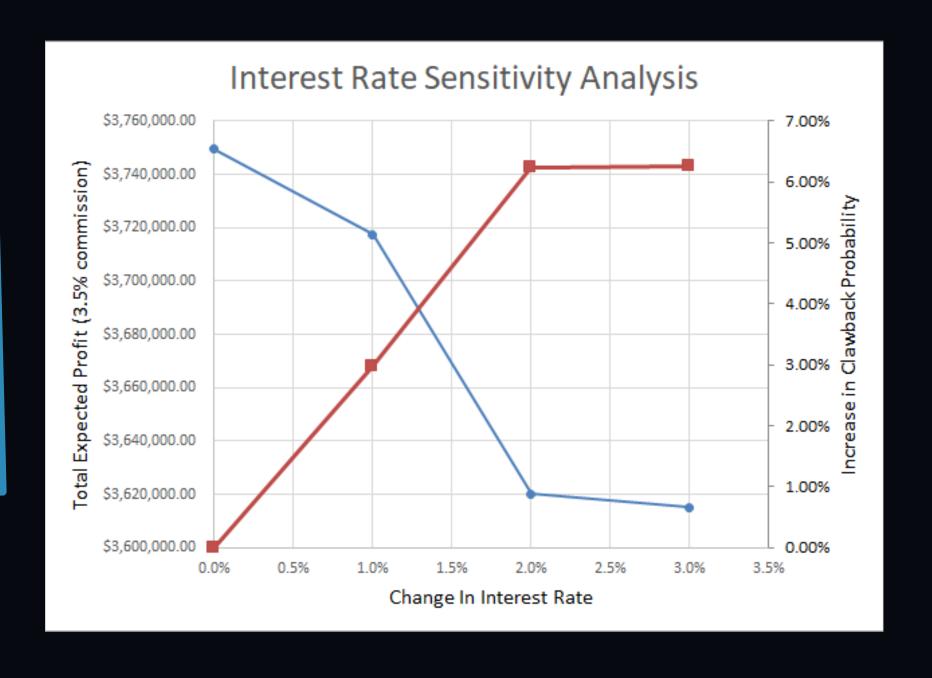




Interest Rate Sensitivity Analysis

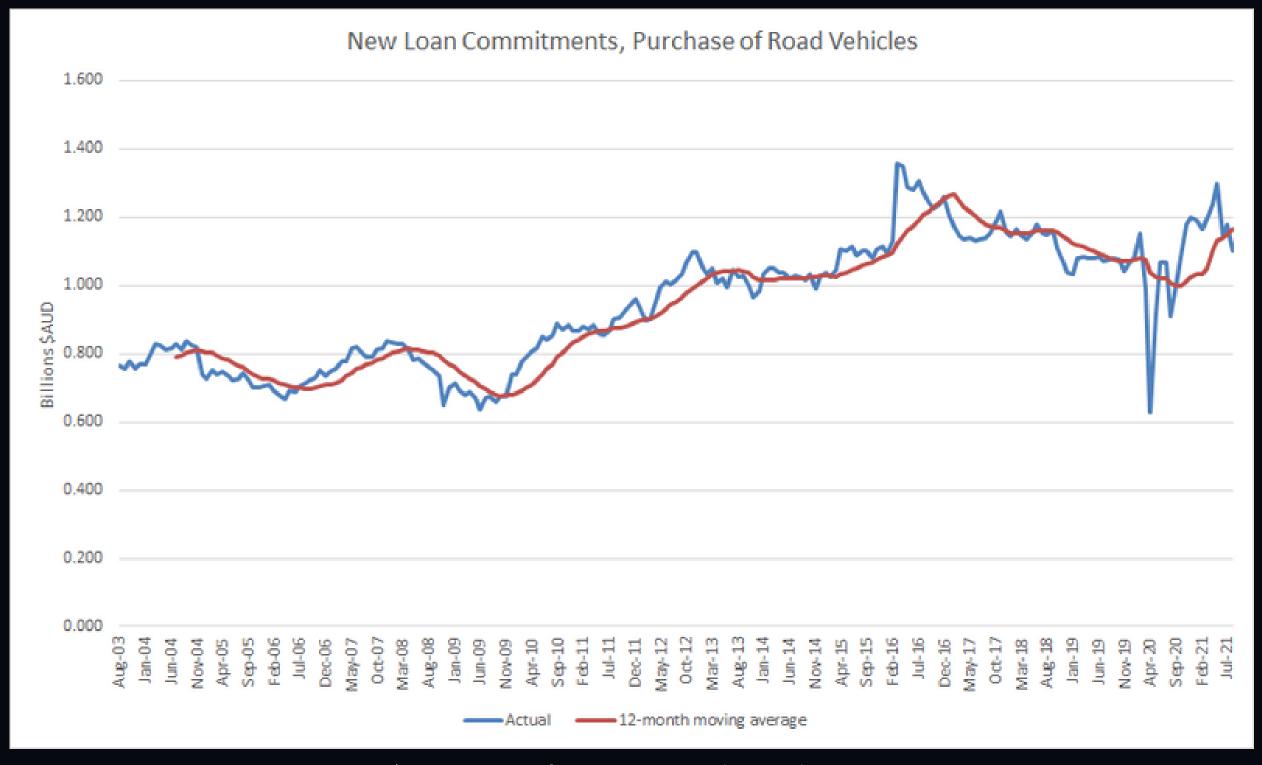
An increase in interest rates exogenously results in a negative impact on Risky Lending profitability

RATE CHANGE	Clawback Change	E[P]
Base Case	0.00%	\$3,749,447
1.0%	2.98%	\$3,719,494
2.0%	6.23%	\$3,620,141
3.0%	6.25%	\$3,615,181





New loan commitments show steady growth...





Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Lending Indicators, August 2021

COVID crash consistent with Risky Lending data

During the COVID market downturn...

7.6% decrease in profit per day compared to pre-COVID155.4% increase in default rate

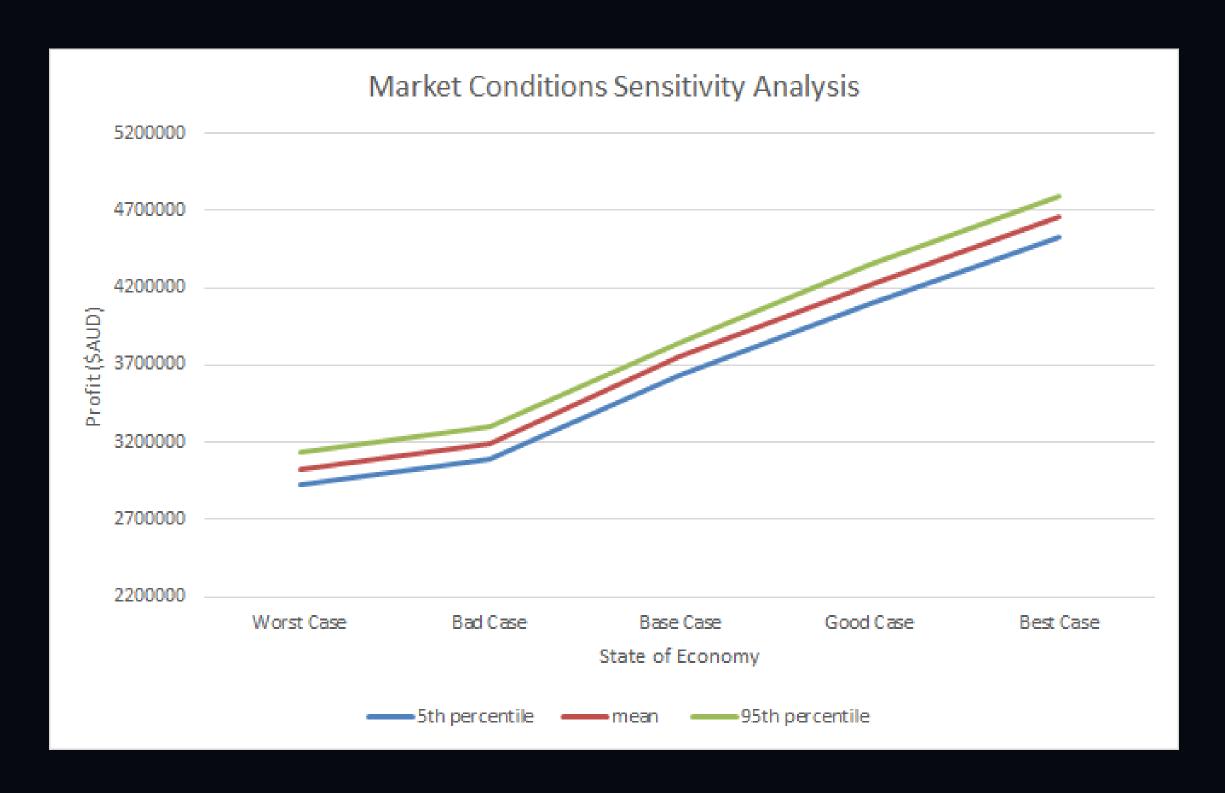
After the initial downturn...

79.7% increase in daily loan volume

165.3% increase in profit per day



Profitability during a extended market downturn key to business model viability



Multifactorial analysis suggests Risky Lending's business model is resilient to market downturns

... but also has the ability to scale up in a market boom.

