modefinance

Al & data in Credit Scoring

CREDITO E FINANZA 2024

Mattia Ciprian, CEO modefinance

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CHI SIAMO

TeamSystem è il leader italiano nel mercato delle soluzioni digitali per la gestione del business di imprese professionisti.

> 3000+ COLLABORATORI DIRETTI

695 MILIONI DI EURO DI RICAVI NEL 2022*

*dati proforma TeamSystem e società controllate 40.000

350

SOFTWARE

PARTNER E SEDI DIRETTE

CLIENTI COMMERCIALISTI

TeamSystem Fintech

Business Unit che raggruppa competenze complementari in ambito finanziario





modefinance



- Piattaforma di analisi rischio credito fruibile in modalità SaaS (Tigran)
- Creazione modelli ad hoc



RATING

 Emissione di Rating Solicited/Unsolicited con validità ufficiale



- Fornitura di informazioni commerciali di oltre 25M di aziende (S-peek)
- Fornitura di dati alternativi in real time via API

SERVIZI ESG TRASVERSALI

Modefinance's view

1 Credit scoring: data & algorithms since 1968	
2 Basel 2	
3 Modefinance's view	
4 Current opportunities	
5 Future opportunities	
6 Conclusions	

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Z-score and the foundation of credit scoring as a science

Data -> Algorithm -> Test out of sample -> Refine

The true pioneer of credit scoring models: Edward I. Altman, professor of Finance at the Stern School of Business at New York University, developed a model called **Z-Score** published in 1968, which allowed to predict with statistical techniques the probability of business failure in subsequent years.

Altman's work shows the key factors characterizing each and any credit scoring technique:

- 1. Prepare a database;
- 2. Define and choose variables;
- 3. Choose a model;
- 4. Select a data sample on which to build the model;
- 5. Apply the model on data not used for its construction;
- 6. Test and <u>validate</u> the results.



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Basel 2 pushed the adoption of new scoring models

From the guidelines prepared by the Oesterreichische Nationalbank (OeNB)



Modefinance's view



AI & Data to assess the companies on a global scale

Italian companies are the easiest to evaluate

- different accounting standards;
- different economical behavior for the different countries;
- different economical behavior for the different sectors;
- missing of financial data for the bankrupted companies;
- "holes" in the financial data (BS, P&L);
- companies without financials.

GLOBAL DATABASE

Italy Rest of World Without data



Game Theory



Applying Game Theory allows balancing the different needs and aspects to obtain the bestfitting solution in any sector or scope.



Companies without data: AI selection





Modefinance's view



Last decade of data opportunities

The data availability history



Electronic invoices + AI

Nowcasting to convert uncertanty into sureness



Electronic invoices + AI

Nowcasting to convert uncertanty into surenes\$

	•		2022-12-31	2023-12-31	2024-12-31	2025-12-31
COMPANY S.N.C.	Reference year 2024	Income statement (€)	UNCONSOLIDATED			
Turnover change	Projected change in turnover2 0%	income statement (c)				
forecast	at the end of the year	+ Sales	63,530,518	69,883,570	71,221,238	71,555,695
at the end of the year	at the end of the year	Operating revenue / turnover	69,028,474	75,381,526	76,719,194	77,053,651
			66,476,163	74,377,652	75,593,503	74,931,053
			2,552,311	1,003,874	1,125,691	2,122,598
Historical trend	Forecast t	Depreciation	1,449,889	1,542,032	1,711,994	1,827,098
15%		EBIT	1,102,422	(538,158)	(586,303)	295,500
10%	10%		444,640	450,769	463,043	489,418
5% MMMMM & 00 000		P/L before tax	1,547,062	(87,389)	(123,260)	784,918
		+ Extr. and other P/L	-	7.1		
-5% -10%	P/L before tax + Extr. and other P/L	1,547,062	(87,389)	(123,260)	784,918	
	Taxation	343,334	0	0	282,570	
-15%		P/L for period	1,203,728	(87,389)	(123,260)	502,347
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Modefinance's view



Too fast! Let's have a look at 2024

GenAl for documents, not for data

- **Benefits**: GenAls can automate the summarization process, saving time and effort for users. They can also generate summaries for large volumes of documents at scale.
- **Challenges**: Ensuring the accuracy and coherence of generated summaries remains a challenge, requiring ongoing research and development.
- Application: ESG & annual reports

While Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) have shown efficiency in reading and summarizing documents, **data mining** for document analysis still has its weaknesses:

- 1. Limited Context Understanding
 - 2. Noise and Irrelevance
 - 3. Domain Specificity
 - 4. Lack of Explainability
 - 5. Data Quality and Bias

Too fast! Let's have a look at 2024



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Conclusions?

Some suggestions



AI (starting from machine learning models) have been always employed in credit scoring: **GenAI** is the news, but it works properly "only" in document analysis



In comparison to the past, there is an abundance of data. The challenges are: a) Using them in compliance with **privacy** laws and **GDPR** b) Utilizing data that are mostly aligned with **financial data** In this regard, **electronic invoicing** data has proven to be the most promising



In the future, a winning strategy will combine, perhaps with AI, various data sources from **different contexts** and with different **update frequencies**. The result will be **real-time updates** and a good **predictive** capacity for the future even in conditions of **uncertainty**.



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