



## → **UPRAVLJANJE RIZIČNOŠĆU PORTFELJA PRIMJENOM METODA POSLOVNE INTELIGENCIJE**

Predavanje broj 210

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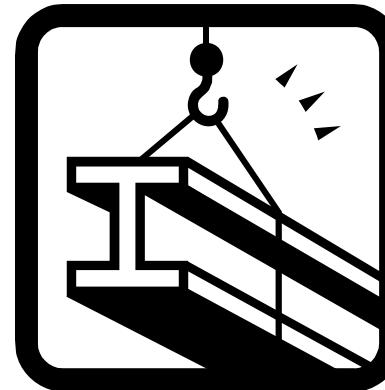
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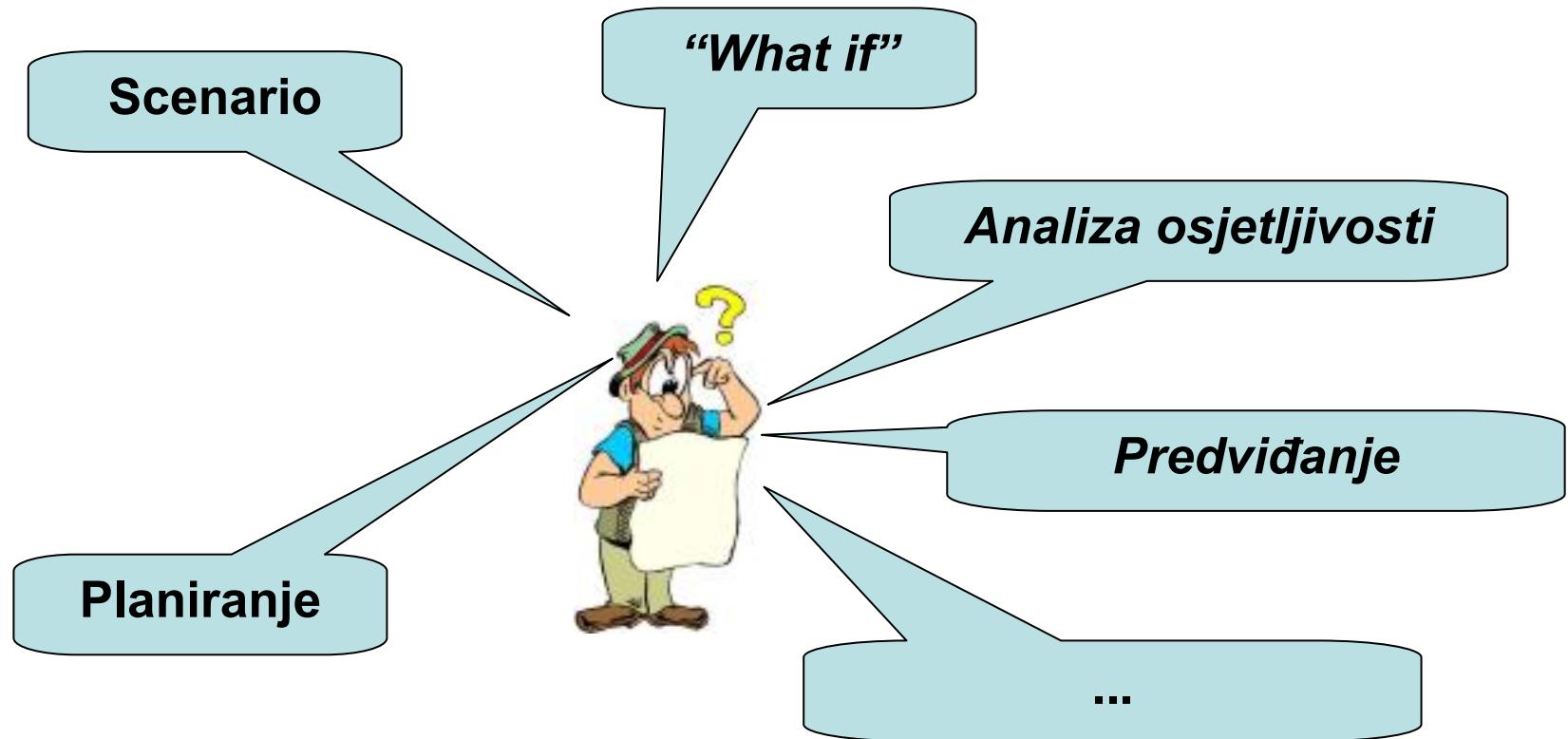
# Pojam rizika

- Churn
- Fraud
- Vjerojatnost neispunjavanja finansijskih obaveza
- Vjerojatnost počinjenja štetnog događaja
- ...

# Kako mjeriti rizik

- “Neopipljiva”, paušalno interpretirana kao intuitivna kategorija
- Mogući pristup mjerenuju rizika pomoću metodologije proračuna vjerojatnosti