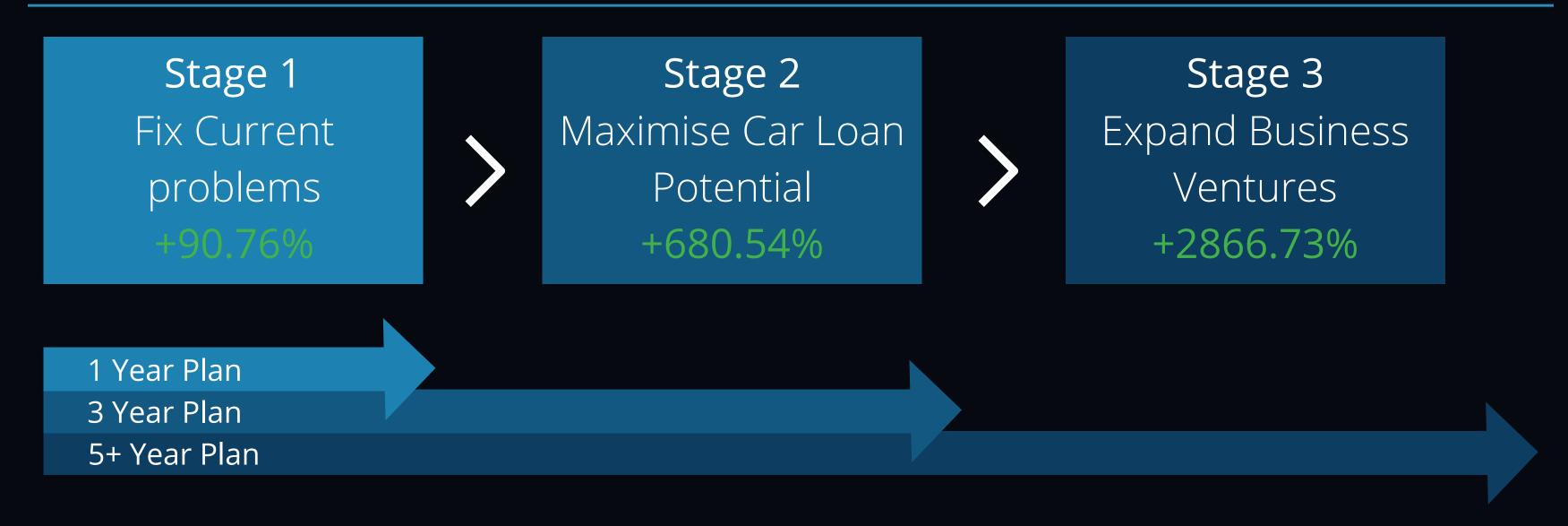


TASK3FUTURE ROAD MAP





Long Term Timeline



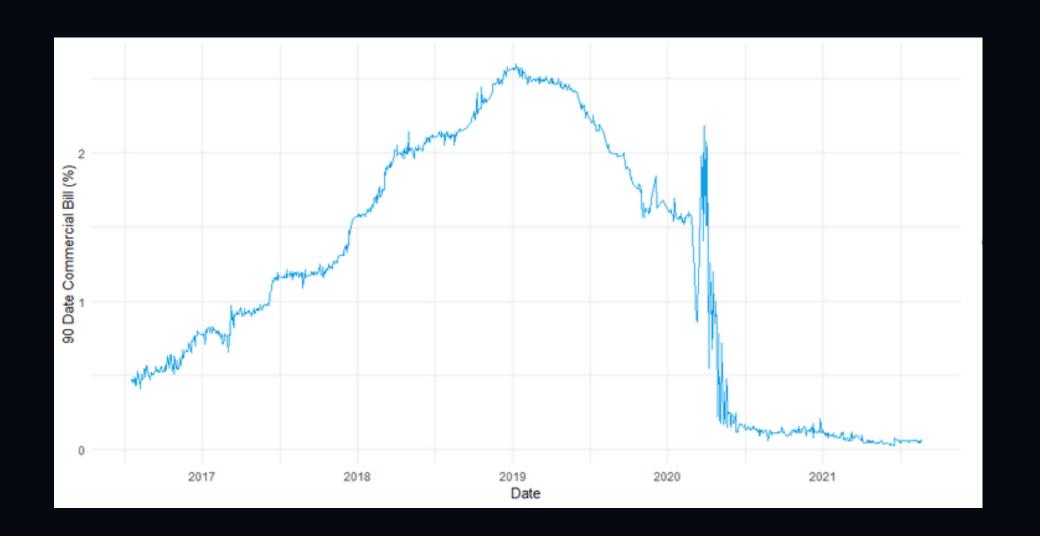
Our long term strategy consists of tasks to be completed within certain time intervals and profit projections given these goals are reached.



