

# Redefining SME lending through ML and Social Physics





**€ 690**

**72**

**>30**

**8.271**

**31.688**

**131.856**

**BILLION  
ASSETS**

**MILLION  
CLIENTS**

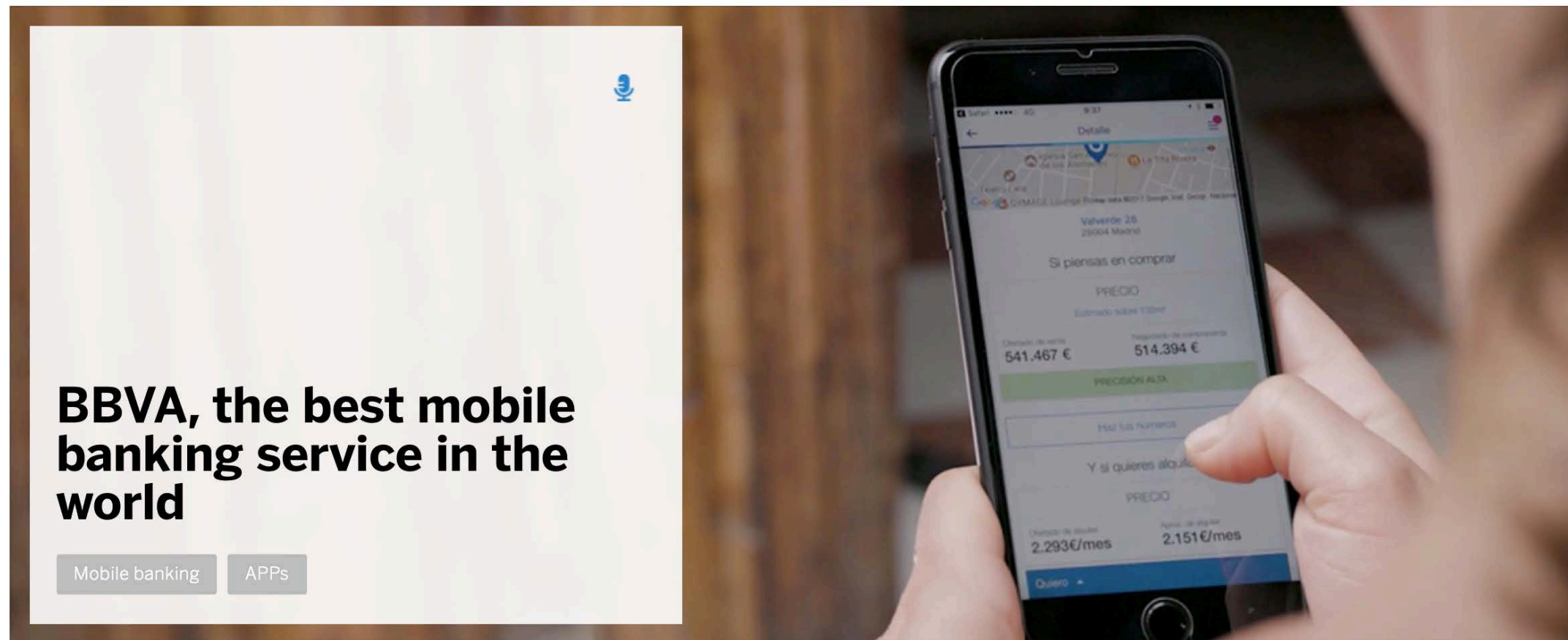
**COUNTRIES**

**BRANCHES**

**ATMs**

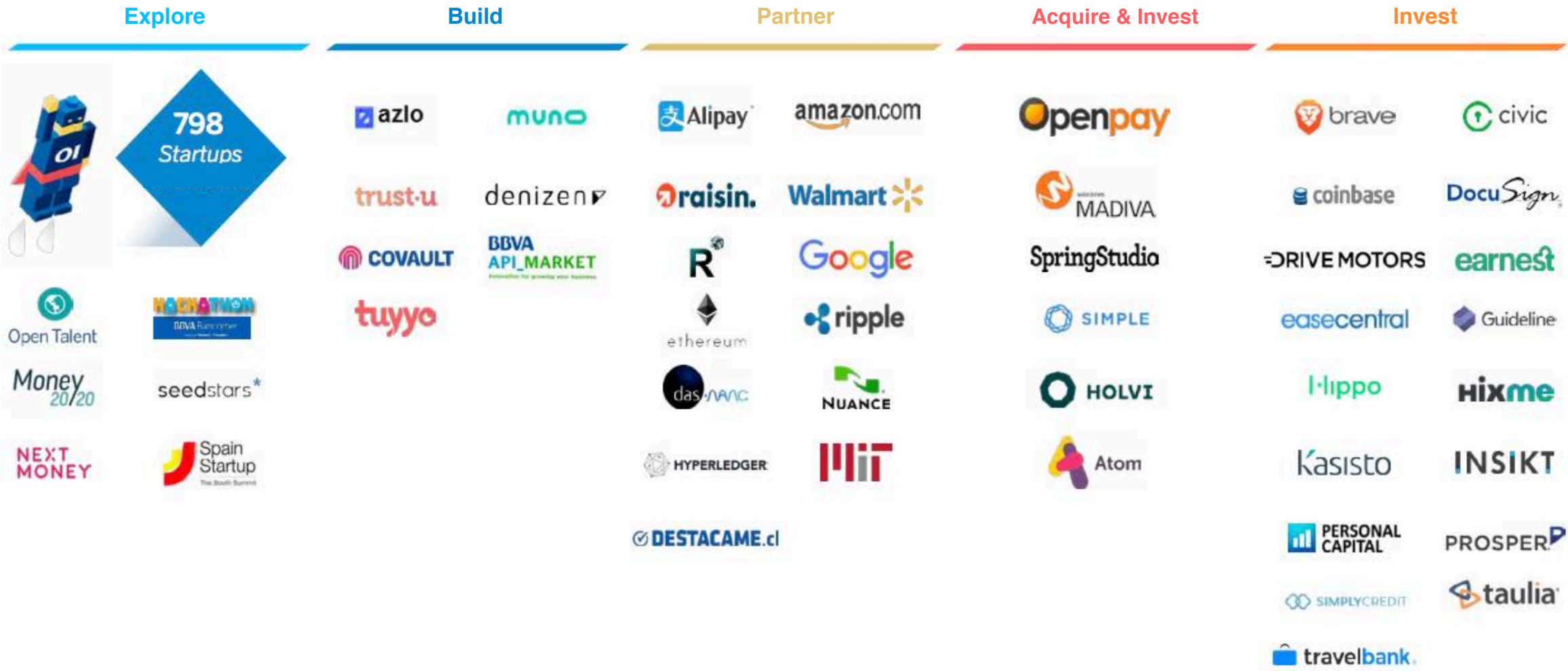