**Scenario**

**“What if”**

**Analiza osjetljivosti**

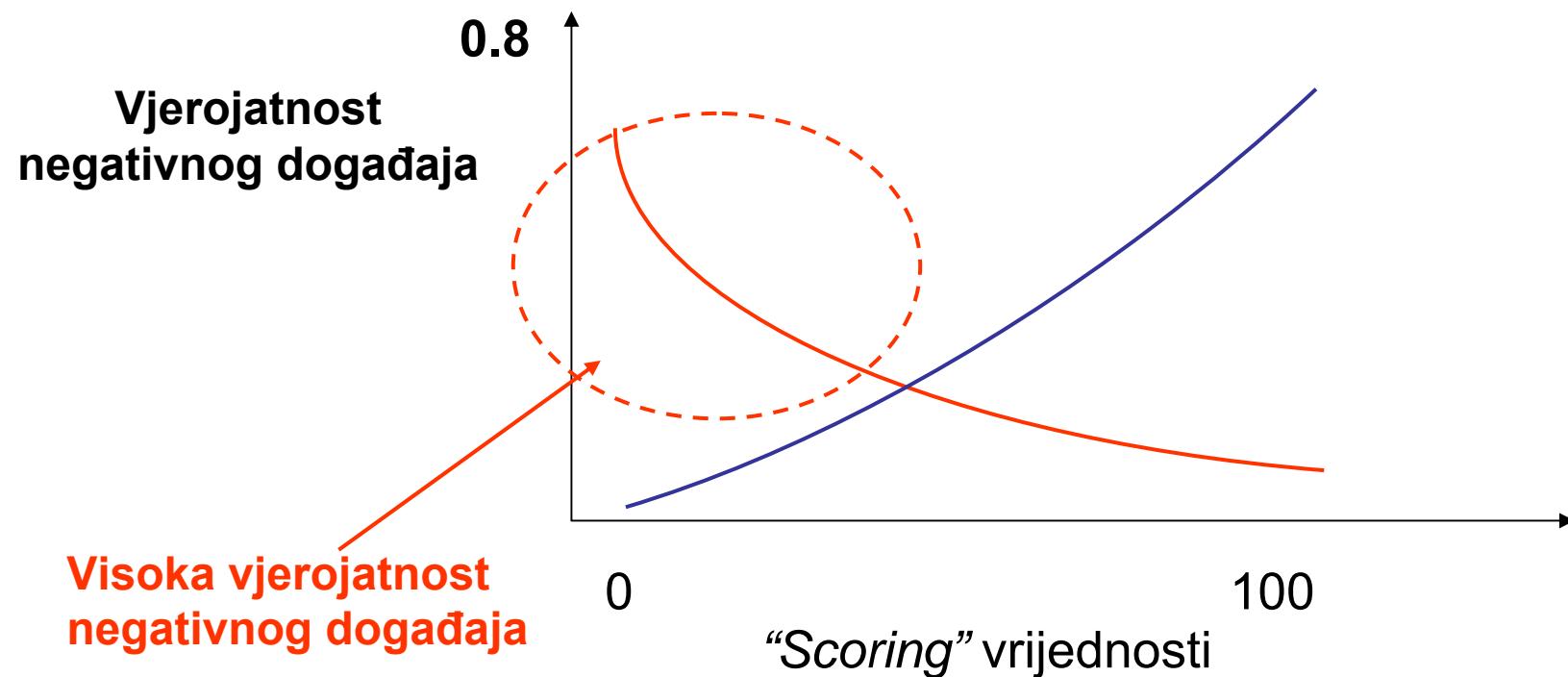
**Predviđanje**

**Planiranje**

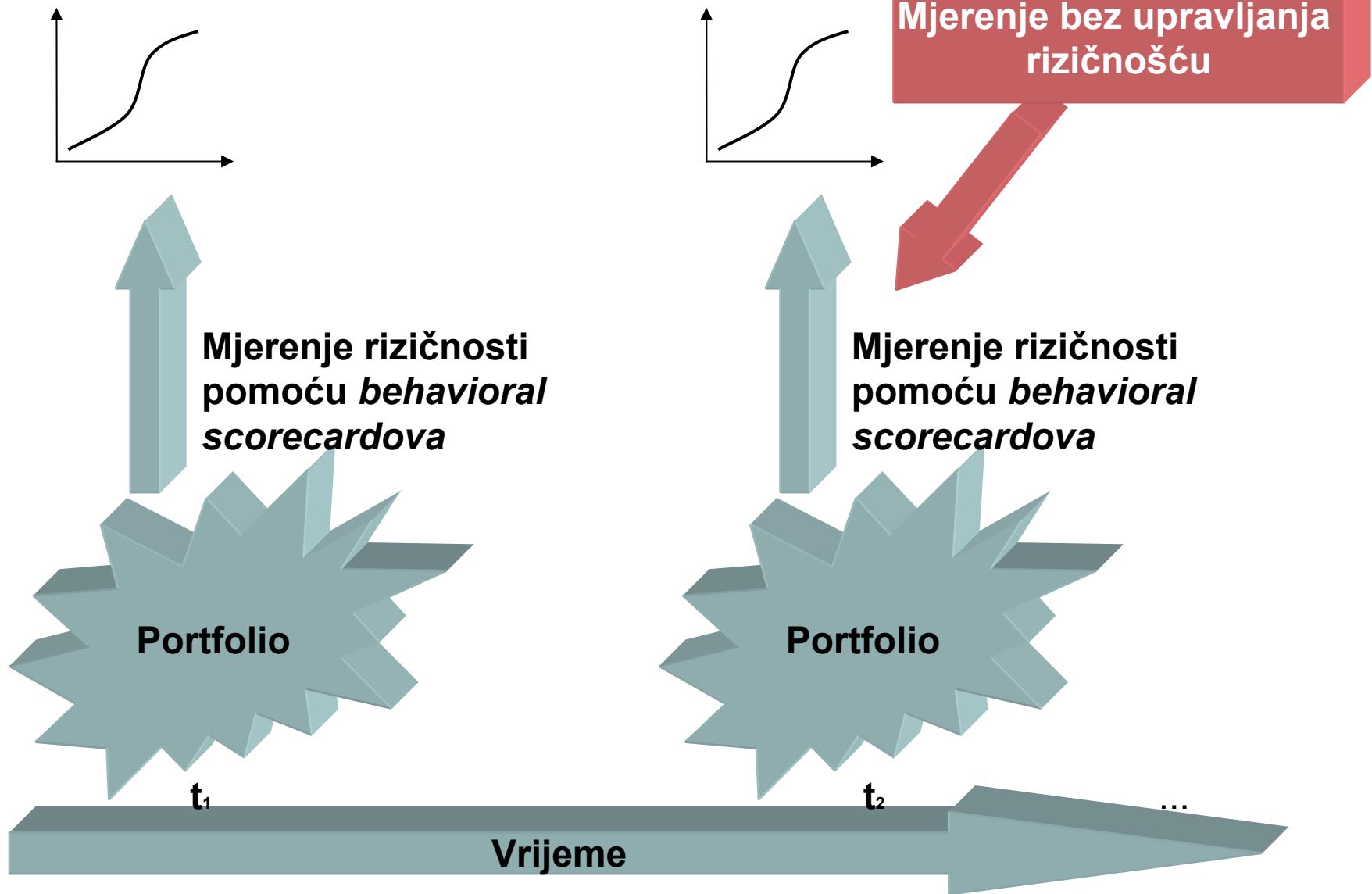
...

**Buzzwords ili ... ????**

# Behavioral scoring modeli



# Tradicionalni pristup

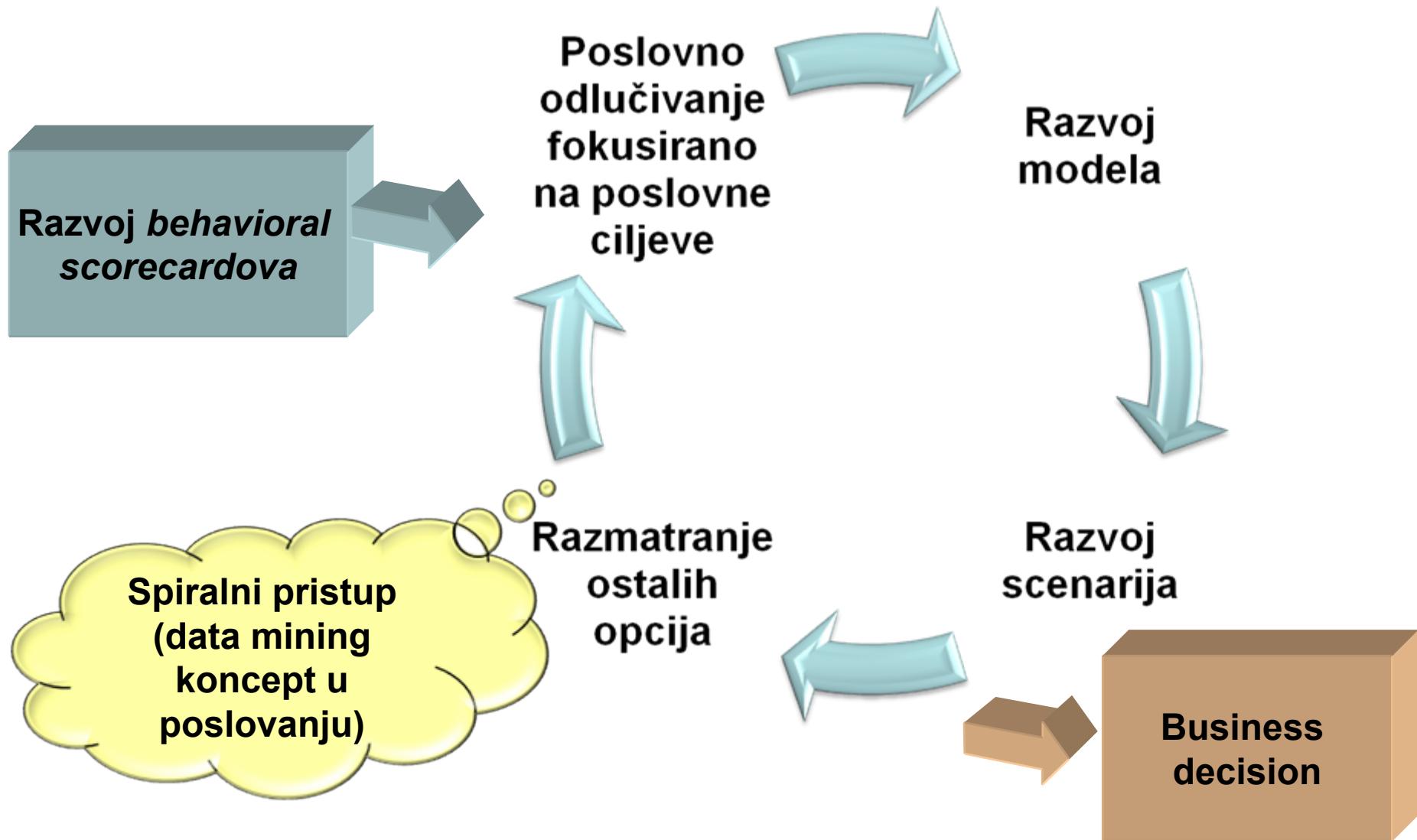


# Nedostaci tradicionalnog pristupa

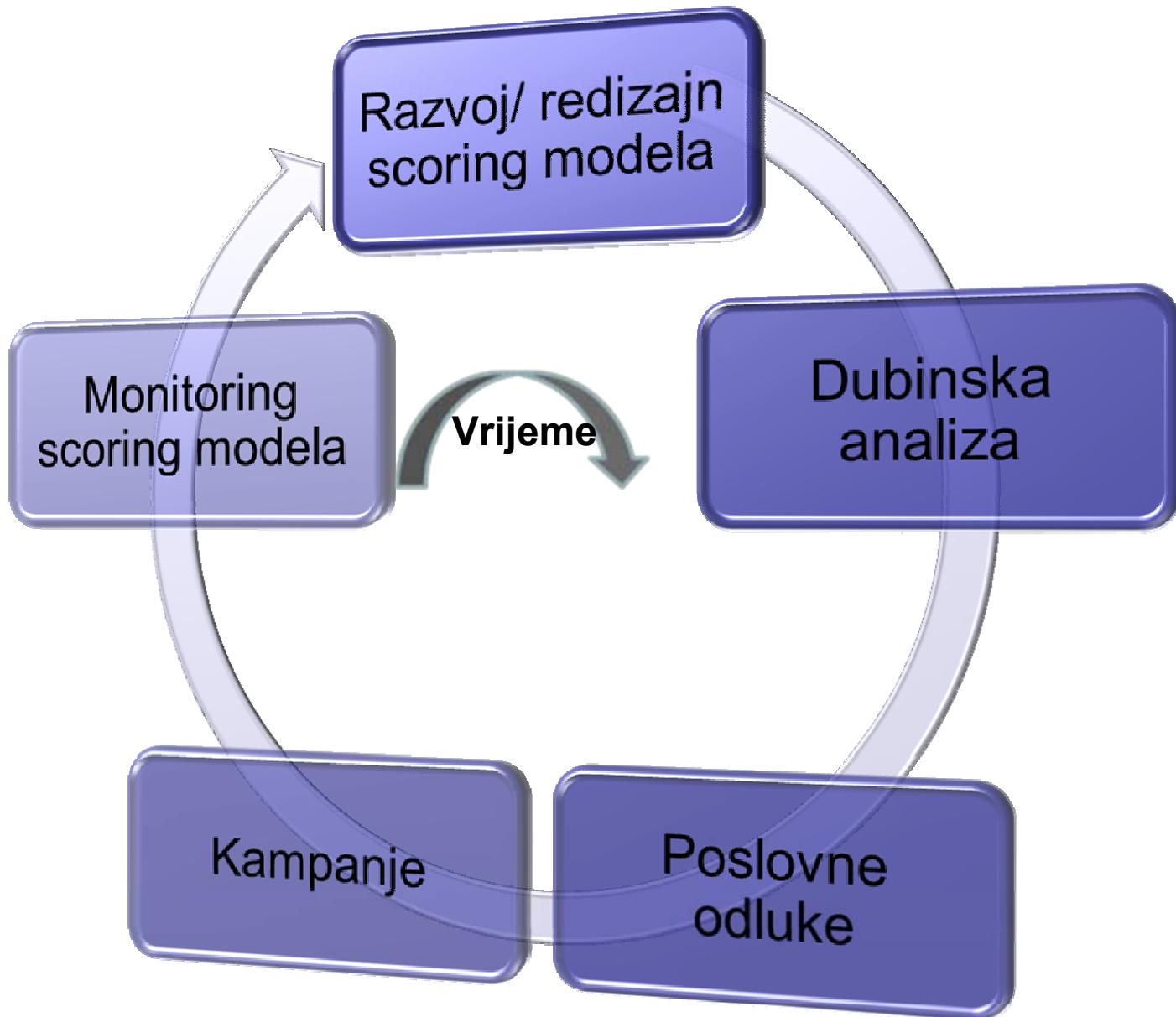
- “Statistički pristup”
- Nedostatak planiranja rizika u budućnosti
- Nepostojanje “*what if*” scenarija

