



1

**Robo-Advisor Service Process** 

2

**Client Profiling Technology** 

3

Client Lifetime Value Model

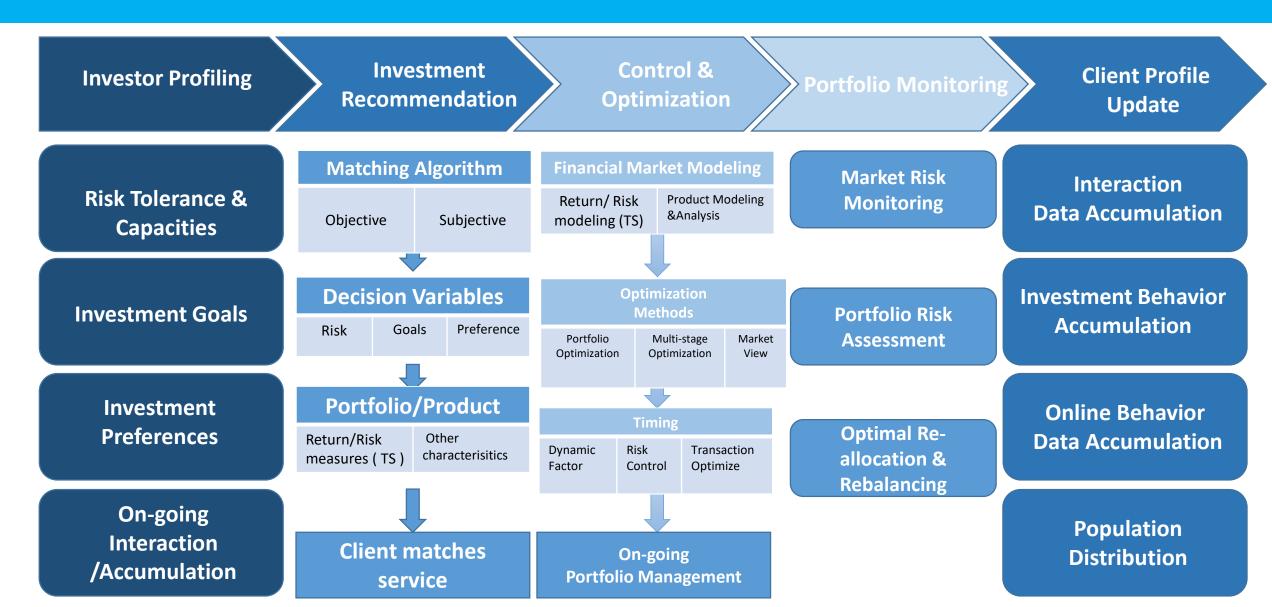




### Robo-Advisor Service Process

### 1.2 Content of Robo-Advisor





#### **Regulatory of Robo-Advisor**







- Important regulatory documents include the December 1997 issue of "Securities, Futures Investment Advisory Management Method",
- issued in October 2010, "Interim Provisions on Securities Investment Advisors,
- Issued in 2013 on the use of "stock recommended software"



- Currently under the supervision of traditional services: "Investment Advisors Act 1940" (Investment Advisors Act of 1940)
- On May 8, 2015, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA), issued the "Investor Alert: Automated Investment Tools" to alert investors regarding risks and limitations in using them
- On March 15, 2016, the Office of Investor Education issued a Report on Digital Investment Advice, focusing on five areas: Algorithms, client portfolios, regulatory and conflicts of interest, client profiling, combined rebalancing, and training of staff



# 2 Client Profiling

### 2.1 Basic tags



#### **Tags: Basic Information**

- Name
- Asset account
- gender
- Date of birth
- Address
- Account opening date
- client risk level
- Sales Department
- client account status
- Asset Account Status

#### Tags: Asset (asset accounts)

- Daily total assets
- Daily fund balance
- Daily total position market value
- Daily security market value
- Daily open fund market value
- Daily Stock Position
- Daily transfer(turn in) of funds
- Daily transfer(turn out) of funds