1 Year - Part 1

Take only positive expected value contracts

Begin investing in short-term, low risk securities

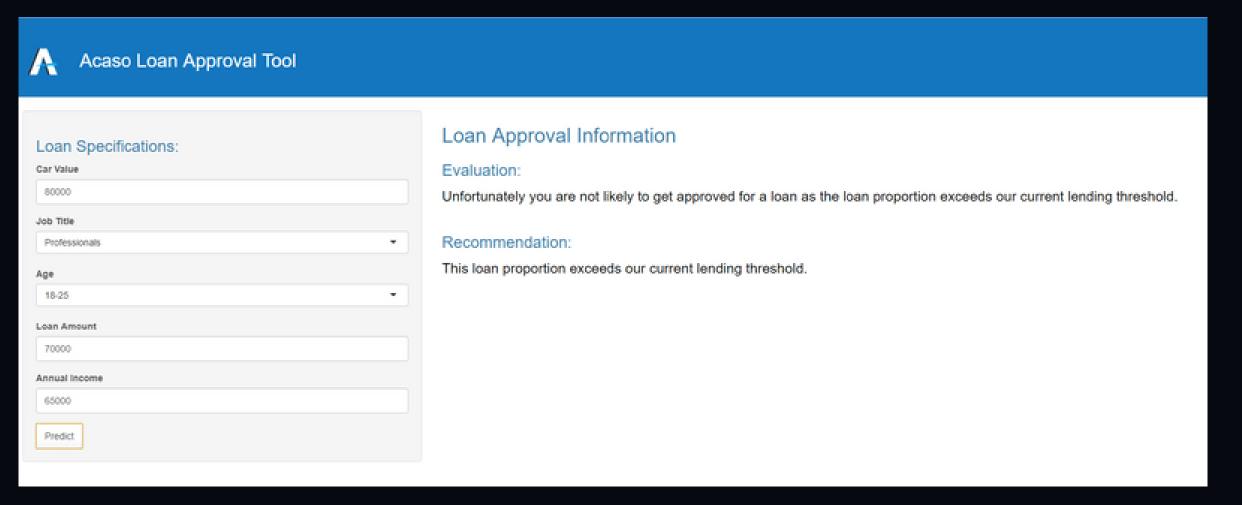




1 Year - Part 2

3 Improve data collection methodology

4 Implement Acaso© Loan Recommendation software





3 Years

1 Diversification through other loan providers

2 Partnership with car insurance companies

3 Targeted Ad Campaigns









Targeted Ad Example

LinkedIn ad targeting those who take more expensive loans and are also more likely to refinance





