CATCH ANALYTICS









AUGMENTED ANALYTICS

CRIF has developed an analytics suite calculating structured insights from Open Banking unstructured data. Details and information coming from the accounts connected can be used for a synthetic evaluation of the applicant (retail or corporate), provided by NEOS analytics packages.

Packages Suite

Base		Period definitions, date ranges, warnings, connections and accounts indicators, significance of accounts.	(A) B2C	B2B
Identity		Open banking subject's identity verification. Data Check between applicant info and account ownership.	(Я) в2С	
Credit Score	\mathcal{A}	Creditworthiness score based on access to account information	(A) B2C	B2B
Risk		Open banking risk indicators, negative behavior or habits associated to the applicant.	(Я) в2С	(internet) B2B
Cash Flow		Period analysis of income and expenses, with specific insights and categorization added value.	(Я) в2С	B2B
Marketing		Lifestyle indicators to evaluate subject's spending behavior and give possible insights for marketing actions	(Я) в2С	
XS2A Statement		Open banking adapted view of the cash flow statement for SMEs and Companies		B2B



CATCH Analytics packages exploits the power of CRIF proprietary ML algorithm of categorization engine. When present, this symbol indicates that a category is considered for the calculation.





Base



Technical set of KPIs, period definitions, date ranges, warnings, connections and accounts details.



Subject

КРІ		Description
subjectId		Subject unique identifier.
dataPeriod	Γ	
	startDate	It is the oldest day of the transactions contained in the account(s). In other words, it's the date when the period connected starts.
	endDate	It is the newest day of the transactions contained in the account(s). In other words, it's the date when the period connected ends.
	daysCount	Count of the days of the period.
	fullMonthsCount	Count of the full months of the period. Only complete months in terms of days (from first to last day) are counted.
countriesCount		Count of countries related to the connected provider account(s).
providersCount		Count of provider(s) connected.
accountsCount		Count of account(s) connected.
significantAccountsCount		Count (how many) of accounts with a significanceIndex=5.
balance		
	totalBalanceAmount	Sum of totalBalanceAmount of all accounts connected.
	averageBalanceAmount	Sum of averageBalanceAmount of all accounts connected.
	medianBalanceAmount	Sum of medianBalanceAmount of all accounts connected.
	minimumBalanceAmount	Lowest (minimum) balance amount calculated during the whole period considering all connected account(s).
	maximumBalanceAmount	Highest (maximum) balance amount calculated during the whole period considering all connected account(s).
periodTransactionsCount	Г	
	total	Count of transactions of all connected account(s) in the whole period.
	income	Count of incoming transactions of all connected account(s) in the whole period.
	expenses	Count of expenses transactions of all connected account(s) in the whole period.
monthlyTransactionsCount		
	total	Count of transactions of all connected account(s) per each month.
	income	Count of incoming transactions of all connected account(s) per each month.
	expenses	Count of expenses transactions of all connected account(s) per each month.





Connections

These indicators and KPIs are repeated for each connection of the subject. This element can contain more than one entry.

КРІ		Description
connectionId		Connection unique identifier.
dataPeriod		
	startDate	The date of the first transaction of this connection, considering all its accounts.
	endDate	The date of the latest transaction of this connection, considering all its accounts.
	daysCount	Count of the days of the period.
	fullMonthsCount	Count of the full months of the period. Only complete months in terms of days (from first to last day) are counted.
accountsCount		Count of account(s) connected.
significantAccountsCount		Count (how many) of accounts with a significanceIndex=5.
balance		
	totalBalanceAmount	Sum of totalBalanceAmount of all accounts connected.
	averageBalanceAmount	Sum of averageBalanceAmount of all accounts connected.
	medianBalanceAmount	Sum of medianBalanceAmount of all accounts connected.
	minimumBalanceAmount	Lowest (minimum) balance amount calculated during the whole period considering all the account of the related connectionId.
	maximumBalanceAmount	Highest (maximum) balance amount calculated during the whole period considering all the account of the related connectionId.
periodTransactionsCount		
	total	Count of transactions of all connected account(s) in the whole period.
	income	Count of incoming transactions of all connected account(s) in the whole period.
	expenses	Count of expenses transactions of all connected account(s) in the whole period.
monthlyTransactionsCount		
	total	Monthly average count of transactions of all connected account(s) per each month.
	income	Monthly average count of incoming transactions of all connected account(s) per each month.
	expenses	Monthly average count of expenses transactions of all connected account(s) per each month.