#### Tags: Trade

- Turnover (the lastest year)
- Daily total purchase securities(asset accounts)

### 2.1 Basic tags



#### Tags: Profit and loss analysis

- Daily profit of stock (asset accounts)
- Daily profit (asset accounts)
- Daily rate of return (asset accounts)
- Weekly return (asset accounts)
- Monthly Yield (asset accounts)
- Annual rate of return (asset accounts)
- Cumulative Rate of Return (asset accounts)
- Winning stock (the latest year)
- Daily Cost (weekly)
- Daily cost (monthly)
- Daily cost (yearly)
- Daily cost (the latest year)
- Daily cost (cumulative)
- Single Securities Day Cost (the latestYear)
- Industry day cost (the latest year / SW level one)

#### **Tags: Interest**

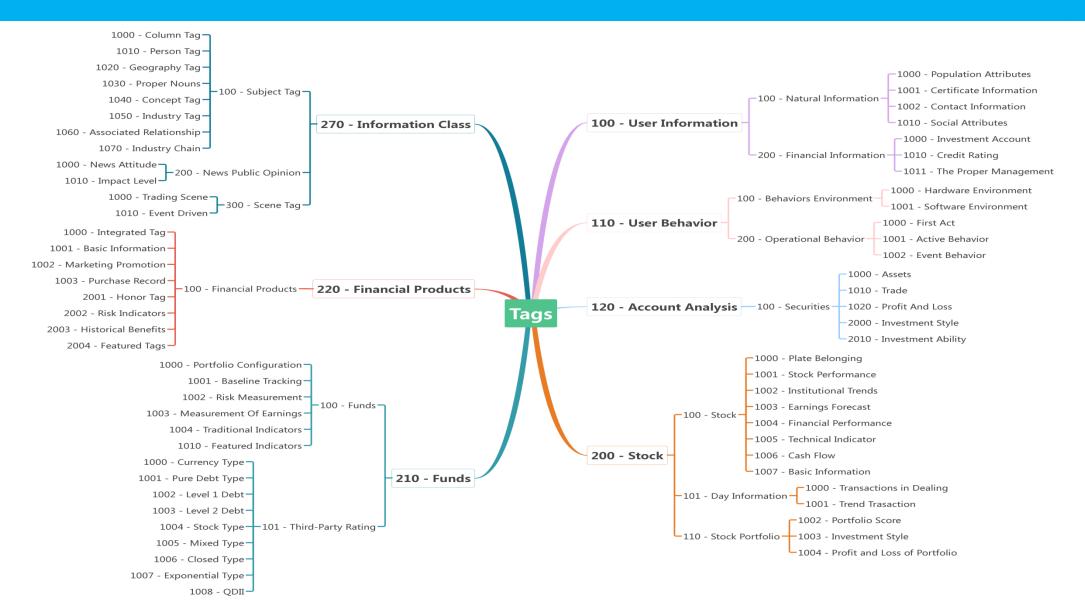
- Stock sector (SW level one)
- Stock concept
  - Interest concept (the latest year)

#### **Tags: Account Diagnosis**

- Timing ability
- Profit-making ability
- Stability
- Courage
- Discipline
- Account score total (account)