5 Years and Onwards...

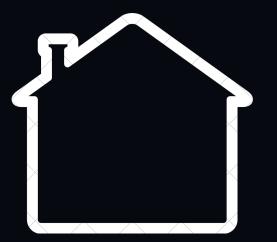
1 Diversify into Other Loan Divisions

2 Long Term Investments

Offer Loans rather than Seeking Commission



3







THANKYOU

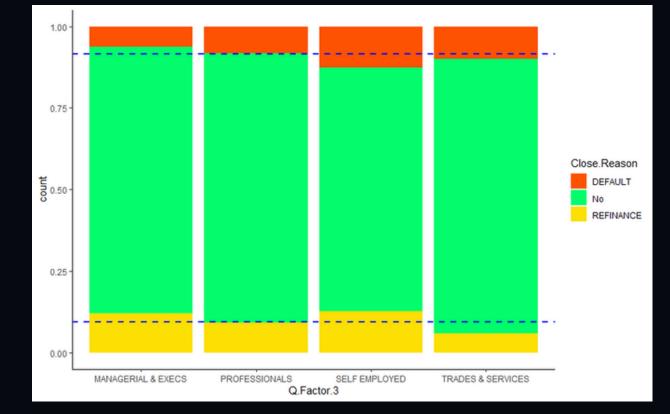
FOR WATCHING

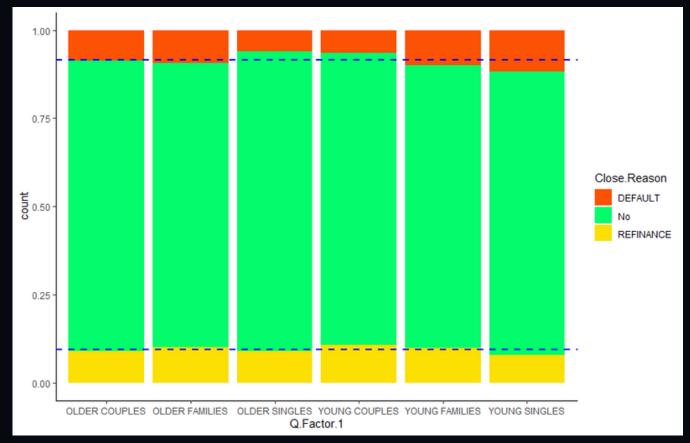
APPENDIX

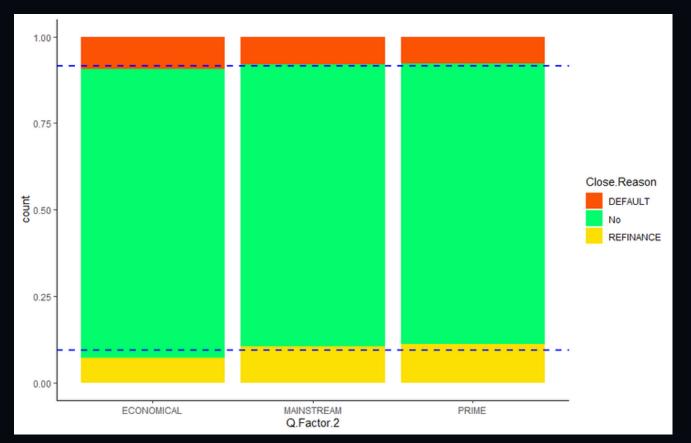




CATEGORICAL VARIABLES

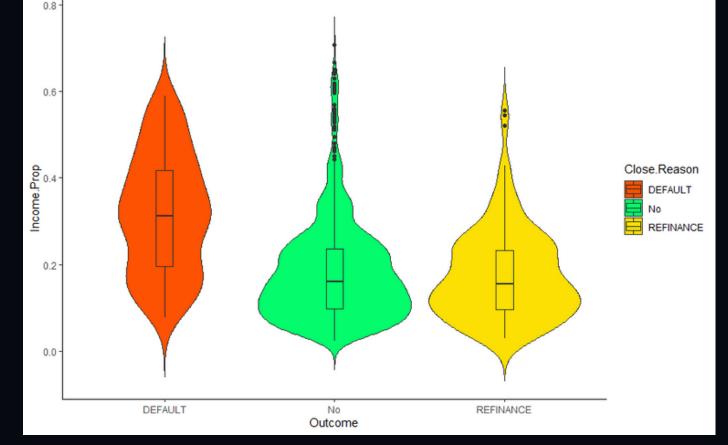


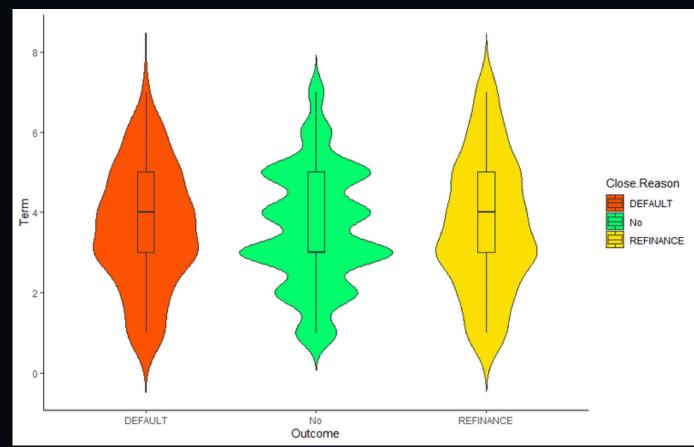


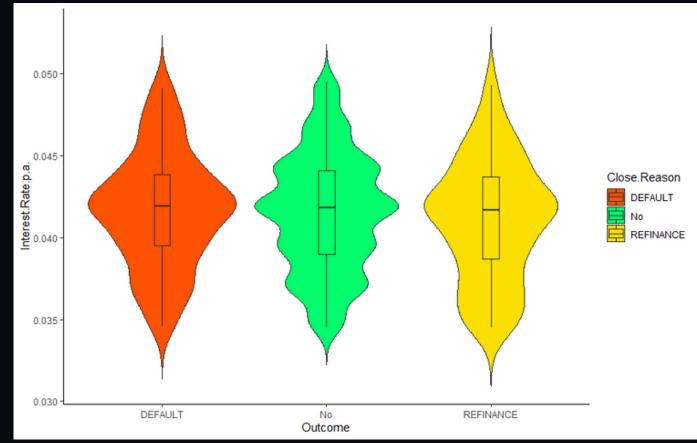




NUMERIC VARIABLES