**EMPLOYEES**

# Best mobile banking service in the world



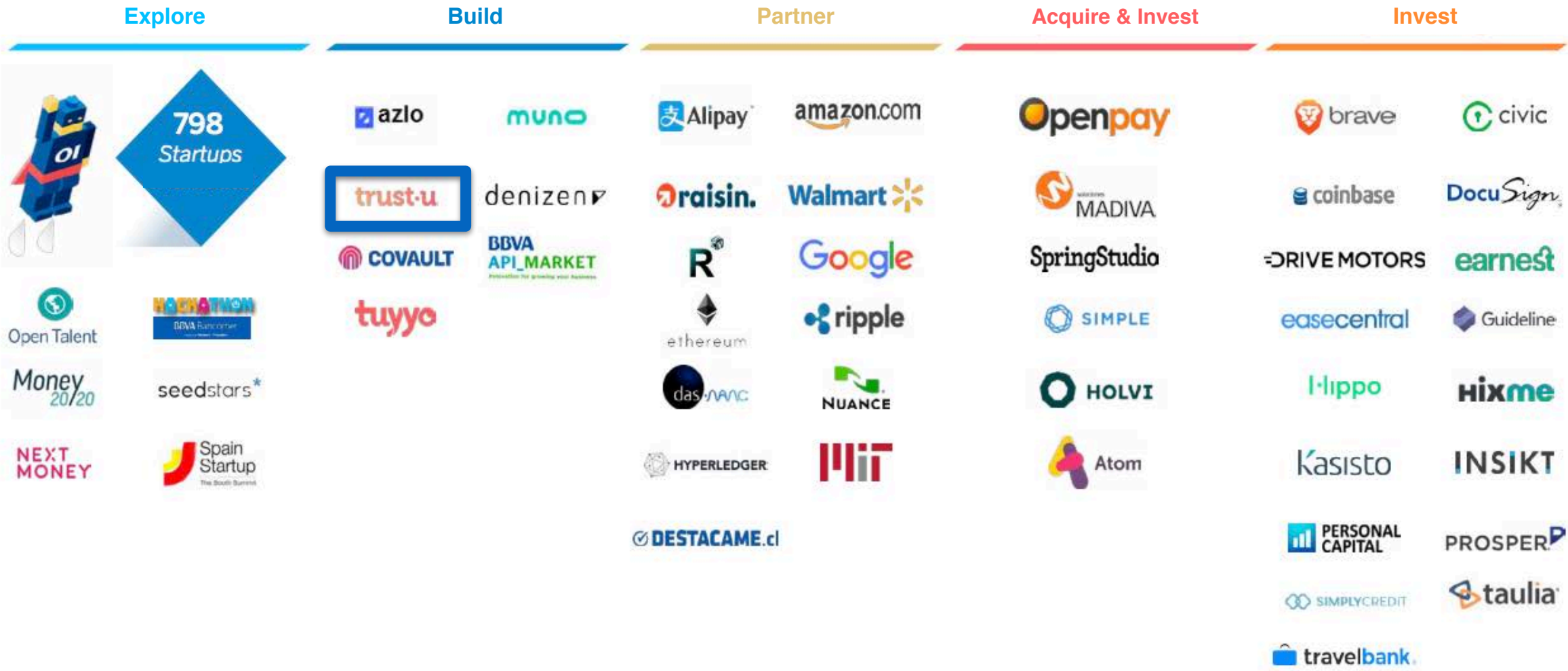
\*According to Forrester Research 2017 report "2017 Global Mobile Banking Benchmark."

# New Business Models





# New Business Models



Why?

# SMEs

50-60%\*

60%\*

Of total employment is created by SMEs

50-60%\*

Of value added on average comes from SMEs.