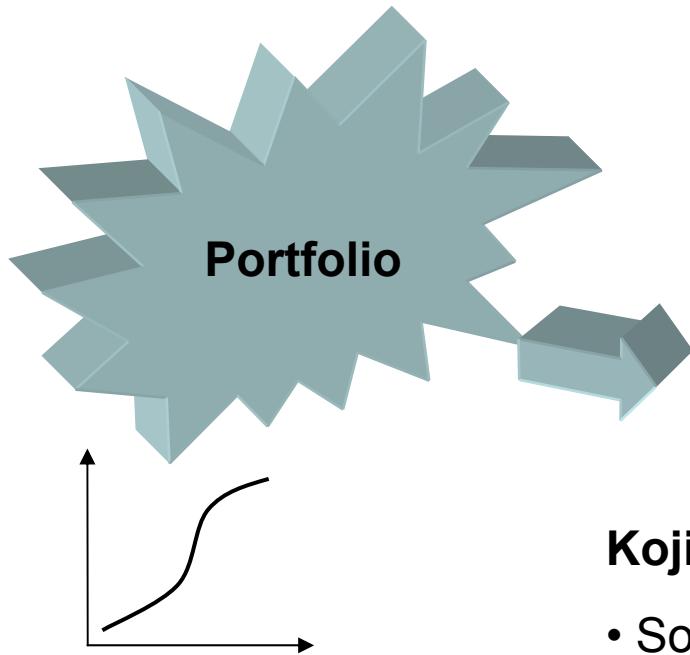


# Kako upravljati rizicima ?



# Spiralni ciklus razvoja kontrole i kalibracije





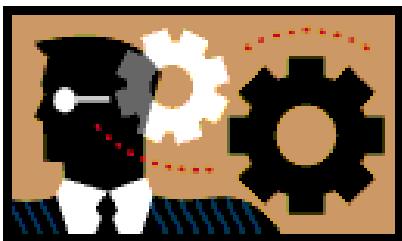
? Kakva je naša strategija akvizicije novih klijenata

### Koji su temeljni faktori rizika u portfelju:

- Socio demografski ?
- Ponašajni
- Makroekonomski ?
- ...

### Da li želimo novi profil klijenata/ kupaca :

- Rizičniji ali profitabilniji
- Manje rizični / manje profitabilni
- ...



# Kao odrediti “relevantnost atributa”

- Neki atributi “bolje” opisuju ciljnu varijablu od drugih
- npr. da li na *rizik* više utječe dob, spol, regija, stručna spremja ili neka druga varijabla
- Zašto je važno odrediti stupanj relevantnosti atributa (obilježja) ?
- Uloga kombinatorike i kombinatorne eksplozije



# Prepoznavanje ključnih faktora rizičnosti

- *Weight of evidence (we)* i *information value (IV)*
- Faktori rizičnosti sa najvišim vrijednostima IV-a i logičnim trendovima proizašlima iz we mjera selektiraju se za potrebe modeliranja



# Weights of evidence

$$WE = \log \left( \frac{\%non\_churn\_u\_atributu}{\%churn\_u\_atributu} \right)$$

=LN(C4/D4)

**Datum churn-a**

		Churn_flag		<b>Weights of evidence</b>
		N	Y	
		Column N %	Column N %	
datum_churn (Banded)	<= 25-FEB-2005	9.4%	19.9%	-0.754608573
	26-FEB-2005 - 07-APR-2005	9.0%	16.5%	-0.60759719
	08-APR-2005 - 05-MAY-2005	8.7%	14.8%	-0.53337319
	06-MAY-2005 - 09-JUN-2005	9.3%	14.7%	-0.453455997
	10-JUN-2005 - 12-JUL-2005	8.9%	13.5%	-0.421658213
	13-JUL-2005 - 23-AUG-2005	9.3%	7.3%	0.248786856
	24-AUG-2005 - 03-OCT-2005	9.4%	8.3%	0.12626254
	04-OCT-2005 - 10-NOV-2005	8.8%	5.0%	0.570260748
	11-NOV-2005 - 21-DEC-2005	9.1%	0.1%	4.156877462
	22-DEC-2005 - 09-FEB-2006	9.1%	0.0%	
	10-FEB-2006+	9.1%	0.0%	
		100.0%	100.0%	



# Information value

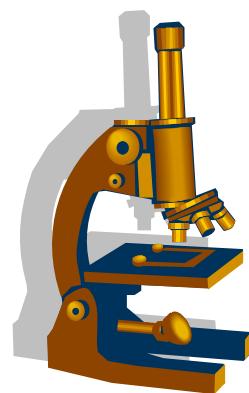
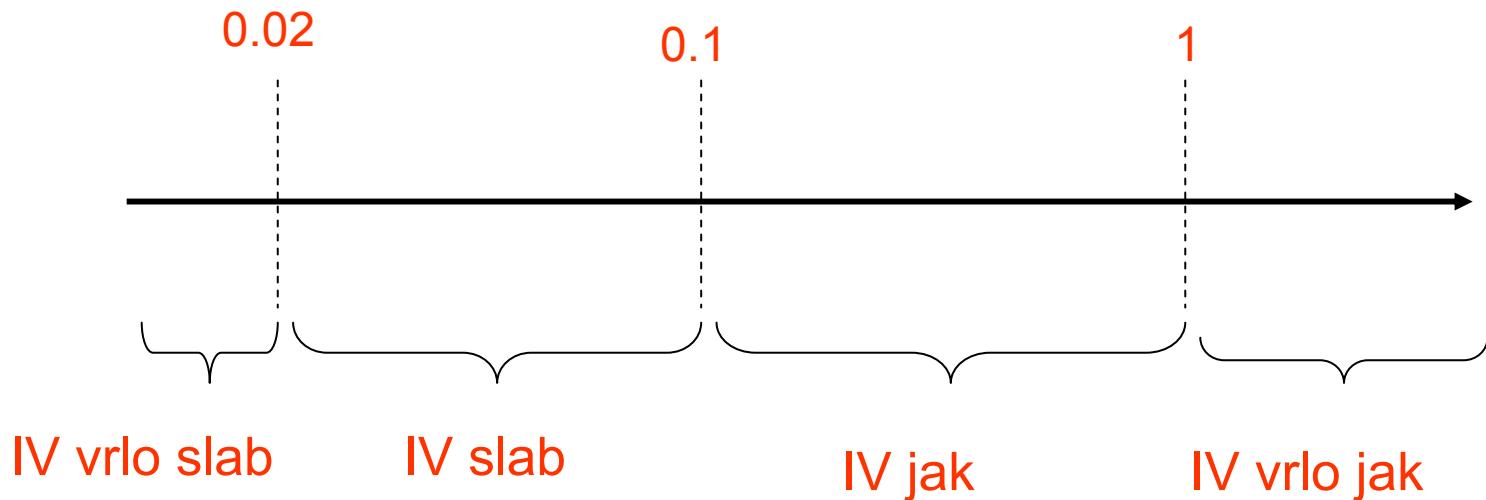
$$IV = \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{\%non\_churn\_u\_atributu_i}{\%churn\_u\_atributu_i} \right) * (we_i)$$

n= broj kategorija u atributu

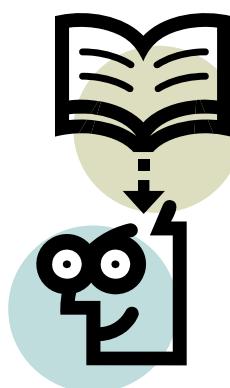
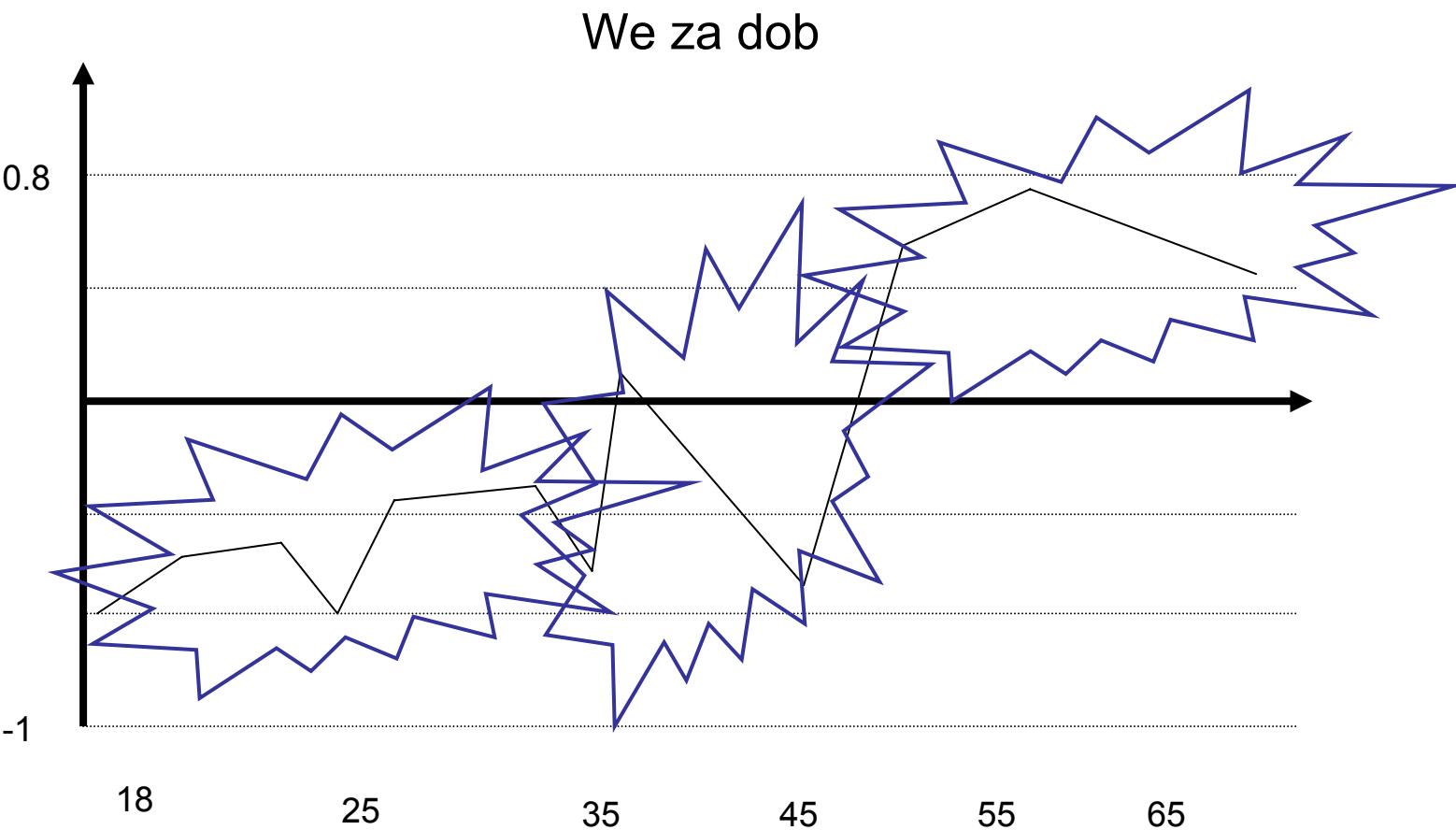
$$=(C4-D4)*E4$$