Accounts

<u>KPI</u>

These indicators and KPIs are repeated for each account of the connections. This element can contain more than one entry.

Description





accountId		Account unique identifier.
warnings		
	withoutTransactions	Indicates that the account does not have any transaction in the data downloaded from the provider.
dataPeriod	_	
	startDate	The date of the first transaction of this account.
	endDate	The date of the latest transaction of this account.
	daysCount	Count of the days of the period.
	fullMonthsCount	Number of months between the startReferenceDate and endReferenceDate excluding the first month and the last month.
significanceIndex		Index that classifies current accounts on a scale from 0 (not calculable due to insufficient historical depth) to 5 (high significance) according to the level of informative significance of the accounts. For further details see the paragraph Significance index in the <i>Annex</i> section of this document.
newest Transaction Days		Count of days since newest transaction. The result is an integer number, in days.
oldest Transaction Days		Count of days since oldest transaction. The result is an integer number, in days.
overdraft		Amount of money that a subject within a bank account owes to the bank. This KPI does not take into consideration credit line, if any. It gives insights about balance below zero in terms of days count, amount and interval.
	balanceBelowZeroDays	Count of days with balance amount below zero.
	averageBalanceBelowZeroAmout	Average of balance amount for the days with amount below zero.
	longestIntervalBelowZeroDays	Longest interval of time (days count) with balance amount below zero.
	daysBelowZeroOverPeriodRatio	Ratio between days with balance amount below zero and the count of days of the entire period of this account.
balance		
	totalBalanceAmount	Total booked balance amount calculated at the endReferenceDate.
	averageBalanceAmount	Average of balance amount calculated at the endReferenceDate, on daily basis, considering the whole period.
	medianBalanceAmount	Median of balance amount calculated at the endReferenceDate, on daily basis, considering the whole period.
	minimumBalanceAmount	Lowest (minimum) balance amount calculated during the whole period considering the related accountId, on daily basis.
	maximumBalanceAmount	Highest (maximum) balance amount calculated during the whole period considering the related accountId, on daily basis.





period Transactions Count		
	total	Count of transactions of the connected account in the whole period.
	income	Count of incoming transactions of the connected account in the whole period.
	expenses	Count of expenses transactions of the connected account in the whole period.
monthlyTransactionsCount		
	total	Monthly average count of transactions of the connected account per each month.
	income	Monthly average count of incoming transactions of the connected account per each month.
	expenses	Monthly average count of expenses transactions of the connected account per each month





Identity



Open banking subject's identity verification. Data Check between applicant info and account ownership.



KPI	Description	
soleTrader	Consumer: account connected possibly bel individual company (sole trader, freelance occurring at least 3 transactions with a amount of: IN_14, LO_02, OO_02, OO_0 OO_12, OO_14, RE_01, RE_12, RE_13, RE_ in the whole period. Relevant tra considered are not less than 100€ or amount in requested currency. It is a fla "true", indicates that the account owner possibility" to be a sole trader.	er, etc) if a relevant 7, OO_08, 14, RE_22, ansactions equivalent ag that, if

Business: not calculated.





Credit Score

Creditworthiness score based on access to account information



КРІ	Description
score	It is an integer number which expresses a measure of the subject predictive credit risk, by aggregating the information contained in the accounts available. The lower the score the higher the credit risk. The score assumes values between 321 and 694. Only the account with the highest significance index is considered. If there are more than one with the same significanceIndex, then the one with lowest score is selected. For further details see Annex section of this document.
tranche	Tranche of risk associated to the score. For further details see Score classes paragraph in Annex section of this document.
area	Both consumer and business segments can be aggregated into 3 risk areas depending on the tranche. For further details see Score areas paragraph in Annex section of this document.
factors	Score factors are data with synthetic description which influenced the assessment of the credit score. The most relevant factors (always three) will be displayed when the score is calculated.
defaultProbability	It is the one-year probability of default (PD) reflecting the subject ability to pay back its obligations.