# The Pain





# The Pain

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**5,5 million SMEs** don't have any access to financing or are underserved in Europe\*

**25%** of financing requests by SMEs in Europe are not successful (no funding or lower than 75% of amount required)\*

New businesses are **not served** (+2 years of operation is typically required to approve financing)

\*SAFE - Survey on access to finance of enterprises 2015, European Commission



# The Pain

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SMEs with less than 2 complete accounting years are **not directly served** as 2 complete financial statements are required to compare.

Entrepreneurs previous **experience** is **not taken into account**, every time they start a new venture, they do it from scratch.



# The Pain

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Most of newly created SMEs in Spain are **Private Limited Companies**.

However, banks usually ask for a guarantee, personal, joint , several or joint and several.

This is contradictory with the nature of PLCs.



# SMEs

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139 Bn\*

Informal investment in Europe represents a significant part of SME's funding

\*INE, Eurostat, 2006 Financing Report, Babson and LBS, BBVA analysis

54%\*

European young SME's get funds from friends and family

\*Founding and Sponsoring Institutions, 2006 Financing Report, Babson and LBS

40-90%\*

Average APR is very high and able to harm SMB's

\*BBVA analysis



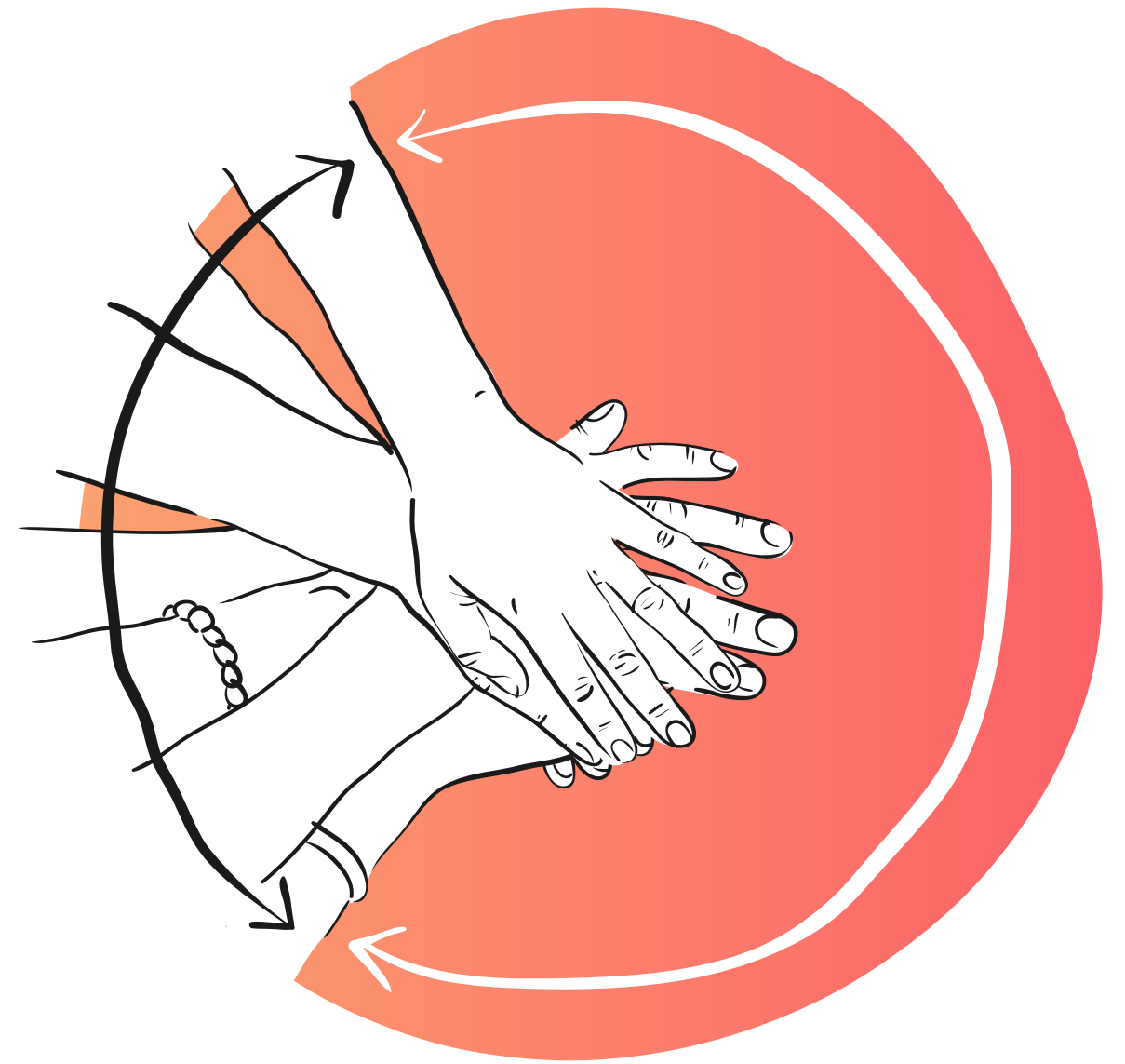
What?

trust·u

# The Solution

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Trust·u is a **co-lending** platform that formalizes the loans of the inner circle of SMEs (friends & family) and contributes additional finance based on a new risk model.