Datum churn-a	Churn_flag		Weights of evidence	Information value
	N	Y		
	Column N %	Column N %		
datum_churn (Banded)	<= 25-FEB-2005	9.4%	19.9%	-0.754608573 <span style="color: red;">0.079617916</span>
	26-FEB-2005 - 07-APR-2005	9.0%	16.5%	-0.60759719 <span style="color: red;">0.045651613</span>
	08-APR-2005 - 05-MAY-2005	8.7%	14.8%	-0.53337319 <span style="color: red;">0.032617876</span>
	06-MAY-2005 - 09-JUN-2005	9.3%	14.7%	-0.453455997 <span style="color: red;">0.024221442</span>
	10-JUN-2005 - 12-JUL-2005	8.9%	13.5%	-0.421658213 <span style="color: red;">0.019603791</span>
	13-JUL-2005 - 23-AUG-2005	9.3%	7.3%	0.248786856 <span style="color: red;">0.005098149</span>
	24-AUG-2005 - 03-OCT-2005	9.4%	8.3%	0.12626254 <span style="color: red;">0.001401934</span>
	04-OCT-2005 - 10-NOV-2005	8.8%	5.0%	0.570260748 <span style="color: red;">0.021825239</span>
	11-NOV-2005 - 21-DEC-2005	9.1%	0.1%	4.156877462 <span style="color: red;">0.371764209</span>
	22-DEC-2005 - 09-FEB-2006	9.1%	0.0%	
	10-FEB-2006+	9.1%	0.0%	
		100.0%	100.0%	
				IV=
				0.601802168

# Information value



# Situacija se komplicira kada ...



# Hipotetički profil rizičnog klijenata osiguravajućeg društva, profiliranog kroz model *behavioral scorecarda*

## Korisnik osiguranja od auto odgovornosti

- mlađi od 30 godina
- Živi u županiji "A"
- Više od dvije prometne nezgode u proteklih 5 godina
- Prometne nezgode su se desile tijekom zime
- ...



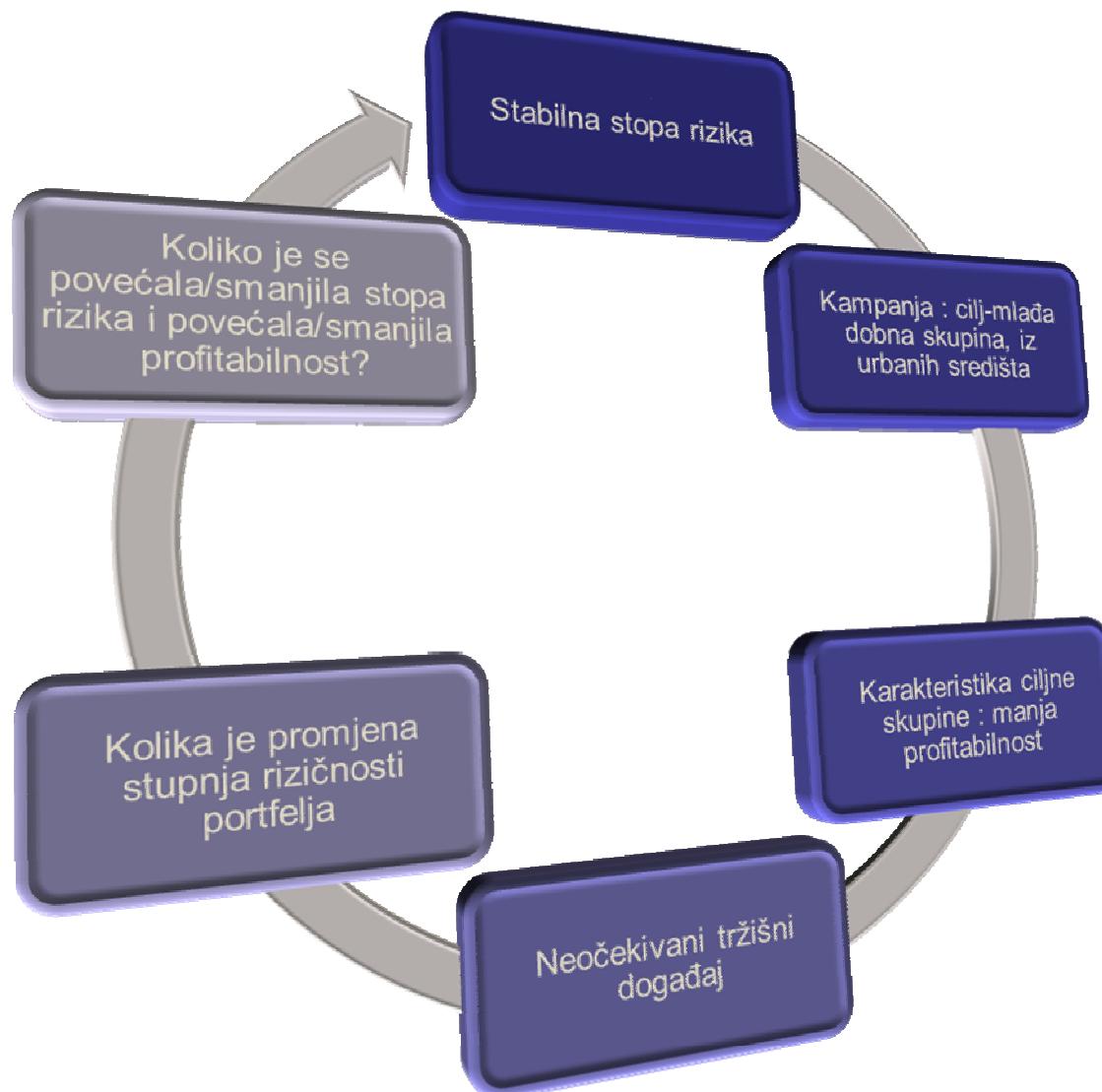
# “What if “ ... ?

Kreiranje scenarija :