Risk



Open banking risk indicators, negative behavior or habits associated to the applicant.



Each KPI, unless otherwise specified, returns the following 4 indicators:

- periodTotalTransactionsAmount: sum of all the transactions amount in the whole period
- periodTotalTransactionsCount: count of the number of transactions in the whole period
- monthlyAverageTransactionsAmount: monthly average amount of all the transactions in the whole period
- monthlyAverageTransactionsCount: monthly average count (expressed in number) of all the transactions in the whole period

KPI		Description
alimonyPayment		Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category FA_07.
		Business: not calculated.
bailiff	зфя	Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category OO_14.
		Business: not calculated.
penalties	зфя.	Consumer: not calculated.
		Business: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category FO_05 and FO_09.
consumerRelated	жÔж.	Consumer: not calculated.
		Business: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category CR_*.
collectionNotification 🔅		Consumer: income transactions categorized as RE_26 related to collection agency, usually it's a very low amount, to notify the subject and remind that there is an open payment.
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as RE_19.
		For this KPI only the following indicators are calculated:
		 periodTotalTransactionsCount monthlyAverageTransactionsCount
garnishment		Consumer: income transaction categorized as RE_24 related to garnishment remboursement due to the presence of a P-account. A P-account is a legal protection against garnishments which can be applied to any account type, and in case of an active garnishment there's normally a monthly allowance amount (this amount can be different for each bank and country). This kpi might not be available in every country.
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as RE_18.
		 For this KPI only the following indicators are calculated: periodTotalTransactionsCount monthlyAverageTransactionsCount





Indebtedness

List of indebtedness related transactions and kpis.

KPI		Description
cardInstalment	жО́ж	Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LO_01
		Business: not calculated
leasing		Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LO_02
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as LE_02
loanInstalment	зфя	Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LO_03
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as LE_03
mortgageInstalment	жÖк	Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LO_04
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as LE_04
interest	з ^с ў:	Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LO_07
		Business: not calculated
debtCollection	жÖ.	Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LO_08
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as LE_13
overdraft	зС):	Consumer: not calculated
		Business: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LE_10
equity	R. C.	Consumer: not calculated
		Business: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category LE_12
total		Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with categories present in this indebtedness section.
		Business: same as consumer
incomeRatio	ж ^О ж	Consumer: subject indebtedness index expressed as ratio between monthly expenses for loans LO_* and monthly income
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as LE_* and monthly income





Cash

List of cash related transactions and kpis.

КРІ			Description
deposit	Ĩ		Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category RE_15
			Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as RE_07
		incomeRatio	Ratio between total amount of cash deposit and total amount of income in the whole period.
		regularity	This KPI expresses whether these transactions are regular (considering only full months in the period). Float is an interval [0,1], where 1 represents perfect regularity (which means there's a cash deposit transaction every month). It is the ratio between total months with at least one deposit transaction and the count of full months.
withdrawal	ĘĢž		Consumer: analysis of transactions recognized by categorization engine with category OO_01
			Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as FO_07
		expensesRatio	Ratio between total amount of cash withdrawals and total amount of expenses in the period
		incomeRatio	Ratio between total amount of cash withdrawals and total amount of income in the period.
		regularity	This KPI expresses whether these transactions are regular (considering only full months in the period). Float is an interval [0,1], where 1 represents perfect regularity (which means there's a cash withdrawal transaction every month). It is the ratio between total months with at least one withdrawal transaction and the count of full months.

Gambling and games

List of gambling and online games related transactions and kpis.