### 2.1 Basic tags





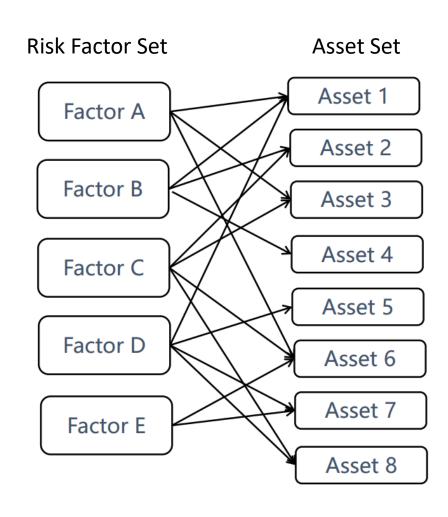
### 2.2 Investment Evaluation



| Classification of Tags | Type of Tags         | Representative Tags  |
|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Investment Abilities   | Investment           | Stutzer Index, Sortino Ratio, Treynor Index, M.C.V Index   |
|                        | Timing Ability       | C-L Timing Ability Coefficient, Timing Ability Index   |
| Baseline Tracking      | Benchmarking         | Relative Performance, Performance Contribution   |
| Risk Measures          | Loss class measures  | Average loss,Loss frequency  |
|                        | Persistence measures | Shadow Price Deviation, Style switching measures   |
|                        | Downside             | Downside Beta, Downside Risk Factor  |
| Return Measures        | Return Measures      | Morningstar Risk Adjusted Return MRAR, Adjusted Return, Continuous Return, Monthly Rate Of Return                      |
| Others                 | Portfolio level      | Portfolio Average P/E Rate of Return, Portfolio Average P/B Rate of Return, Portfolio Average Net Asset Rate of Return |

### 2.3 Factor Decomposition





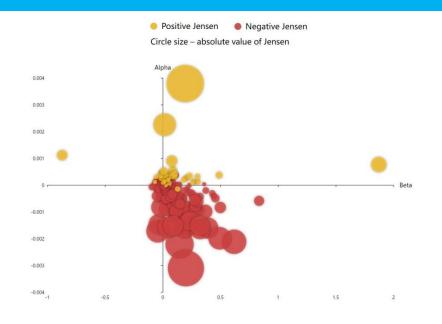
- Based on the local market, combined with empirical studies and economic insights.
- Decompose investment performance into major risk-drivers
- Why the investor makes/loses money ? Investment style, preferences, etc.

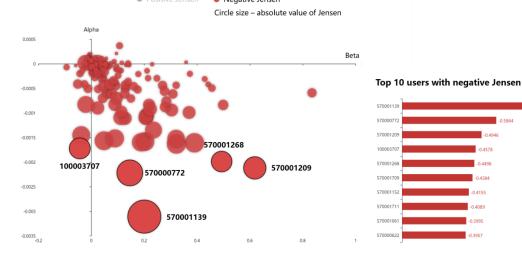
#### 2.4 Some empirical results



Richard Thaler says investors are generally over-confident

- 1. The Jensen Index reflects excess
- 2. Jensen's alpha are generally negative





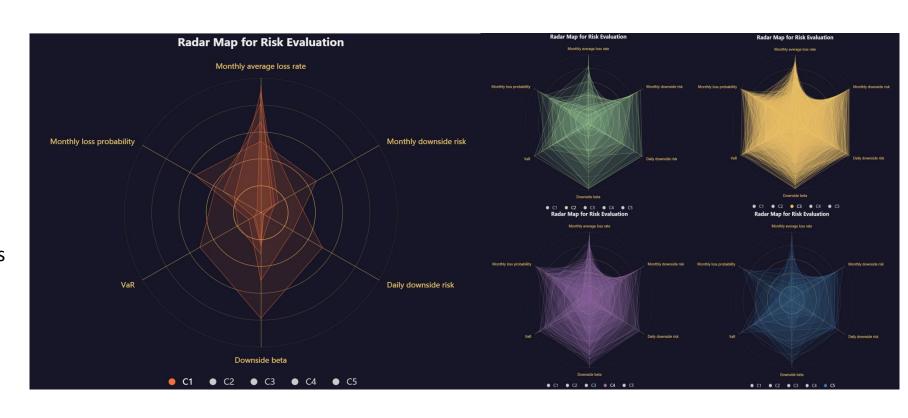
### 2.5 Personas Analysis-Based on Investor Applicability



Are you answering risk questionaires accurately?

Is the risk questionaire designed correctly?