# Example

Trust·u

28.000€

6.686% APR  
24 months

+

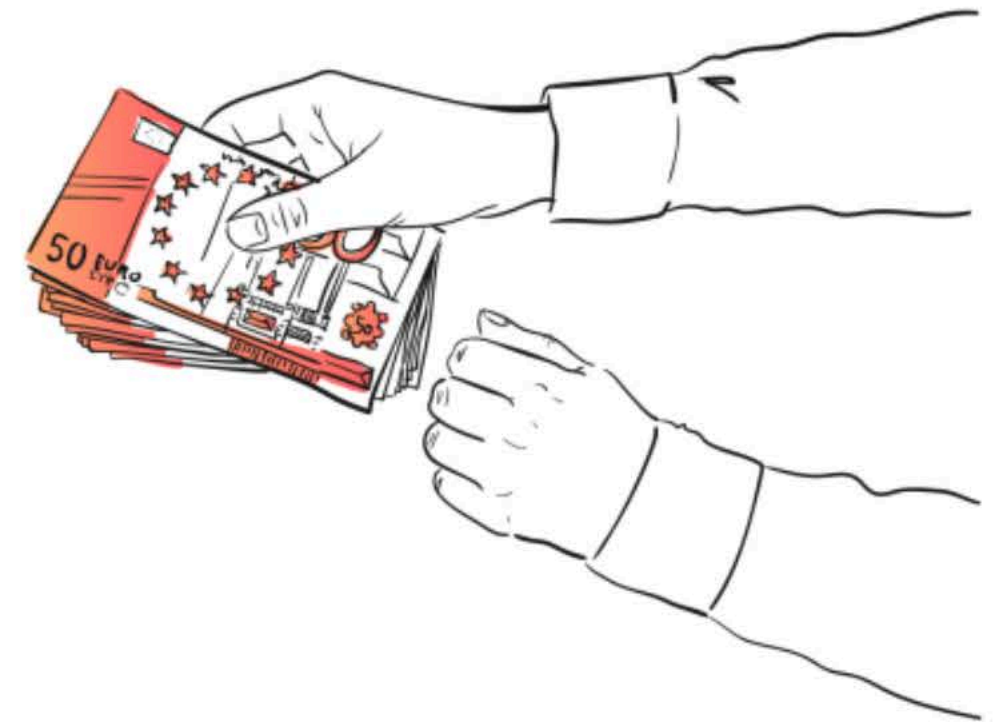
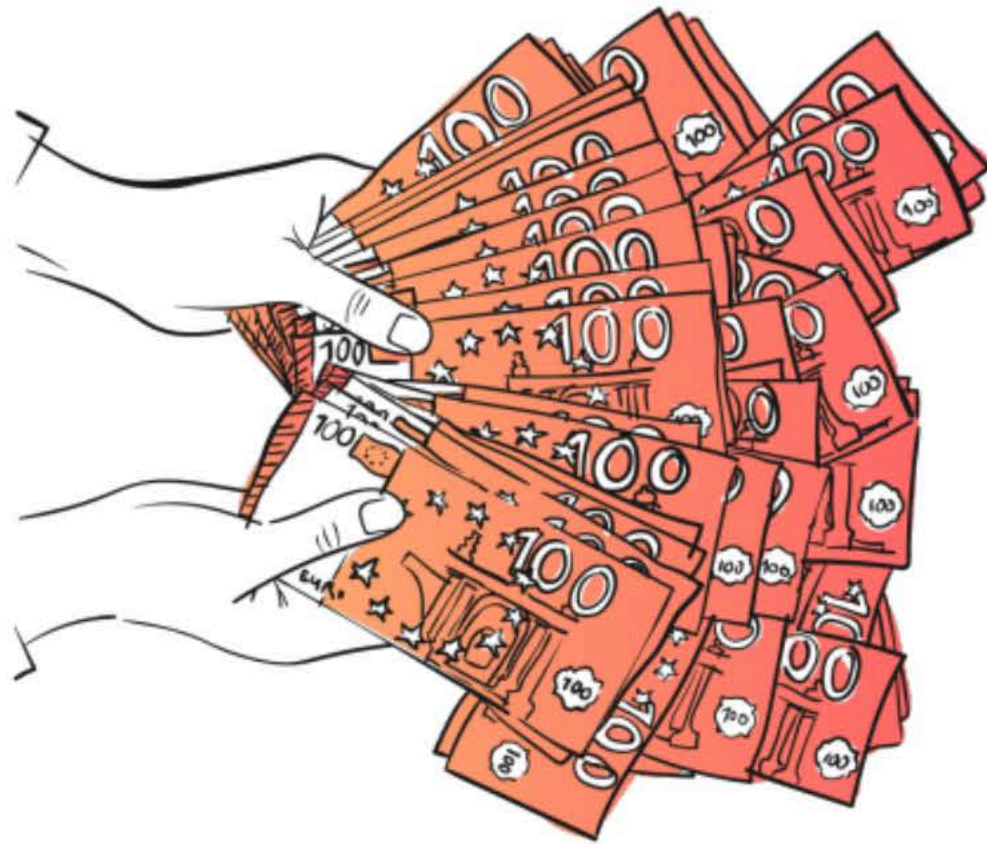
F&F