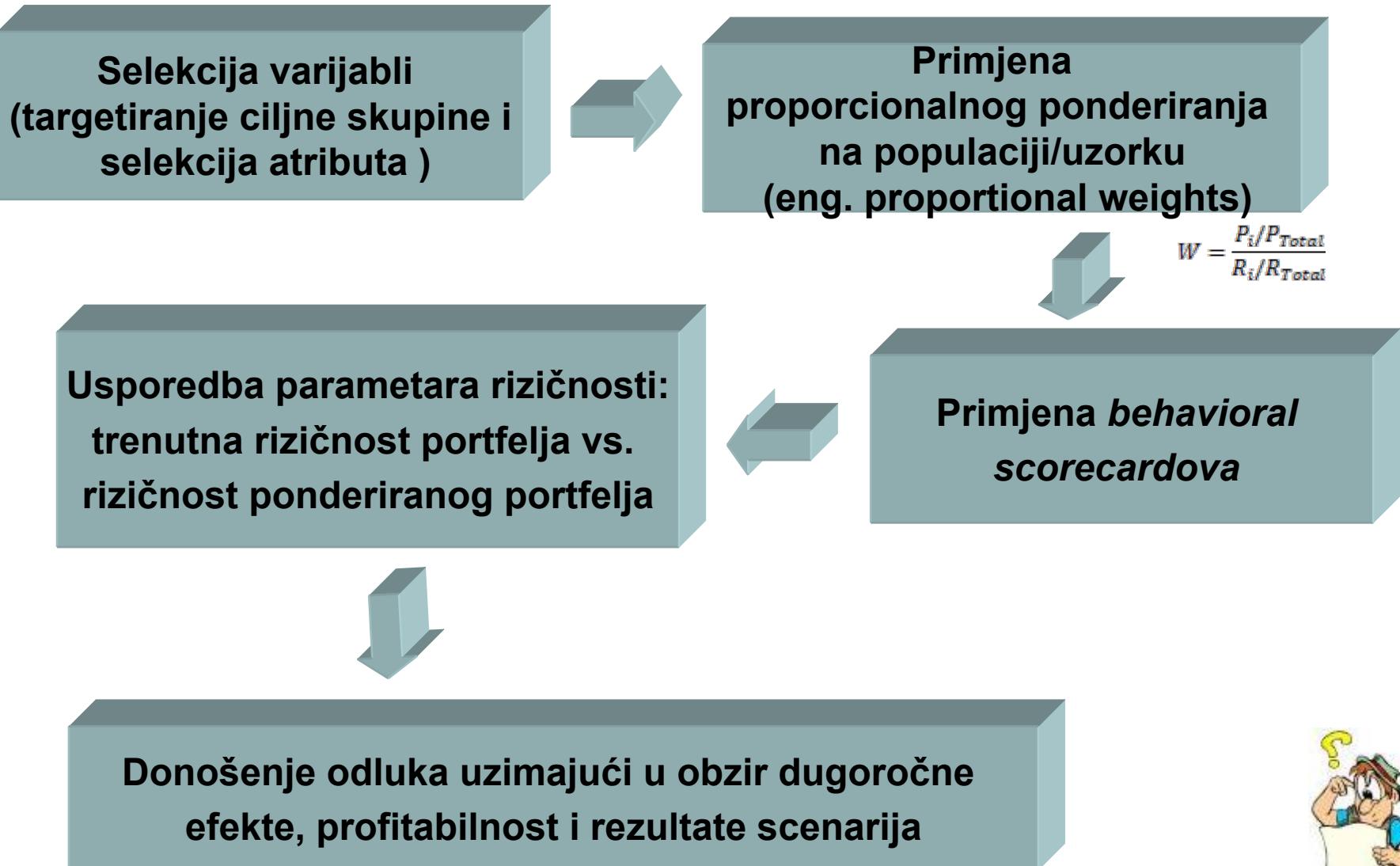
- Koliko će se povećati stupanj rizičnosti portfelja ako u budućnosti *targetiramo* mlađu dobnu skupinu iz svih županija bez prometnih nezgoda u prošlosti ?
- Da li želimo je naš strateški cilj “konzervativan” ili “liberalan” pristup ?
- Da li će veći stupanj rizičnosti biti “pokriven” profitom od profitabilnije ciljne skupine na duži rok ?
- ...



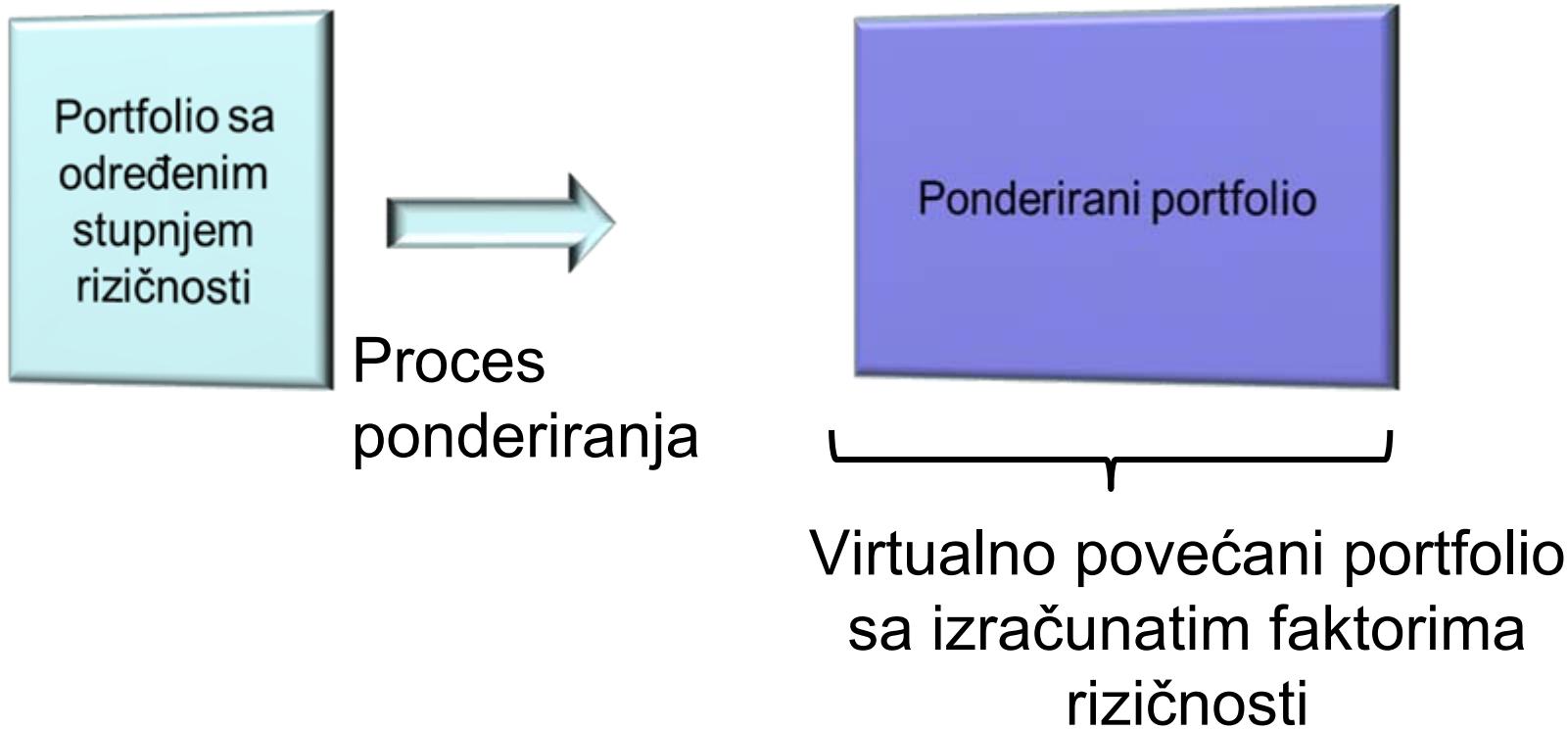
# *Stress testing* metodologija- “što bi bilo kad bi bilo”



# Metodologija (proporcionalno ponderiranje)



# Pojednostavljeni prikaz



# Kalkulacija proporcionalnih pondera

$$W = \frac{P_i/P_{Total}}{R_i/R_{Total}}$$

## Populacija (P)

	Paket osiguranja "A"	Paket osiguranja "B"	...
Godine <30	<b>200</b>	125	...
Godine >30	600	75	...

Proračun pondera  
 $W_{(1,1)} (\text{Dob}<30; \text{Paket "A"})$   
 $=0.2/0.5=0.4$

## Projekcija populacije (R)

	Paket osiguranja "A"	Paket osiguranja "B"	...
Godine < 30	<b>1000</b>	150	...
Godine >30	600	75	...

Što ako Godine<30 sa paketom osiguranja "A" ?  
Povećaju portfelj za 800 jedinica, **da li će se rizik povećati ili smanjiti ?**

# Uključivanje makroekonomskih faktora

## POTENTIAL LEADING INDICATORS OF CURRENCY CRISIS

1. International reserves	8. Money multiplier ( $M_2/M_0$ )
2. Imports	9. Credit/GDP
3. Exports	10. Real deposit interest rates
4. Terms of trade (ratio of import to export unit value)	11. Relation between domestic nominal lending and deposit interest rates
5. Deviation of real exchange rate index from trend	12. Deposits in commercial banks (nominal)
6. Difference between domestic and foreign real deposit interest rates	13. $M_4/\text{International reserves}$
7. Monetary equilibrium (difference between $M_1$ and estimated demand for money)	14. GDP index
	15. Index of share prices

Source: Kaminsky-Lizondo-Reinhart (1997).

## THE ADJUSTED NOISE-TO-SIGNAL RATIO -TRANSITION COUNTRIES

INDICATOR	CURRENCY CRISIS	BANKING CRISIS
Budget deficit/GDP	0.13	0.30
$M_2$ multiplier	0.94	0.69
Domestic credit/GDP	0.36	0.30
Bank deposits	0.25	0.12
Exports	0.12	0.24
Imports	1.70	2.77
Real exchange rate	0.37	0.53
Foreign exchange reserves	0.31	0.24
$M_2/\text{reserves}$	0.33	0.35
Real interest rate differential	1.05	0.14
World interest rate	1.08	4.80
Foreign debt	0.63	0.33
Capital flight	1.26	0.95
Short-term foreign debt	0.24	0.16
Gross domestic product	0.69	0.28
Real interest rates	0.60	0.80
Lending/deposit interest rates	0.13	0.25