Risk measures in different risk categories



### 2.6 Personas Analysis-Based on User Ranking



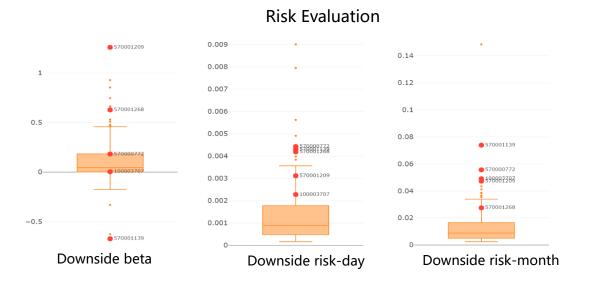
-Who are the abnormalities?

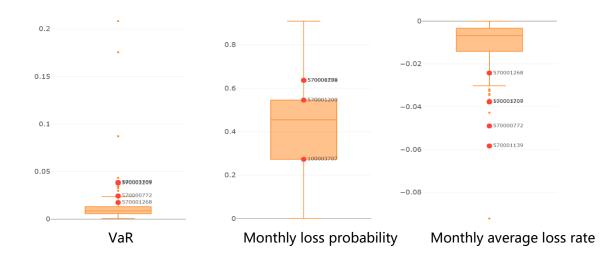
- What should securities firms do?

- For financial advisors?

- For regulators?

- For clients themselves?