2.000€

You decide the terms of  
this private loan

30.000€

FOR YOUR BUSINESS





# The Hypotheses

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## Social Underwriting

Close network has an extensive set of data and evidence allowing powerful scoring to complement our own risk model



## Social Collateral

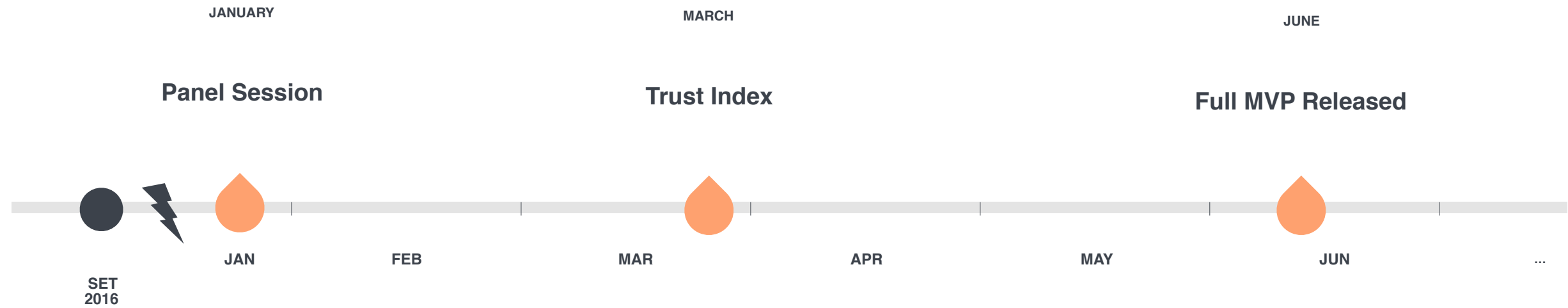
Having friends & family involved in the operation can end up with better repayment behavior keeping default and LGD at acceptable rates



## Co-lending

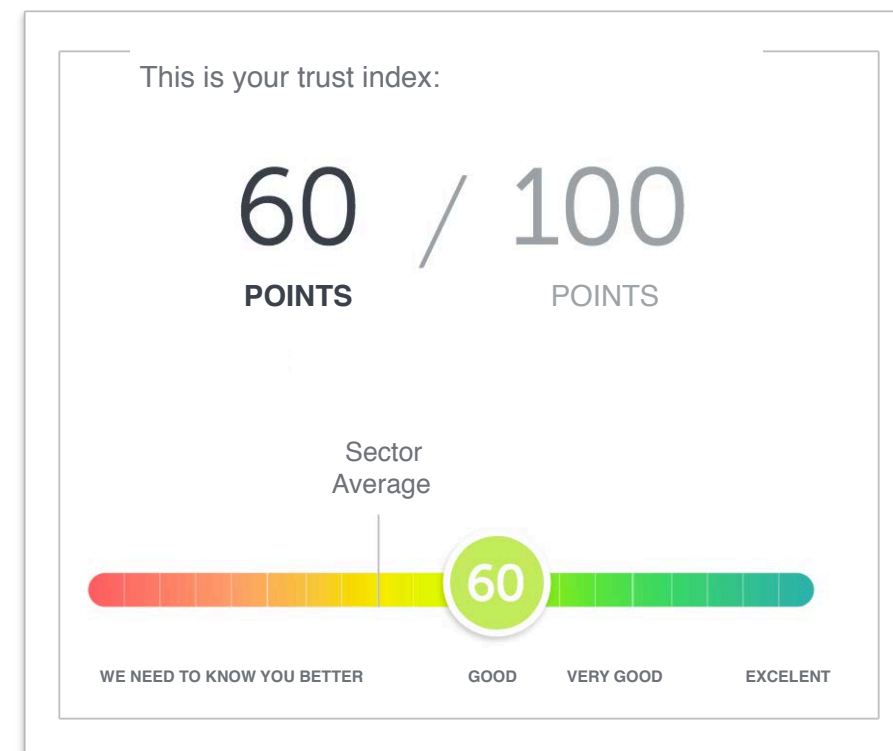
F&F lenders are willing to accept negative returns converting their contribution in a 'cushion' to allow lending at early stages of SMB's development

# Timeline



## Early Test

Invited SMEs to test our product and get real feedback on UX.



trust-u CON EL APOYO DE BBVA Quiénes somos | Preguntas frecuentes | Blog | Mi cuenta PIDE TU PRÉSTAMO

Préstamos para EMPRESAS jóvenes. SIN AVAL.

Tú construyes tu futuro. Trust-u lo hace posible junto a los tuyos.

PIDE TU PRÉSTAMO

Menos de 3 minutos Para una respuesta a medida

Tan seguro como tu banco Con el apoyo de BBVA

Sin presentar estados financieros

Help

How?

# Social Underwriting

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Many SMEs ask their F&F for money to start their business.

Some get the money from their circle, and some don't.

Behind this decision there is a social underwriting knowledge that has an incredible potential for newborn enterprises.

























# New Data Sources

We have incorporated new data sources to our model, thanks to the features obtained from **bank data aggregation techniques**.

Allowing aggregations from top 20 Spanish enterprise banks.