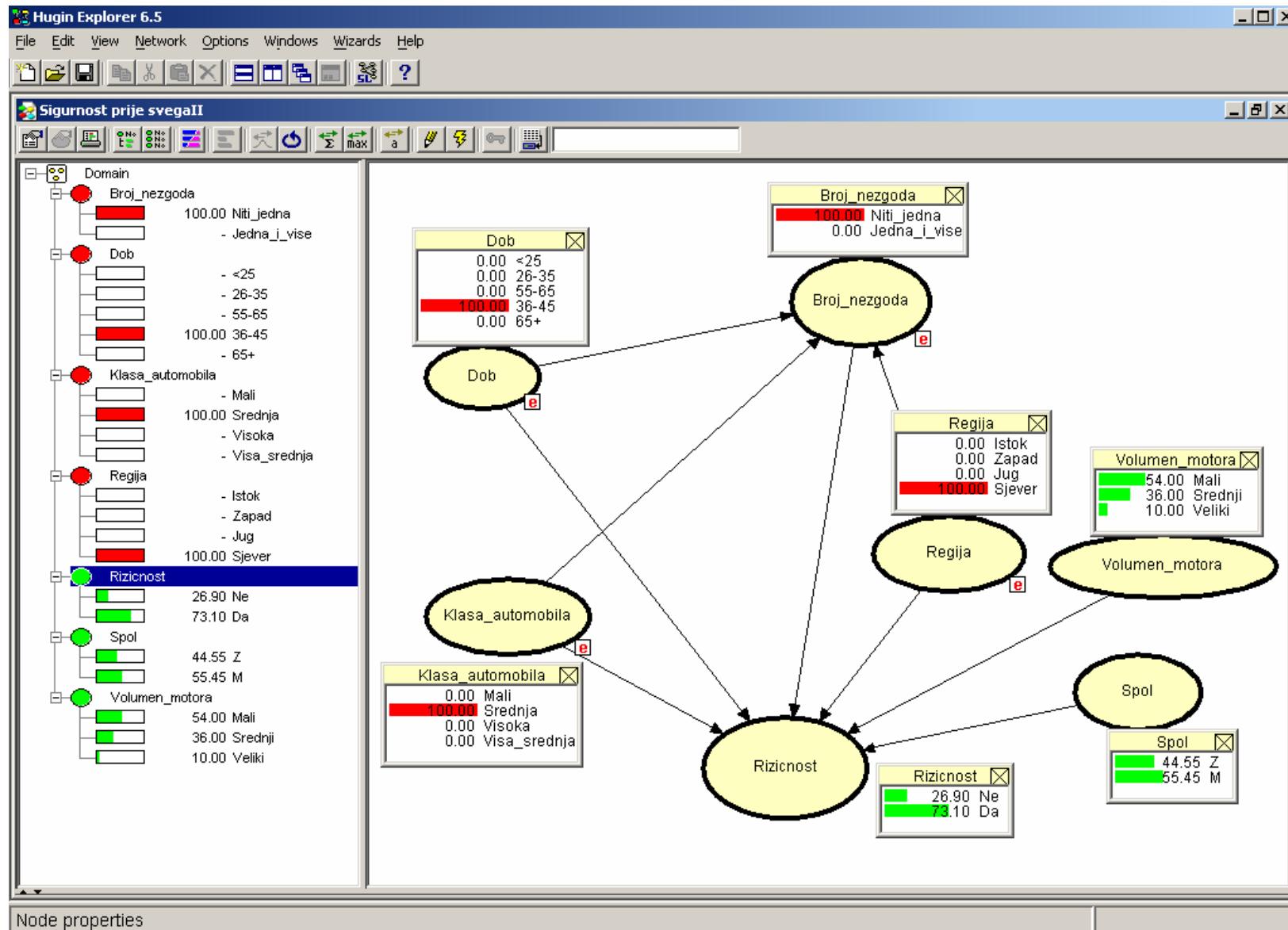
Source: Bruggemann and Linne (1999, p. 15).

LEADING INDICATORS OF CURRENCY  
AND BANKING CRISES:  
CROATIA AND THE WORLD\*

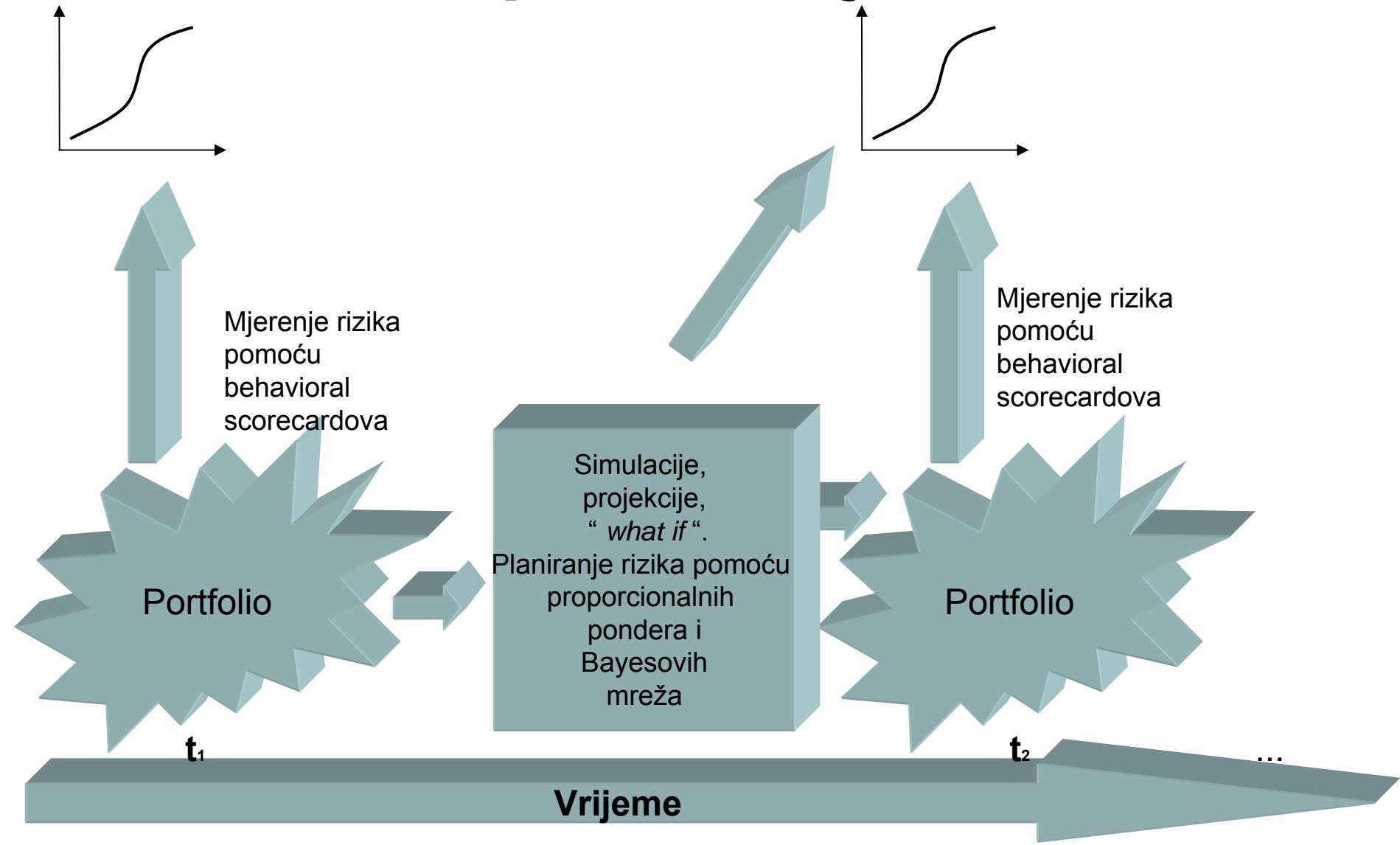
\*Source:

Amina Ahec-Šonje\*\*

# Bayesove mreže

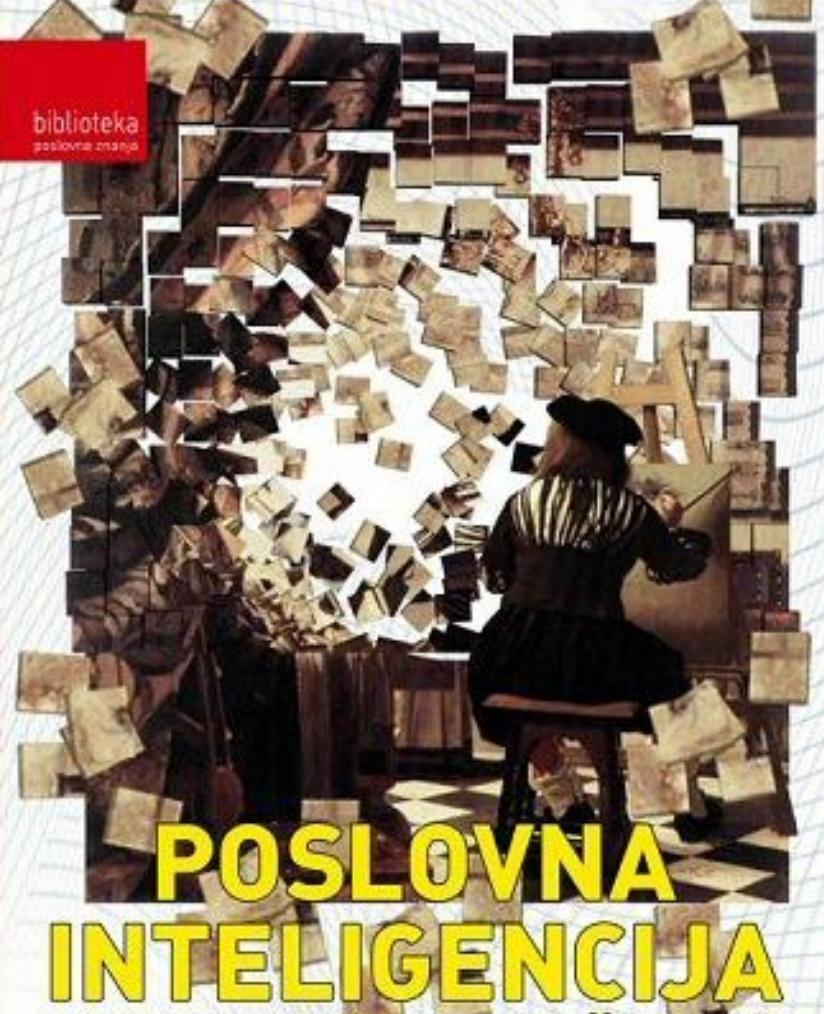


# Model upravljanja rizicima u poslovanju



dr. sc. Goran Klepac i mr. sc. Leo Mršić

biblioteka  
poslovne znanja



# POSLOVNA INTELIGENCIJA KROZ POSLOVNE SLUČAJEVE

# **Pad finansijskih iznosa po narudžbama uz očekivani broj narudžbi**

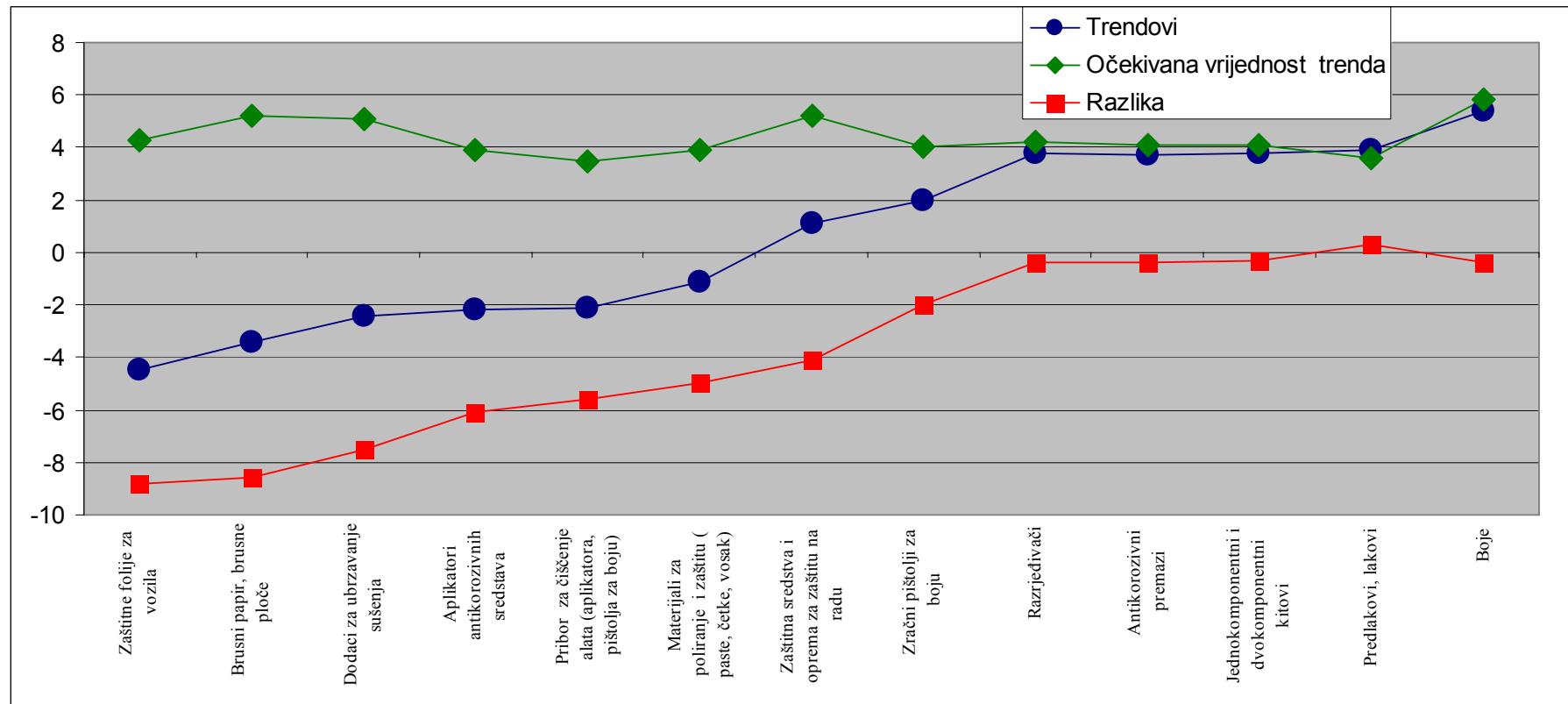
**case study**



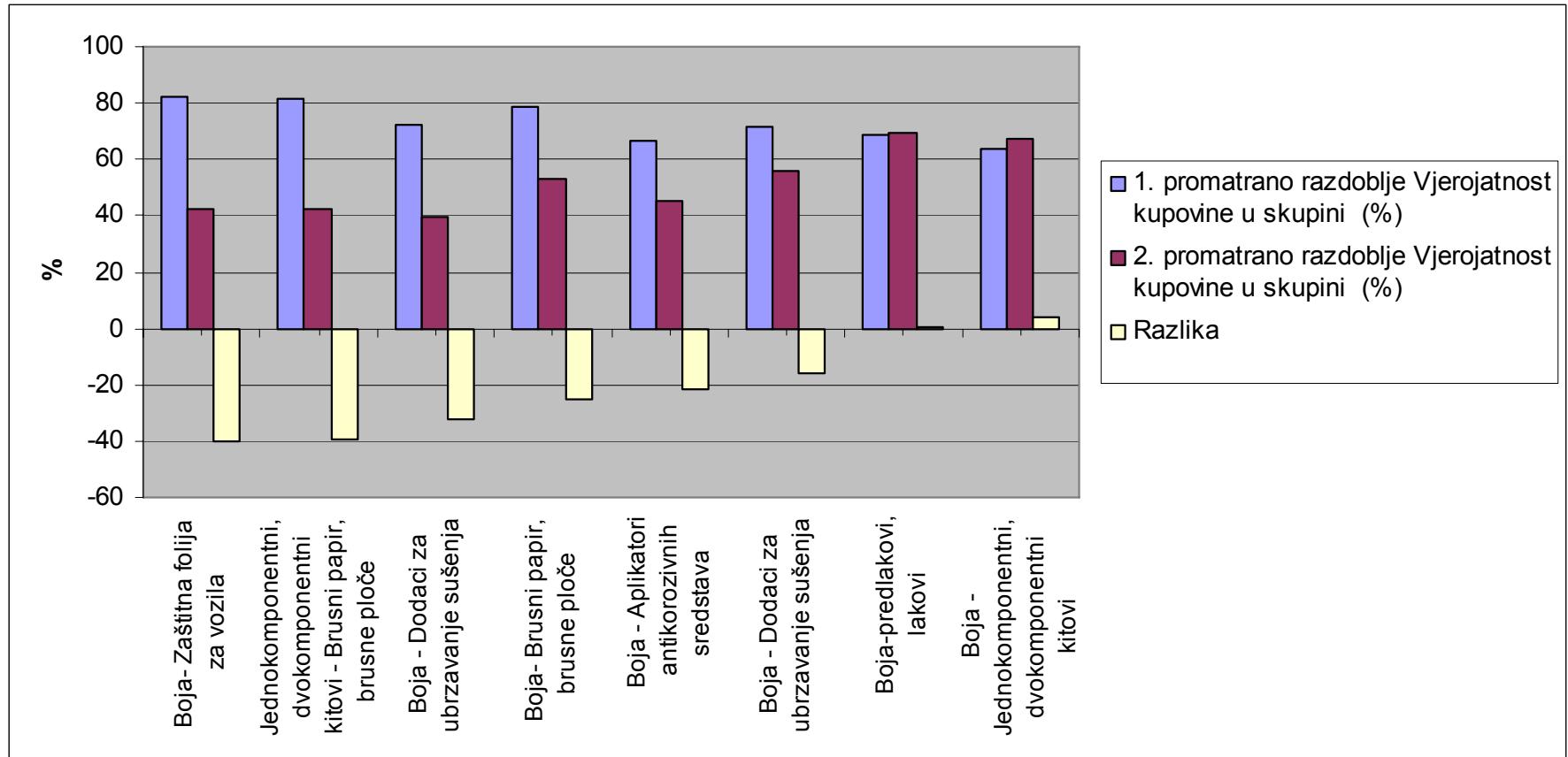
# Pad finansijskih iznosa po narudžbama uz očekivani broj narudžbi

## case study

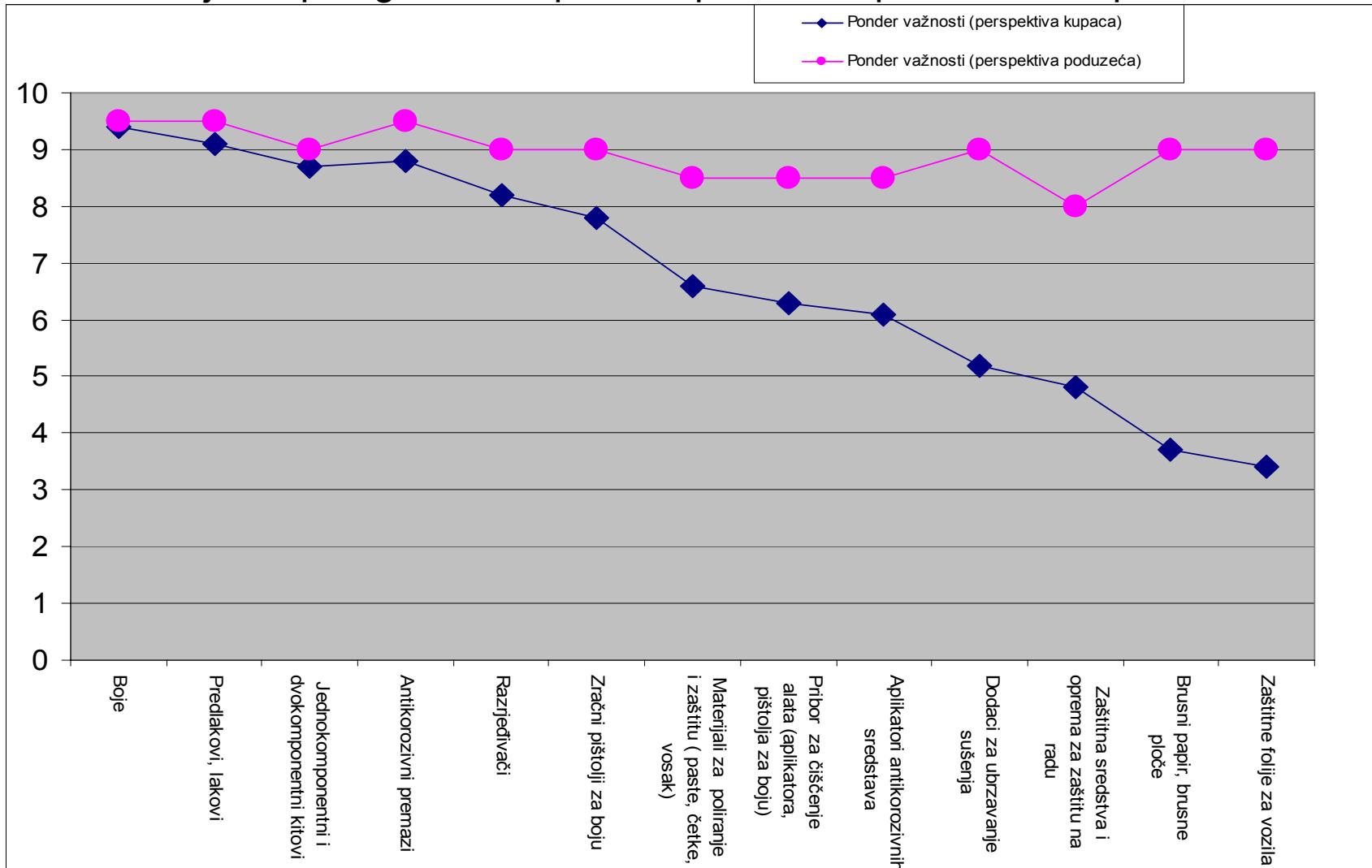
Proračun odstupanja od planskih trendova prodaje po grupama artikala