KPI			Description
gambling	ĘŎŧ		Consumer: analysis of the negative transactions recognized by categorization engine with category HF_03
		Γ	Business: not calculated
		expensesRatio	Ratio between total amount of cash gambling expenses and total amount of expenses in the period.
		incomeRatio	Ratio between total amount of gambling income transactions and total amount of income in the period.
		_ regularity	Average weighted regularity of gambling expenses of the whole period connected. It's calculated as ratio between all the months with at least 1 gambling expense and the total number of months. Float is an interval [0,1], where 1 represents perfect regularity (which means there's a transaction every month).





onlineGames	ĨŢĴŦ.		Consumer: analysis of the negative transactions recognized by categorization engine with category HF_10
			Business: not calculated
		expensesRatio	Ratio between total amount of online games expenses and total amount of expenses in the period.
		incomeRatio	Ratio between total amount of online games income transactions and total amount of income in the period.
		regularity	Average weighted regularity of online games expenses of the whole period connected. It's calculated as ratio between all the months with at least 1 online games expense and the total number of months. Float is an interval [0,1], where 1 represents perfect regularity (which means there's an transaction every month).

Unsuccessful Direct Debit

List of unsuccessful direct debits related transactions (e.g. when the account balance is not enough for the direct debit to be debited).

КРІ		Description
chargeBack	ж ^а ла С	Consumer: income transaction categorized as RE_23 credited back (chargeback) after the direct debit couldn't take place due to low balance.
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as RE_17
fee	зф.	Consumer: expenses transaction categorized as OO_15 (fee) debited due to the fact that a direct debit couldn't take place, due to low balance.
		Business: same as consumer but considering transactions categorized as OE_06
		For this KPI only the following indicators are calculated:
		 periodTotalTransactionsCount
		 monthlyAverageTransactionsCount



CATCH CRIF Account Transaction Insights

Cash Flow



Period analysis of income and expenses, with specific insights and categorization added value.



Period analysis

Cashflow analysis of income and expenses of the whole period connected.

KPI		Description
incomeAmount	_	
	total	Total income amount in the whole period.
	average	Average income amount in the whole period.
	median	Median income amount in the whole period.
expensesAmount		
	total	Total expenses amount in the whole period.
	average	Average expenses amount in the whole period.
	median	Median expenses amount in the whole period.
savingAmount		
	[total	Disposable amount calculated as sum of total income and total expenses of the period in analysis.
	average	Average saving amount in the whole period.
	median	Median saving amount in the whole period.
savingRatio		Ratio between savingAmount and total income of the whole period in analysis. This kpi represents how much (in %) the subject is saving compared to the income.
incomeExpensesRatio		Ratio between total income and total expenses of the whole period in analysis.
monthsWithNegativeSavingCou	nt	Count of months (number) with a negative savingAmount.





Insights

List of added value insights related to cashflow transactions with the aim to give a better comprehension of the subject's accounts. Insight section is relevant both for consumer and business but some insights, where specified, are calculated for one purpose only.

КРІ		Description	
bestAccountDirectDebi t		Consumer: suggested best account for a direct debit, with specification of the day of the month, and the maximum amount applicable as direct debit. Since the current month could be incomplete it is excluded from the calculation rule, only full months are considered in the calculation.	
		Business: same as consumer.	
	accountId	Account unique identifier.	
	day	Day of the month identified as the best day for direct debit.	
	amount	Maximum amount applicable as direct debit for the day identified.	
savingRunwayMonths		Consumer: number of months until the subject runs out of money according to the current expenses trend. This kpi is calculated only in case the subject has a positive current balance and a negative saving amount.	
		Business: same as consumer.	
expensesRunwayMont hs		Number of months which the subject can cover average expenses with the current balance. This kpi is calculated only if subject has no expenses at	
		Business: same as consumer.	
currentMonth		Current month is the month of the input endReferenceDate. The default date is today that is the day in which NEOS Analytics method is called. Current month might have incomplete data.	
	[month	The current month analysed.	
income	expectedAmount	Average income amount expected in the current month.	
	actualAmount	Total income amount at the date of the input reference date.	
expenses	expectedAmount	Average expenses amount expected in the current month.	
e.pe.ises	actualAmount	Total expenses amount at the date of the input reference date.	
saving	expectedAmount	Average saving amount expected in the current month.	
	actualAmount	Total saving amount at the date of the input reference date.	
decadeHigherExpenses		Consumer: not calculated.	
		Business: decade (1st, 2nd, 3rd) of the month in which the highest outflow recurs. The output is a number that indicates the decade, between 1 and 3. Since the current month could be incomplete it is excluded from the calculation rule, only full months are considered in the calculation.	