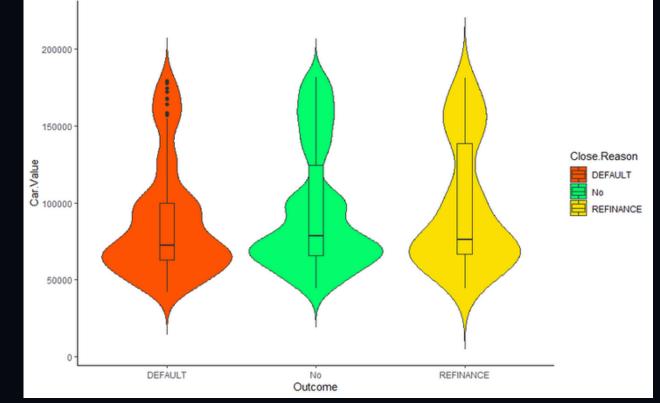


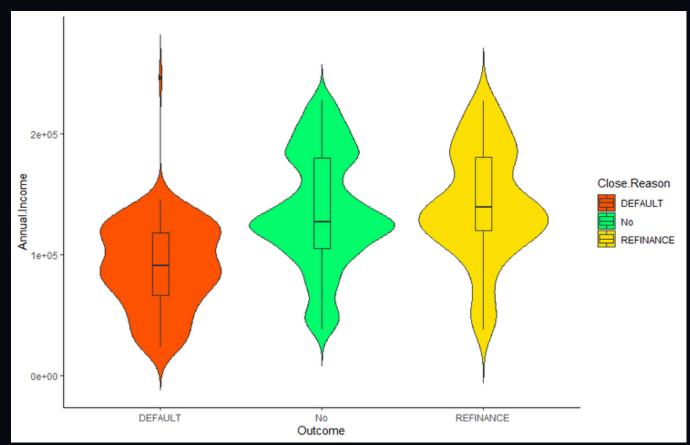


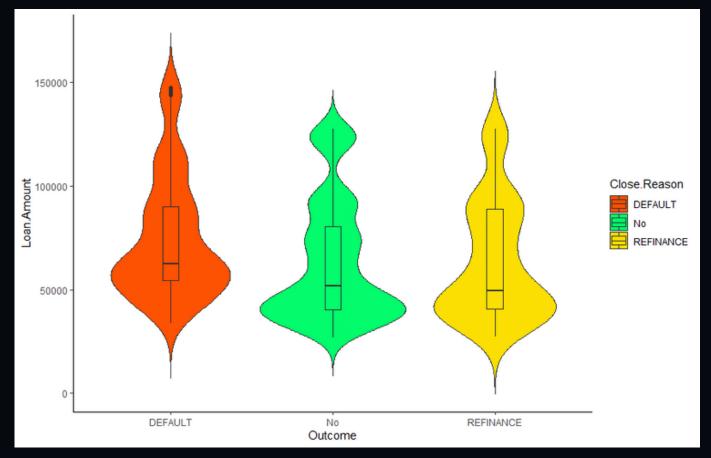




NUMERIC VARIABLES

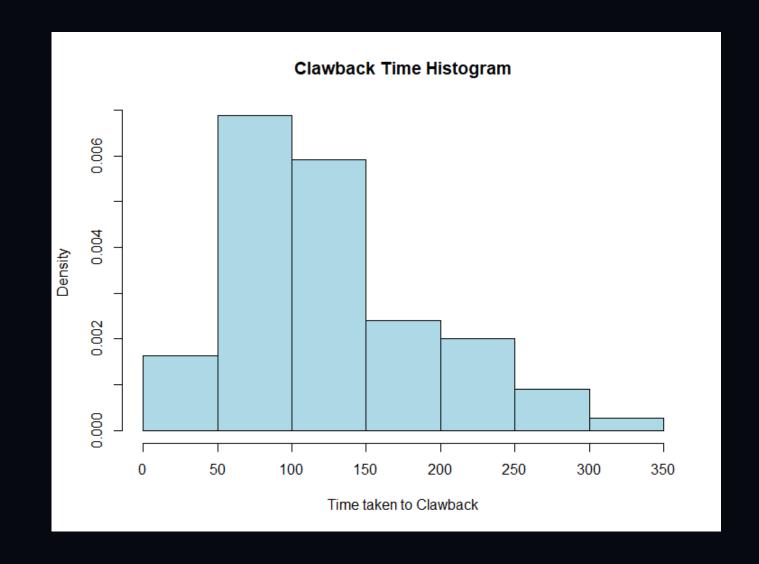


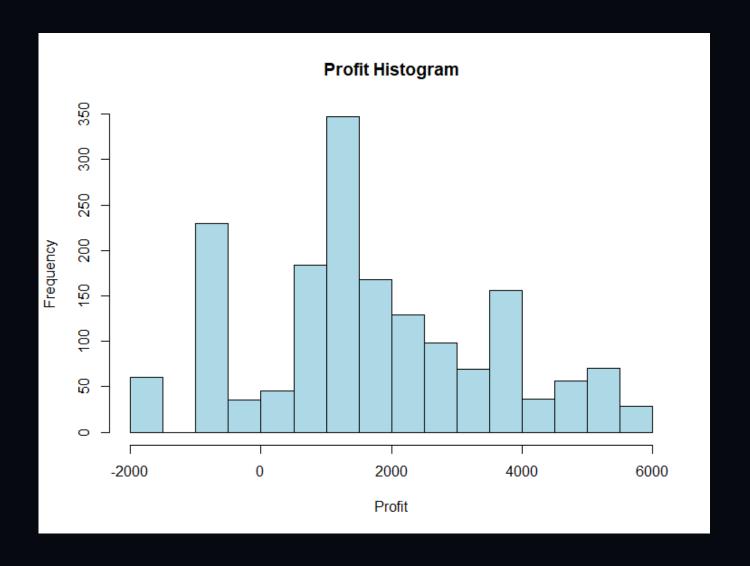






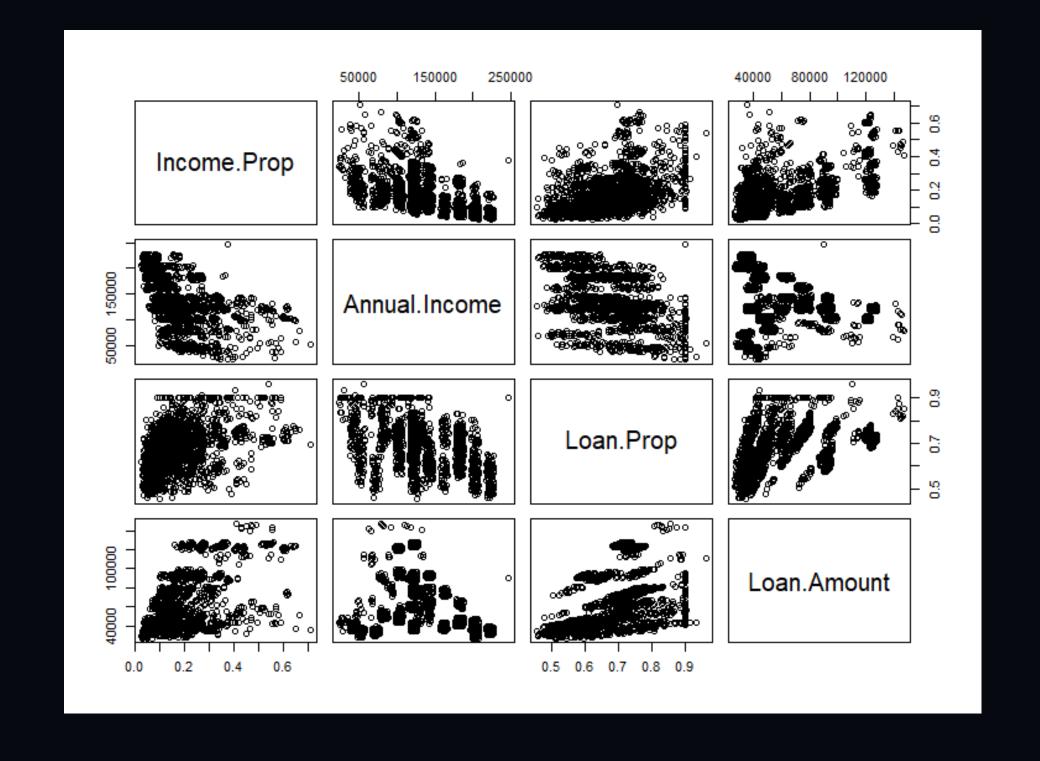
HISTOGRAMS





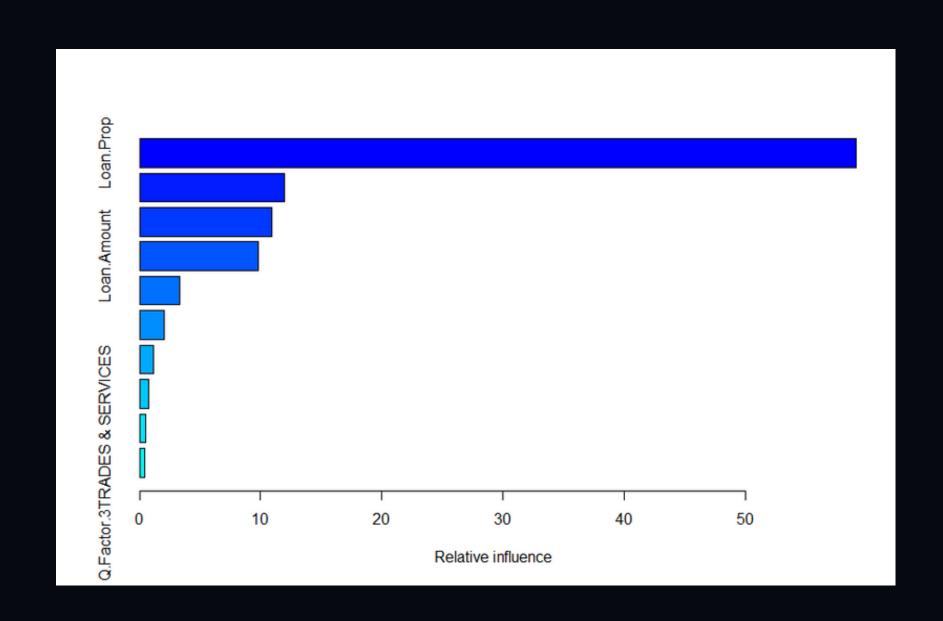


PAIRS PLOT





VARIABLE IMPORTANCES

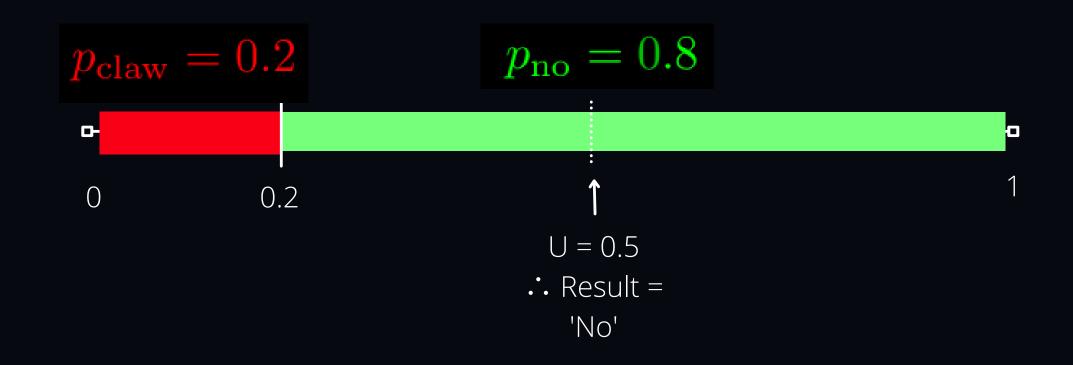


```
rel.inf
                        var
                  Loan. Prop 59.1509910
                Income. Prop 11.9702148
              Annual.Income 10.9232663
                Loan. Amount 9.7677056
            Q.Factor.2PRIME
                             3.3035873
                             2.0071343
                       Term
                            1.1298719
       Q.Factor.2MAINSTREAM
    Q.Factor.3PROFESSIONALS
                             0.7913327
    Q.Factor.3SELF EMPLOYED
                             0.5286116
Q.Factor.3TRADES & SERVICES
                             0.4272844
```