**+ 70%**

of our model is based on transactional features

 Abanca Empresas	 BBVA Empresas net cash
 Banco Pastor Empresas	 Banco Popular Empresas
 Banco Sabadell Empresas (BS Online)	 Banco Santander Empresas
 Bankia Empresas	 Bankia Empresas Contrato
 Bankinter Empresas	 CaixaBank Empresas
 Cajamar Empresas	 Deutsche Bank Empresas
 EspañaDuero Empresas	 Ibercaja Empresas (Ibercaja Directo)
 Kutxabank Empresas	 Laboral Kutxa Empresas
 Liberbank Empresas	 Liberbank Empresas (BCLM)
 Ruralvía Empresas (Caja Rural)	 Unicaja Empresas (Univía)

# New Risk Model

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Traditional internal admission rating models are typically developed using ML **linear models** with monotonous features.

However, our approach was **non-linear**, as backtesting shown a significant improvement.

**60% better\*** performance than non client models applied to our segment as compared to the traditional approach.

\*Gini index improvement

*"If you can't explain it simply, you don't understand it well enough"*

# New Risk Model

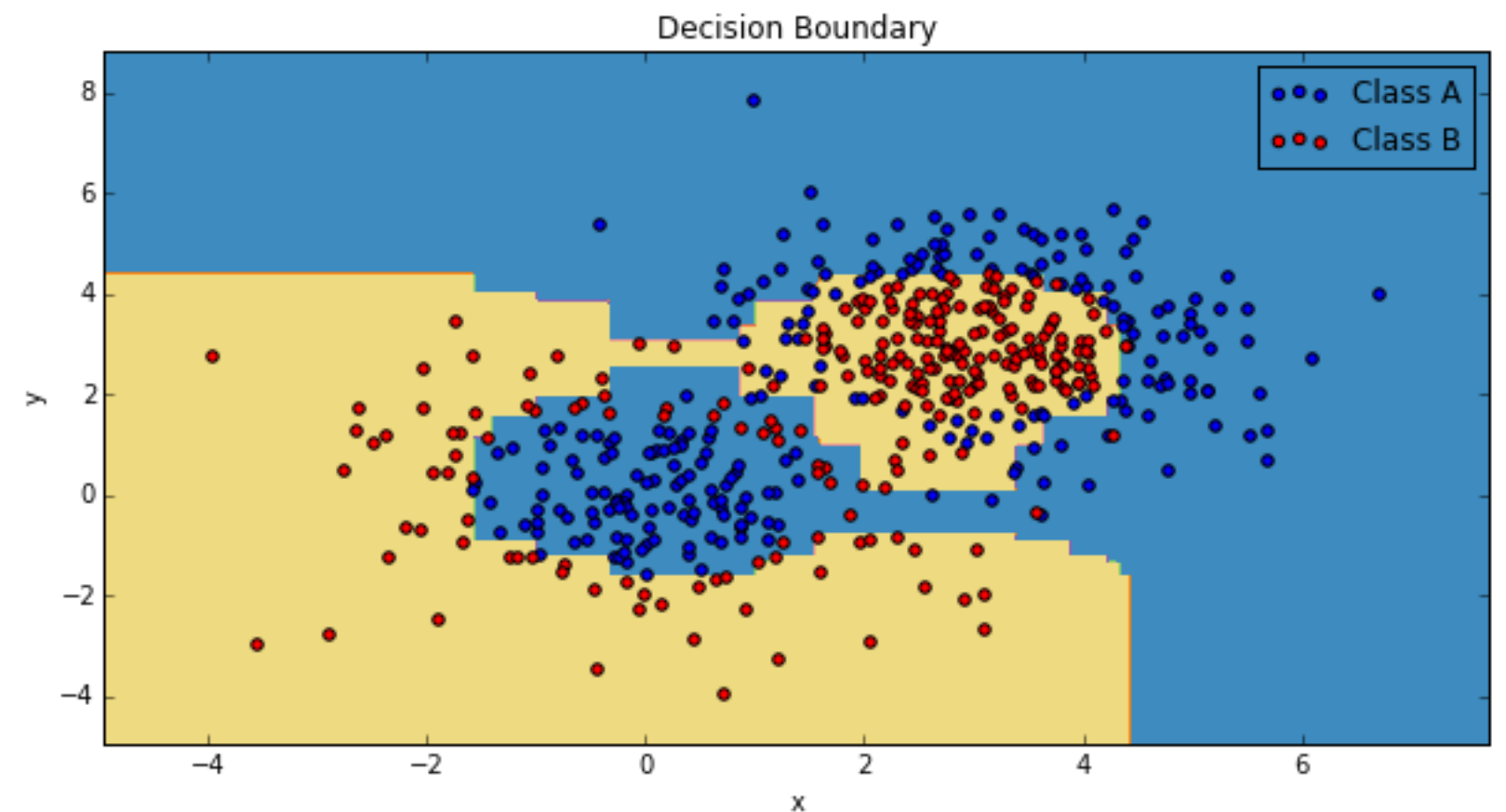
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# Interpretability

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We have proved, non linear models can be built to solve these problems.

However, due to the **interpretability-performance tradeoff** an interpretability feature is needed to have internal confidence and to be compliant with current and future **right to explanation** regulation.