forecast	¥Ó¥	-	The forecast is the cashflow scenarios provision of inflow, outflow and savings in the future 3 months. This element contains three entry for each forecasted month.
		month	Month analysed.
		incomeExpectedAmount	Income amount expected in the forecasted month.
		expensesExpectedAmount	Expenses amount expected in the forecasted month.
		savingExpectedAmount	Saving amount expected in the forecasted month.
monthlyAffordable unt	Amo		This indicator can be used to support the subject affordability assessment. It calculates the predicted net monthly average amount considering the available liquidity, relevant revenues, cashflow and financial commitments. A financial commitment is an agreement to meet certain expenses in the future. It can include rent, utilities, insurance, loan repayments. This kpi is calculated only if the subject has at least a significant account.





Marketing



Lifestyle indicators to evaluate subject's spending behavior and give possible insights for marketing actions.



Each KPI, except for "flags" fields, returns the following indicators:

- monthlyAverageTransactionsAmount: monthly average amount of all the transactions in the whole period
- monthlyAverageTransactionsCount: monthly average count (expressed in number) of all the transactions in the whole period

KPI			Description
child	ĨŢŢ	-	
		income expenses	Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to children.
car	ĘŎŧ		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to cars.
house	ĘŎŧ	houseLiving	Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to house (considering also bills, subscriptions, building renovations, furnishings and home accessories, house insurance, house purchasing).
		tenant	The tenant is a person who occupies land or property rented from a landlord.
		landlord	The landlord is a person who rents out land, building, or accommodation.
pet			Indicator to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to pets.
creditCard	ĘŎĔ		Indicator to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to credit cards.
loan	ĘŎĔ		Indicator to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to loans.
fashion			Indicator to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to fashion, clothes, luxury goods, wellness, beauty and personal care.
sport	ŤĢ.		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to sports activities and sporting goods.
traveling	÷Č.		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to traveling (flights, travel agency, holiday packages etc).
gambling	ĘŎŧ	income expenses	Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to gambling.
culture	ŤĊŦ.		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to culture (books, museums etc).
liquor	:		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to booze and liquor shops.
tobacco	ŔŎŔ		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to sigarettes and tobacco shops.
digital	ţŎŧ		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to digital technologies (considering also music bills and online games, ecommerce and electronics),
telco	\$Ç \$		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to telcos.
socialLife	ŤŎ.		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to pubs, restaurants, bars, clubs etc

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health	зÖ.	Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to health.
insuranceAndPreventio n	ւ;	Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to insurance.
investmentAndTrading		
	income expenses	Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to investments and trading.
tax		Indicators to intercept whether the subject evaluated has transactions related to taxes.
flagSalary		Flag to intercept whether the subject evaluated has salary or not.
flagPension		Flag to intercept whether the subject evaluated receives a pension or not.
flagSocialWelfare	*Q*	Flag to intercept whether the subject evaluated receives social welfare programs.





XS2A Statement



Open banking adapted view of the cash flow statement for SMEs and Companies



Inflows and outflows are grouped in: operations, investing, financing and other, representing an open banking version of the cash flow statement filed by SMEs and Companies.

КРІ			Description
operations			Cash flows from (used in) operating activities.
		revenueFromSalesAmount	Total amount of transactions related to revenues from sales, direct sales to customers.
		otherRevenuesAmount	Total amount of transactions related to other revenues.
		paymentsToSuppliersAmount	Total amount of transactions related to suppliers payments.
		paymentsToEmployeesAmount	Total amount of transactions related to employees payments.
		incomeTaxesAmount	Total amount of transactions related to income taxes payments.
		interestAndDividendsAmount	Total amount of transactions related to interests and dividends inflows.
		L totalAmount	Total amount of the operations section.
investing	ŧŎŧ.		Cash flows from (used in) investing activities.
	. A TAN	tangibleAssetsInAmount	Total amount of transactions related to tangible assets inflows.
		tangibleAssetsOutAmount	Total amount of transactions related to tangible assets outflows.
		intangibleAssetsInAmount	Total amount of transactions related to intangible assets inflows.
		intangibleAssetsOutAmount	Total amount of transactions related to intangible assets outflows.
		financialAssetsInAmount	Total amount of transactions related to financial assets inflows.
		financialAssetsOutAmount	Total amount of transactions related to financial assets outflows.
		totalAmount	Total amount of the investing section.
financing	Kor		Cash flows from (used in) financing activities.
		borrowingsAmount	Total amount of transactions related to borrowings inflows (incoming loans, mortgages, leasings etc).
		paymentOfDebtsAmount	Total amount of transactions related to debts payments (outgoing loans, mortgages, leasings etc).
		issueOfShareCapitalAmount	Total amount of transactions related to equity and share capital inflows.
		paymentOfDividendsAmount	Total amount of transactions related to equity and share capital outflows and dividends payments.
		totalAmount	Total amount of the financing section.