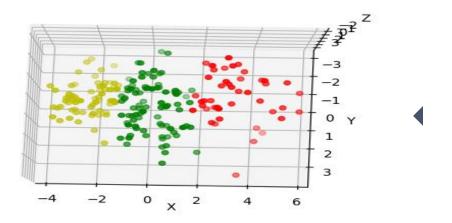


### 2.7 Personas Analysis-Based on User Clustering



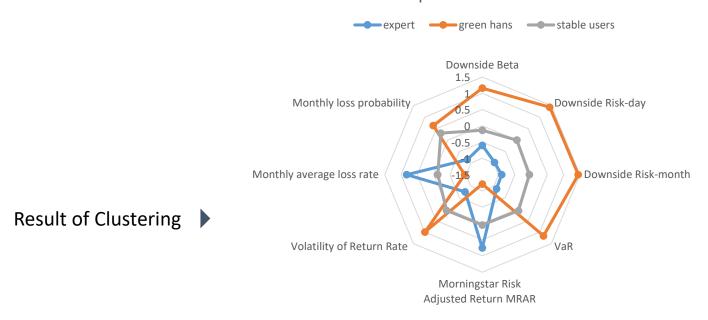
-Unsupervised learning

- Classification shows different client categories



Distribution of client Sample

#### Representative clients



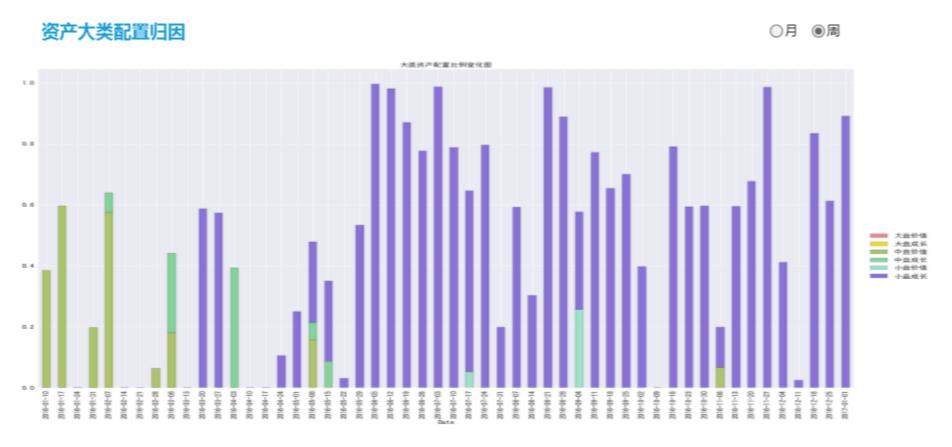


#### Brinson各层次归因



客户资产配置能力较强,行业配置能力一般,择股能力较差。其中大类资产配置效应将择股差造成的损失挽回了一半。





客户年初主要持有中盘价值股;从3月份开始,主要持有小盘成长股。





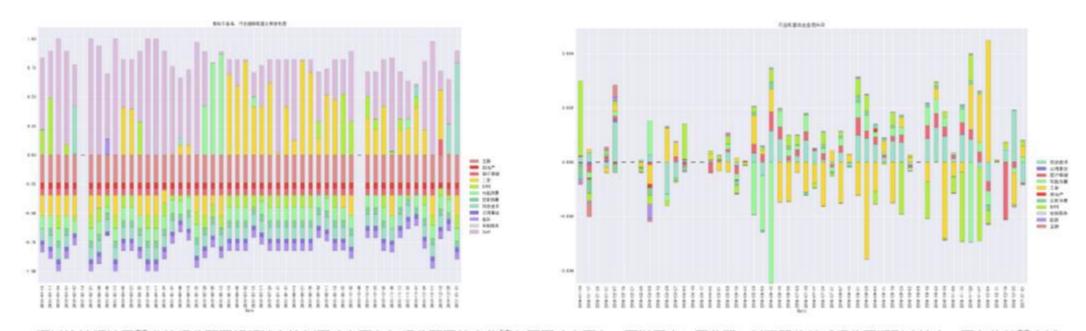
通过比较相较于基准的大类资产超额持有比例图(左图)与大类资产配置效应归因图(右图),可以看出:客户持有的小盘成长股贡献了资产配置层面的绝大多数收益;联系上面图2,注意到可以没有持有的大盘价值、中盘成长股在年中后仍然带来业绩收益的波动,这是由于这些资产类型收益率可能在0左右波动,在收益率为负时,客户没有配置该类型资产,反而相较于基准会获得正的收益。





客户主要配置了工业股,在年初及9月、10月、11月配置了一定比例材料股;在5月下旬、6月上旬、中旬主要配置了可选消费股;2月上旬及年末短暂持有信息技术股。

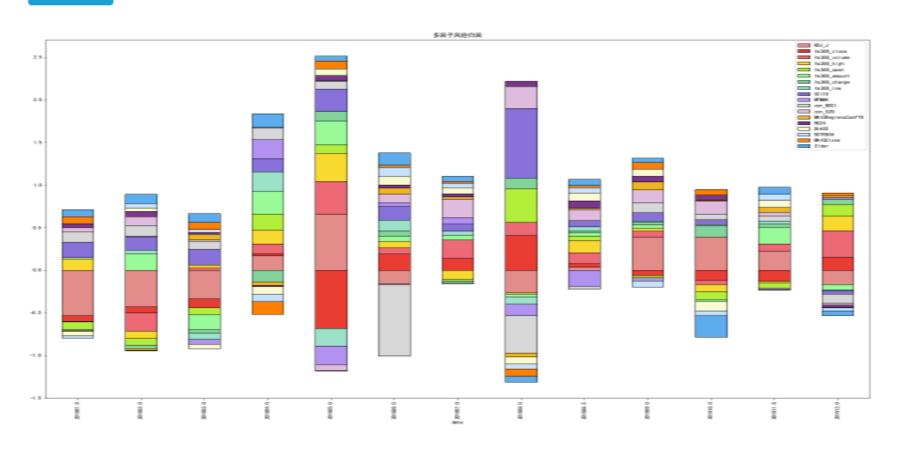




通过比较相较于基准的行业配置超额持有比例图(左图)与行业配置效应业绩归因图(右图),可以看出:工业股、材料股收益受行业周期影响较大,正负收益基本抵消;可选消费收益贡献基本为负;由于市场不景气,其余行业收益接近0或者为负,相较于基准,减少各行业配置股票配置这一决策反而带来了正的收益,即股票收益率低于现金收益率。