## EU's Right to Explanation: A Harmful Restriction on Artificial Intelligence

By Special Guest / January 25, 2017  
Nick Wallace

Last September, a U.K. House of Commons committee [concluded](#) that it is too soon to regulate artificial intelligence (AI). Its recommendation comes too late: The EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), which comes into force next year, includes a [right to obtain an explanation](#) of decisions made by algorithms and a [right to opt-out](#) of some algorithmic decisions altogether. These regulations do little to help consumers, but they will slow down the development and use of AI in Europe by holding developers to a standard that is often unnecessary and infeasible.

DATASHEET

Video  
Sound  
Collaboration  
System for  
Huddle  
Rooms

Although the GDPR is designed to address the risk of companies making unfair decisions about individuals using algorithms, its rules will provide little benefit because other laws already protect their interests in this regard. For example, when it comes to a decision to fire a worker, laws already exist to require an explanation, even if AI is not used. In other cases where no explanation is required, such as [refusing a loan](#), there is no compelling reason to require an explanation on the basis of whether the entity making the decision is a human or a machine. (Loan companies have to tell applicants what information their decisions are based on whether they use AI or not, but they do not have to explain the logic of their reasoning.)



# Interpretability

Interpretability is a **hot topic** right now, not only on the law side due to all its consequences on AI and its impact in daily used services such as Facebook, Google or Amazon, but a hot topic on academia too.

## The Mythos of Model Interpretability

Zachary C. Lipton<sup>1</sup>

to one has managed to set it in writing, or (ii) the term interpretability is ill-defined, and thus claims regarding interpretability of various models may exhibit a quasi-scientific character. Our investigation of the literature suggests that neither to be the case. Both the motives for interpretability and the technical descriptions of interpretable models are diverse and occasionally discordant, suggesting that inter-

## “Why Should I Trust You?” Explaining the Predictions of Any Classifier

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### ABSTRACT

Despite widespread adoption, machine learning models remain mostly black boxes. Understanding the reasons behind predictions is, however, quite important in assessing *trust*, which is fundamental if one plans to take action based on a prediction, or when choosing whether to deploy a new model. Such understanding also provides insights into the model, which can be used to transform an untrustworthy model or prediction into a trustworthy one.

In this work, we propose LIME, a novel explanation technique that interpretable model local method to individual prediction way, framing problem. We explain and image utility of explanation and with human trust: decision between model identifying

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Machine learning science and of humans are or are deployed remains: if they will not two different prediction, is sufficiently a model, i.e. reasonable

Permission to make classroom use is

how much the human understands a model's behavior opposed to seeing it as a black box.

Determining trust in individual predictions is an important problem when the model is used for decision making. using machine learning for medical diagnosis [6] or ter detection, for example, predictions cannot be acted upon blind faith, as the consequences may be catastrophic.

Apart from trusting individual predictions, there is need to evaluate the model as a whole before deploying the wild". To make this decision, users need to be confident that the model will perform well on real-world data.

## Mind the Gap: A Generative Approach to Interpretable Feature Selection and Extraction

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### Abstract

We present the Mind the Gap Model (MGM), an approach for interpretable feature extraction and selection. By placing interpretability criteria directly into the model, we allow for the model to both optimize parameters related to interpretability and to directly report a global set of distinguishable dimensions to assist with further data exploration and hypothesis generation. MGM extracts distinguishing features on real-world datasets of animal features, recipes ingredients, and disease co-occurrence. It also maintains or improves performance when compared to related approaches. We perform a user study with domain experts to show the MGM's ability to help with dataset exploration.

### 1 Introduction

Not only are our data growing in volume and dimensionality, but the understanding that we wish to gain from them is increasingly sophisticated. For example, an educator might wish to know what features characterize different clusters of assignments to provide in-class feedback tailored to each student's needs. A clinical researcher might apply a clustering algorithm to his patient cohort, and then wish to understand what sets of symptoms distinguish clusters to assist in performing a differen-

## A Unified Approach to Interpreting Model Predictions

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### Abstract

When a model makes a certain prediction can be as crucial as the prediction in many applications. However, the highest accuracy for large models is often achieved by complex models that even experts struggle to interpret. In response, various methods have recently been proposed to help users interpret the predictions of complex models, but it is often difficult to compare methods and when one method is preferable over another, this problem, we present a unified framework for interpreting model predictions (SHapley Additive exPlanations). SHAP assigns each feature a value for a particular prediction. Its novel components include: (1) a new class of additive feature importance measures, and (2) a method for showing there is a unique solution in this class with a set of desirable properties. The new class unifies six existing methods, notable because the methods in the class lack the proposed desirable properties. Based on this unification, we present new methods that show improved performance and/or better consistency with human intuition than existing methods.

Interpreting a prediction model's output is extremely important. It engenders user insight into how a model may be improved, and supports understanding of model behavior. In some applications, simple models (e.g., linear models) are often preferred for interpretation, even if they may be less accurate than complex ones. The availability of big data has increased the benefits of using complex models, so

# Interpretability

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After trying out some public academia implementations of explanations frameworks, we realised they were not suited for our specific needs.

Current approaches try to explain models **locally**, “vicinity” of an observation, and **globally**, providing a set of non-redundant explanations.

You did not ask for  
enough money

Your region has a high  
default rate



# Interpretability

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We built our **own explanations framework**, capable of efficiently exploring our risk models decision boundaries, and give useful feedback to the client.