other		All the categories not used in other section.
	inflowsAmount	Total amount of inflows transactions not used in any other section.
	outflowsAmount	Total amount of outflows transactions not used in any other section.
initialBalance		This the balance at the start date of the account(s) connected.
finalBalance		This the balance at the end date of the account(s) connected.
netAmount		It is the sum of the initialBalance and all the transactions amount, considering all account(s) connected.





Annex

NEOS Score

The NEOS Score is a creditworthiness score based on current account information and on the categorization of the banking descriptions performed by CRIF proprietary algorithms.

The NEOS Score provides a three-digit score as output which expresses the probability that the subject will default. The lower the score, the higher the probability of default.

The probability of default (PD) reflects the subject ability to pay back its obligations during the following twelve months.

Details of the development sample

The development sample is representative of the credit applications submitted by natural and legal persons in the market, and comprises around 100,000 subjects that have made available the movements from their payment accounts in the twelve months prior to the credit application: around 15 million transactions in total were analyzed.

The development sample for the NEOS Score's **consumer** segment is made up of payment account transactions referring to natural persons and sole traders, accounting for 75% of the analytical sample, represented as follows:



The development sample for the NEOS Score's **business** segment is representative of all the bank payment account information referring to subjects classified as companies, which account for 25% of the analytical sample.

Both the NEOS Score's **consumer** and **business** sample have a minimum observation period of 90 days of account transactions. In both cases, a predictive risk estimate is made for the 12 months after the application date.

Performance Definition

In the development phase, predictive risk estimation was calculated considering the target event estimated by the Perform 2.0 Advanced Credit Bureau Score, according to which, a counterparty is defined as "bad" if the following are identified at least one of the credit lines in the portfolio:

- Negative notifications
- For installment-type credit lines: 3 overdue or unpaid installments
- For non-installment type credit lines: exceeded limit of more than 10% for 90 or more consecutive days for an amount greater than €100





Model Accuracy

The main accuracy indicators and discriminatory power of the NEOS Score are reported in the following tables, divided into consumer and business segments:

	NEOS Consumer Score				NEOS Business Score	
Measures	Development sample	Validation sample		Measures	Development sample	Validation sample
Gini Index	53	50]	Gini Index	57	52
KS	39	39		KS	39	39

Score classes

The definition of the tranches derives from the application of a statistical methodology which maximizes the information value (or power statistic) between the classes, maintaining a monotonic decreasing trend in bad rate with an increasing Score value.

The tables below report the normalized representation of the bad rate, i.e. the **Lift**, which indicates the ratio of the *bad rate* of the class and the *average bad rate* of the portfolio.

Therefore, the Score classes are interpreted as follow: **class 01 = Highest risk**, **class 10 = Lowest risk**.