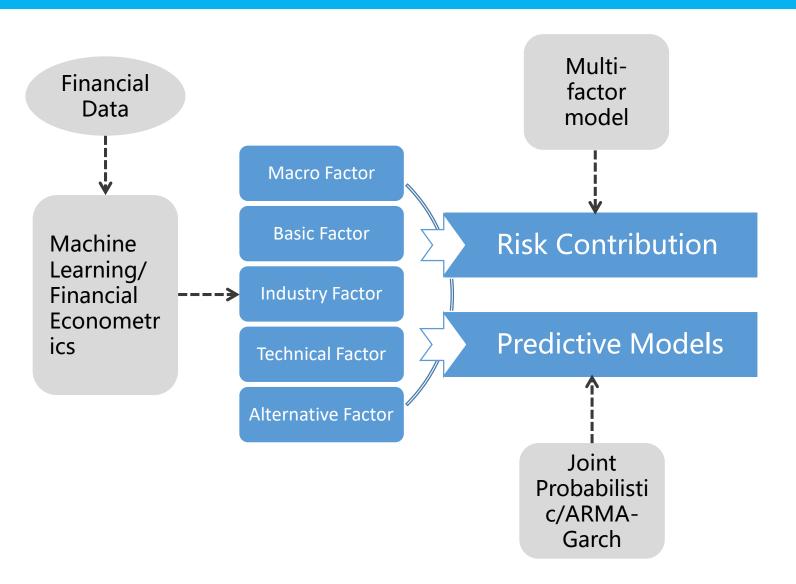


#### 多因子框架



客户年初时,尽管市场遭遇股灾,由于相关因子暴露敞口小,收益受大影响较小;4、5月份起由于大盘反弹相关因子的影响,客户收益为正;6月份受A股无缘MSCI影响,MSCI因子贡献为负,收益影响较大;下半年收益受G20概念因子、市场相关因子、随机因子等的影响,收益稳中有升





- ✓ Machine learning for selecting potential explanatory/predictive factors from factor pools
- Econometrical models to be built for actual usage









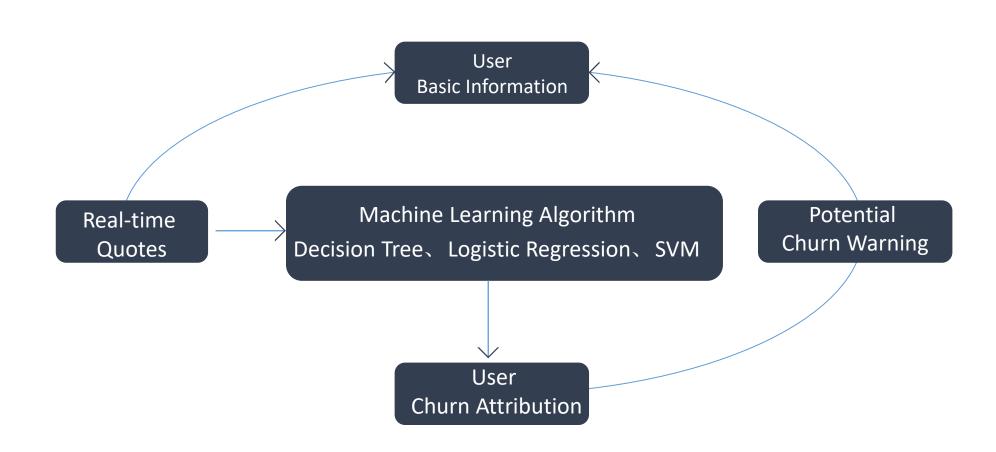




### Client Lifetime Value Model

#### 3.2 Client Churn Model





#### 3.2 Client Recommendation Model