Don't stay more than 5  
days in a row in  
overdraft

Keep your  
income-expenses ratio  
at a maximum of 81%

# The opportunity

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Being **pioneers** in addressing SMEs financing problem is key, not only to help those SMEs but to be aligned with EU regulations on data privacy and aggregation, **PSD2** and **GDPR**.



# The opportunity

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Trust·u is a great approach to attract **non BBVA customers**.

90%

of our customer base is non BBVA.



# The opportunity

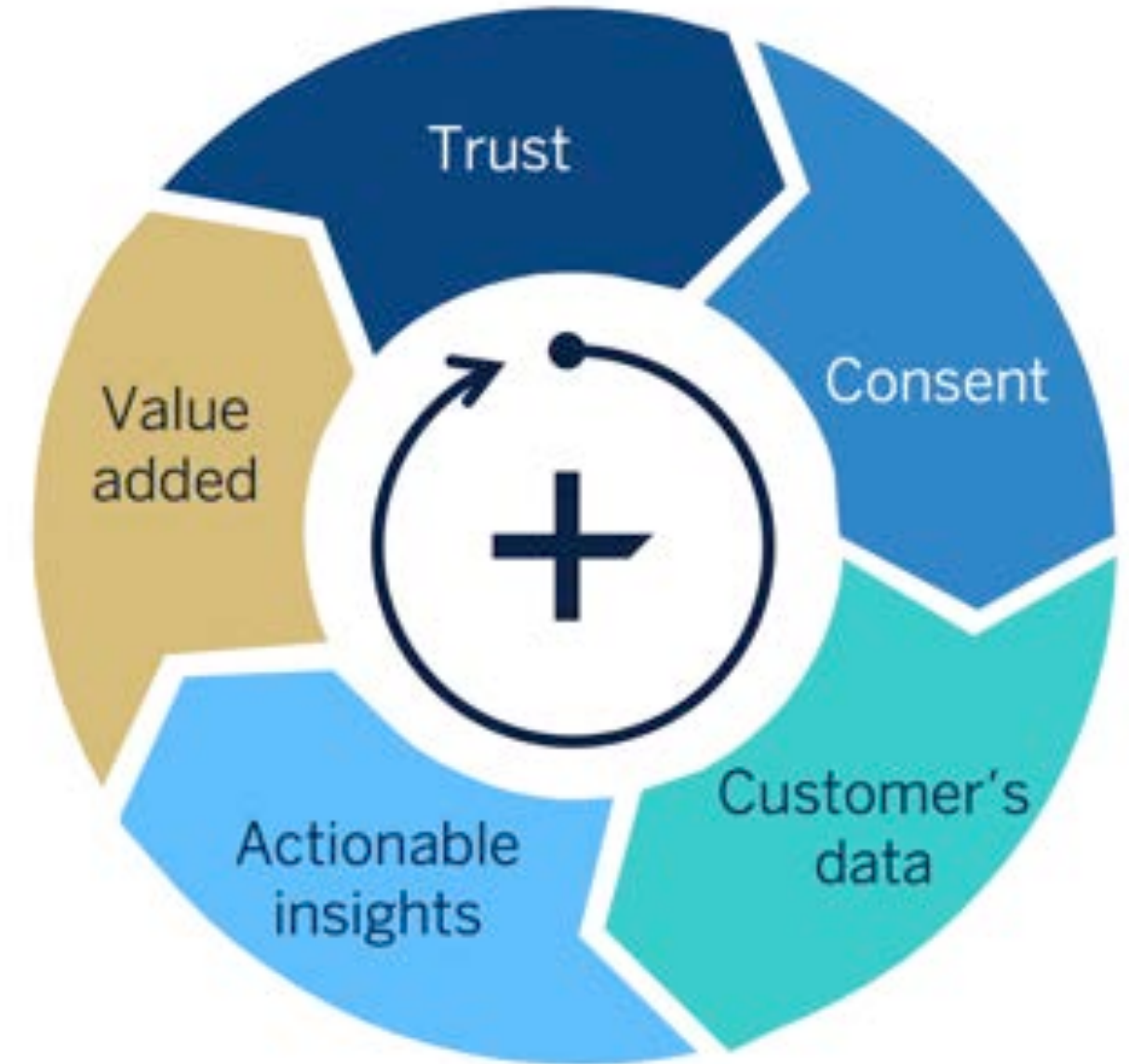
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Non customer **transactional data**, is an **asset** itself to improve future products, and return data based added value to customers.

Always gathering data from customers under their **consent** and in a **transparent** way.

**Millions**

of transactions aggregated over alpha stage



**Trust Circle**

# Conclusions



# Conclusions

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## Demand is real

SMEs and freelancers really need new ways to access financing.

As banks we should be willing to accept the challenge, and change our data sources and models to better understand their needs.

## Data is key

Understanding how this social networks work is key, as well as learning from transactional data to improve future models and data added value services.

Giving data back to customer in the form of positive feedback empowers them to make better decisions, and increase their chance to success.

## Internal ventures foster innovation

Having a place to try out new algorithms and processes in an agile way is key to future improvements with bigger impact to our big customer base, and to disrupt ourselves.



# The Team

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+ OUR BELOVED BOTS @HODOR & @TRUSTPI

Questions?

# BBVA

Data & Analytics

[www.bbvadata.com](http://www.bbvadata.com)

# trust·u

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