The following table reports the distribution of the development sample (relating to natural persons and sole traders) in the **NEOS Consumer Score** tranches:

	Tranche	% Total	Lift	% Cum Good	% Cum Bad	% Cum Tot
01	Low < 420	1.80%	5.14	1.32%	8.75%	1.80%
02	420 < 440	7.73%	3.46	7.53%	33.56%	9.53%
03	440 < 460	9.09%	2.08	15.64%	51.48%	18.62%
04	460 < 480	9.30%	1.50	24.38%	64.99%	27.92%
05	480 < 490	12.59%	1.01	36.90%	77.67%	40.51%
06	490 < 505	9.27%	0.63	46.41%	83.53%	49.78%
07	505 < 510	6.35%	0.55	52.82%	86.97%	56.13%
08	510 < 520	14.02%	0.51	67.69%	94.35%	70.15%
09	520 < 540	9.66%	0.24	78.17%	96.76%	79.81%
10	540 < High	20.19%	0.16	100%	100%	100%
	Total	100%	1.00	100%	100%	100%





The following table reports the distribution of the development sample (relating to the business segment) in the **NEOS Business Score** tranches:

	Tranche	% Total	Lift	% Cum Good	% Cum Bad	% Cum Tot
01	Low < 360	1.58%	5.36	0.66%	10.50%	1.58%
02	360 < 380	2.99%	3.96	2.51%	23.76%	4.57%
03	380 < 400	2.52%	3.47	4.16%	32.87%	7.09%
04	400 < 420	5.67%	1.87	8.80%	42.91%	12.76%
05	420 < 440	11.62%	1.49	19.79%	60.55%	24.38%
06	440 < 460	17.96%	1.06	37.97%	80.05%	42.34%
07	460 < 480	13.47%	0.71	52.78%	90.08%	55.81%
08	480 < 500	21.09%	0.29	75.78%	96.19%	76.90%
09	500 < 520	7.94%	0.26	84.07%	98.15%	84.84%
10	520 < High	15.16%	0.13	100%	100%	100%
	Total	100%	1.00	100%	100%	100%

Score areas

The NEOS Consumer Score and the NEOS Business Score can be aggregated into three risk areas:

- High risk classes from 01 to 03
- Medium risk classes from 04 to 06
- Low risk classes from 07 to 10

The table below highlights the distribution of the development sample in the various risk areas related to the **NEOS Consumer Score**:

Risk area	% Total	Lift	% Cum Good	% Cum Bad	% Cum Tot
High risk	18.62%	2.94	15.21%	15.64%	18.62%
Medium risk	31.16%	1.04	46.41%	83.53%	49.78%
Low risk	50.22%	0.32	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	1.00	100%	100%	100%

While, the table below highlights the distribution of the development sample in the various risk areas related to the **NEOS Business Score**:

Risk area	% Total	Lift	% Cum Good	% Cum Bad	% Cum Tot
High risk	7.09%	4.10	4.16%	32.87%	7.09%
Medium risk	35.25%	1.33	37.97%	80.05%	42.34%
Low risk	57.67%	1.31	100%	100%	100%
Total	100%	1.00	100%	100%	100%





Score factors

Consumer

Code	Description
1001	No transactions available in the last 90 days
1002	Expenses clearly exceed income
1003	Expenses exceed income
1004	Expenses and income are quite balanced
1005	Expenses and income are quite balanced
1006	Income exceed expenses
1007	Income clearly exceed expenses
1008	Account history is not enough
1009	The average balance is low
1010	The average balance is moderate
1011	The average balance is high
1012	The average balance is very high
1013	No negative transactions are available
1014	The last negative transaction is recent
1015	No negative transactions are available in the last days
1016	No negative transactions are available in the last months
1017	Account history is not enough
1018	The trend of the minimum account balance is decreasing
1019	The trend of the minimum account balance is decreasing
1020	The trend of the minimum account balance is stable
1021	The trend of the minimum account balance is increasing
1022	Expenses in bills are not available
1023	The most recent negative transaction in bills is recent
1024	The most recent negative transaction in bills was weeks ago
1025	The most recent negative transaction in bills was more than three months ago
1026	No expenses in taxes are available
1027	Expenses in taxes are high
1028	Expenses in taxes are moderate
1029	No cash deposits are available
1030	Cash deposits are low
1031	Cash deposits are moderate
1032	Cash deposits are high
1033	No expenses in food and daily spending are available
1034	Expenses in food and daily spending are high
1035	Expenses in food and daily spending are low
1036	No mortgage instalments are available
1037	Expenses in mortgage instalments are available
1038	No income from interest and dividends are available
1039	Income from interest and dividends are available
1040	No expenses in credit cards are available
1041	The highest expense in credit cards is high
1042	The highest expense in credit cards is low
1043	No revenues are available
1044	The minimum revenue is low
1045	The minimum revenue is high
1046	No expenses in insurances are avalable
1047	Expenses in insurances are avalable