# Analiza trendova indeksa unakrsne prodaje primjenom asocijativnih algoritama



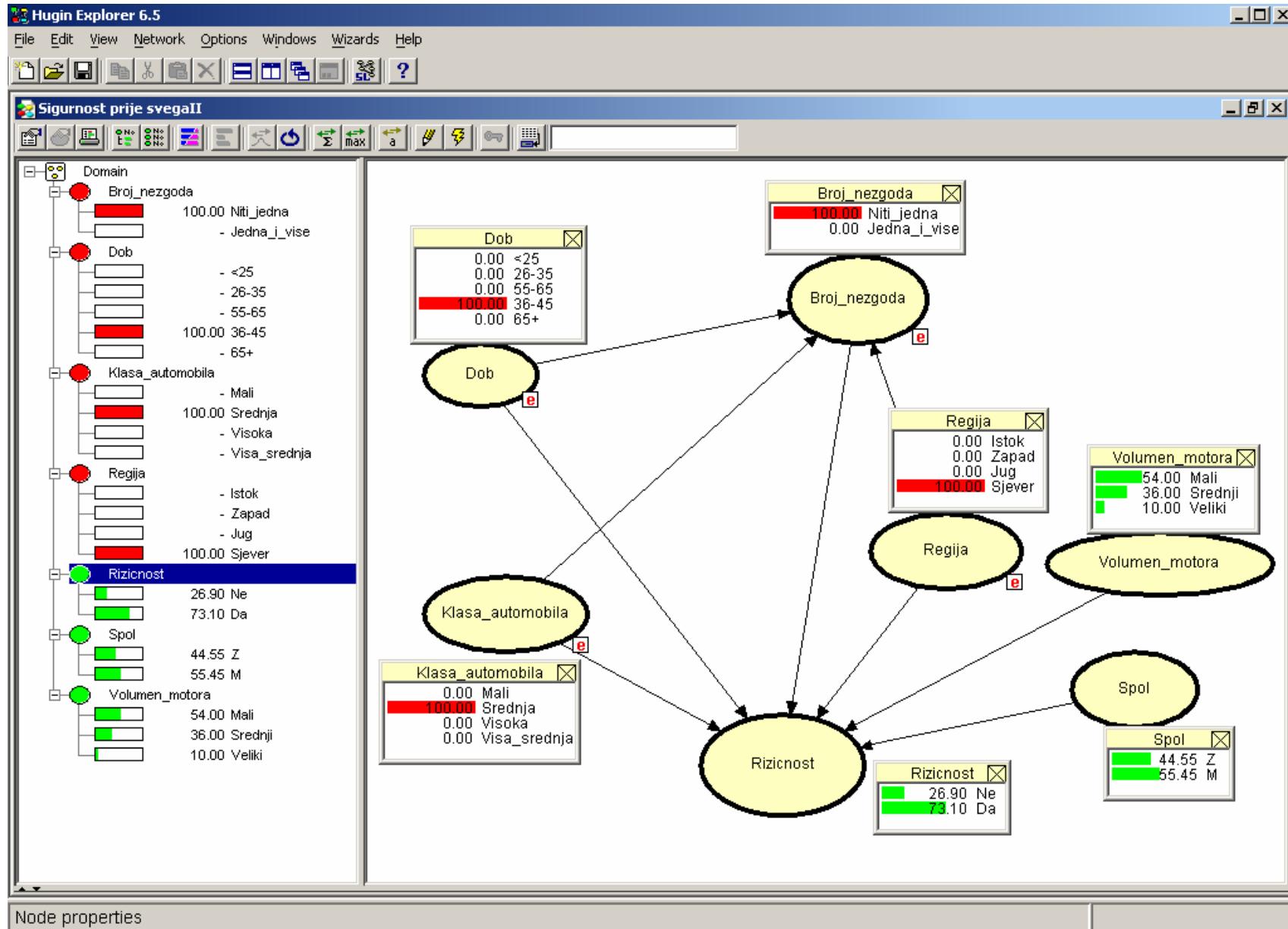
# Procjena prilagođenosti ponude poduzeća potrebama kupaca

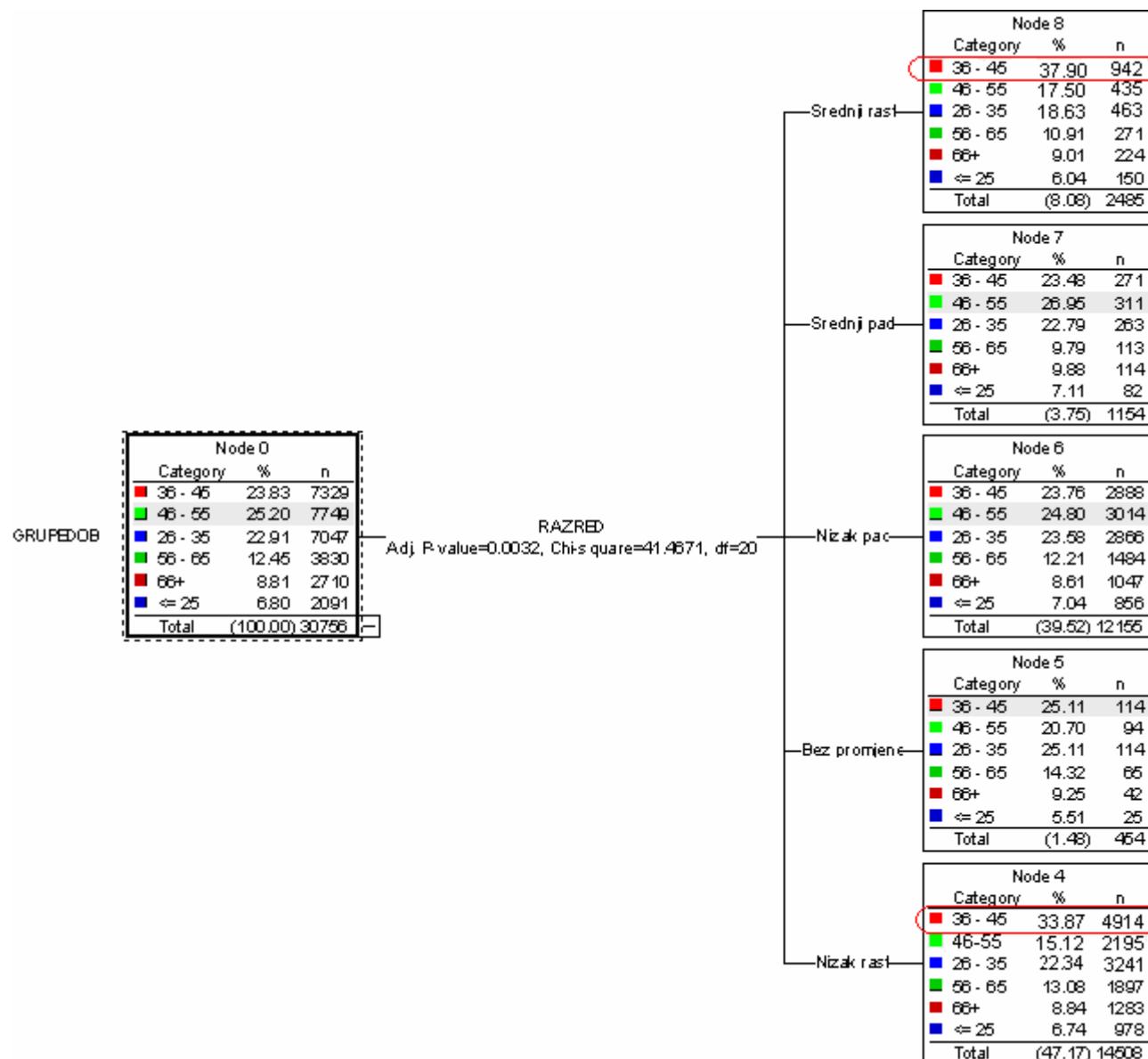


# Case study – osiguranje

- Poduzeće Sigurnost na prvom mjestu je osiguravajuće društvo kod kojeg 76 % osiguranika koristi policu auto – osiguranja, a preostale police se odnose na životno, zdravstveno i osiguranje nekretnina.
- Od 1986 godine poduzeće bilježi stalni rast osiguranika i stalni rast prihoda. U posljednje dvije godine bilježi se rast novih osiguranika ali znatno manja dobit od očekivane, iako se na temelju broja klijenata očekivala znatno veća dobit.
- Uvidom u DWH, uočen je povećani trend broja nezgoda te povećani broj i iznos isplata osiguranja.







*Hvala na pažnji*