SIMULATIONS

Confidence intervals are calculted through simulations of possible clawback outcomes



$$P_i = \text{Comm*Loan}_i - \text{Total Costs}_i$$



PROBABILITY

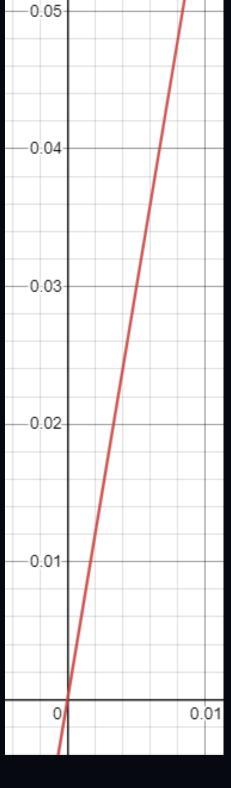
 $P(\text{Days to Clawback} > \text{Current Days Elapsed} \cap \text{Outcome} = \text{Clawback})$

= P(Days to Clawback > Current Days Elapsed) * P(Outcome = Clawback)



REFINANCE VS DISCOUNT ESTIMATION

Refinance Decrease



Discount



8

	Pre-Covid	Covid Downturn	Recovery
Date Start	Earliest Date	2020-3-1	2020-04-30
Date End	2020-3-1	2020-04-30	2021-09-27
Profit Per Person	1811.023	1509.826	2228.898
Profit Per Day	5070.863	4685.666	12432.18
Loans Per Day	2.8	3.103448	5.577726
Clawback Prop	0.15625	0.1944444	0.09775374
Default Rate	0.05654762	0.1444444	0.04076539
Mean Term	3.099702	2.733333	3.78411
Mean Loan Amount	62235.5	60841.79	67622.2
Mean Annual Income	135518.7	140252	132825.9
Mean Car Value	93110.12	90089.44	92554.58
Mean Interest Rate	0.04141771	0.04146111	0.0422688
Mean Loan Proportion	0.6672873	0.6713708	0.7257773
Mean Income Proportion	0.2023206	0.230358	0.1857419
	Note that we know the	e actual numbers for t	hese as they are fully

RISKYLENDING COVID NUMBERS



SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS RESULTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Results

	5th percentile	Mean	95th percentile
Worst Case	\$2,921,064.34	\$3,027,105.00	\$3,133,606.56
Bad Case	\$3,085,914.39	\$3,191,489.65	\$3,297,457.00
Base Case	\$3,629,910.00	\$3,749,447.00	\$3,837,375.28
Good Case	\$4,091,718.74	\$4,218,596.21	\$4,346,202.26
Best Case	\$4,531,573.25	\$4,665,052.05	\$4,799,215.65

Assumptions

	Change in Income	Change in number of new loans	Refinance %	Default %
Worst Case	-10%	-20%	10%	10%
Bad Case	-5%	-10%	5%	5%
Base Case	0%	0%	0%	0%
Good Case	5%	10%	-5%	-5%
Best Case	10%	20%	-10%	-10%



PROFIT TESTING ASSUMPTIONS

Profit Projecting	% Change	Assumptions
Increase P/Y Prior	68%	Covid Up/Downs average out
Stage 1		Changes occur at the start of the stage
Positive-EV Contracts	7.70%	Model Probabilities are correct
Short-Term Investments	0.10%	Commercial Paper Rates as of 09/2021
Loan Recommendation	5.75%	Assuming average saving of \$100 in service cost and 1% default reduction, 3.5% commission
Total Change (w/o yearly)	13.55%	
Stage 2		Changes occur midway through the stage on average
Car insurance Company	1.20%	78% of loans get car insurance, 30% conversion at a 10% commission rate. Average of 1056\$ expenditure for car insure
Targeted Ad Campaign	4.20%	\$25 data increase data cost, 6% decrease refinance rate, 1% increase in promo rate for promos
Diversification	21%	0.5% Increase in commission, 1% decrease in refinance
Total Change (w/o yearly)	26.40%	
Stage 3		Changes occur midway through the stage on average
Long Term Investment	24.25%	Last Year SnP 500 Return as proxy for long term investment
More Loan Types	25%	Assuming the portfolio grows to 80% car, 20% other.
Total Change (w/o yearly)	49.25%	



SOURCES

- https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy/finance/lending-indicators/aug-2021
- https://www.iii.org/fact-statistic/facts-statistics-auto-insurance
- https://hrmars.com/papers_submitted/2560/The_Effect_of_Business_Cycles_Fluctuations_o n_Bank_Profitability_The_Case_Study_on_Iran_Melli_Bank_(1992-2014).pdf
- https://www.ecb.europa.eu/pub/economic-bulletin/focus/2019/html/ecb.ebbox201906_05~6584f264d5.en.html
- https://files.stlouisfed.org/files/htdocs/publications/review/2018/01/10/credit-cycles-and-business-cycles.pdf
- https://scholar.princeton.edu/sites/default/files/SSRN-id2023516_0.pdf
- https://www.federalreserve.gov/econresdata/feds/2014/files/201482pap.pdf
- https://www.nber.org/digest/dec09/refinancing-boom-and-financial-crisis
- https://www.richmondfed.org/publications/research/coronavirus/economic_impact_covid-19 04-16-20