1048	No generic expenses are available
1049	The minimum amount of negative transactions is high
1050	The minimum amount of negative transactions is moderately high
1051	No expenses in home services are available
1052	Medium expenses in home services are high
1053	Medium expenses in home services are low
1054	No expenses in clothing
1055	Medium expenses in clothing are high
1056	Medium expenses in clothing are low

Business

Code	Description
2001	No transactions available in the last 90 days
2002	The minimum amount of transactions is very high
2003	The minimum amount of transactions is high
2004	The minimum amount of transactions is moderate
2005	The minimum amount of transactions is low
2006	No transactions available in the last 90 days
2007	The number of days the balance was negative is low
2008	The number of days the balance was negative is high
2009	The number of days the balance was negative is relevant
2010	The number of days the balance was negative is very relevant
2011	Account history is not enough
2012	The trend of balance is decreasing
2013	The trend of balance is moderatly decreasing
2014	The trend of balance is stable
2015	The trend of balance is moderatly increasing
2016	The trend of balance is increasing
2017	The trend of balance is clearly increasing
2018	No transactions are available
2019	Expenses clearly exceed incomes
2020	Expenses exceed incomes
2021	Expenses and incomes are quite balanced
2022	Incomes exceed expenses
2023	Incomes clearly exceed expenses
2024	No transactions in liabilities and equity are recently available
2025	Transactions in liabilities and equity are recently available
2026	No transactions in services are recently available
2027	Expenses in services are high
2028	Expenses in services are moderate
2029	No expenses in taxes are available
2030	Expenses in taxes are very high
2031	Expenses in taxes are high
2032	Expenses in taxes are moderate
2033	Expenses in taxes are low
2034	No expenses in interests are available
2035	Expenses in interests are available
2036	No cash deposits are available
2037	The most recent cash deposits was few days ago
2038	The most recent cash deposits was weeks ago
2039	No revenues are available
2040	The minimum revenue is low
2041	The minimum revenue is medium
2042	The minimum revenue is high
1	





2043	The minimum revenue is very high
2044	No expenses in bills are available
2045	One transaction in bills is available
2046	Few expenses in bills are available
2047	Many expenses in bills are available

Development methodology

The development process for the NEOS scoring models can be summarized in the following key analytical stages:

- Initial investigations: data collection and reading
- Sampling
- Preliminary analysis and data quality
- Transaction categorization
- Feature Engineering
- Performance definition
- Cluster analysis
- Model development
- Scaling
- Development performance
- Validation

This robust *modus operandi* is the result of years of experience in the development of risk models and represents one of CRIF's milestones.

When there are segments, or also only in order to correctly interpret the risk in relation to each score, it is necessary to normalize the scoring systems to create a single reference scale. This methodology enables a result where, for the same score, the risk is the same for different models or in relation to an established scale.

For this purpose, CRIF has developed a Score transformation function where, for a reference Score value, the good/bad ratio (i.e. the odds) doubles or halves for each constant step on the scoring scale.

The Master Scale parameters are as follows:

Reference Score = 500 Reference odds = 30

Points to Double Odds (PDO) = 30

In other words, if the odds (good/bad ratio) are 30 for a score of 500, they will be 15 for a score of 470 and 60 for a score of 530.





Significance index

The information assets of a current account can be extremely significant, provided that the account is representative of the subject's transactions. It is therefore essential to associate the significance with a current account in order to guide the strategy for using data within the decision-making processes.

The significance index indicator is an important KPI for assessing the level of significance of current account information (private and business).

The significance index was developed using a **data-driven approach** on a representative pool, weighting **6 relevant factors** that determine the index:

- Minimum and average number of transactions per month
- Balance analyzed for the available time period
- Amount of the average incoming transaction
- Amount of the average outgoing transaction
- Presence of specific incoming categories
- Presence of specific outgoing categories

The significance index considers thresholds differentiated by segment Consumer and Business.



