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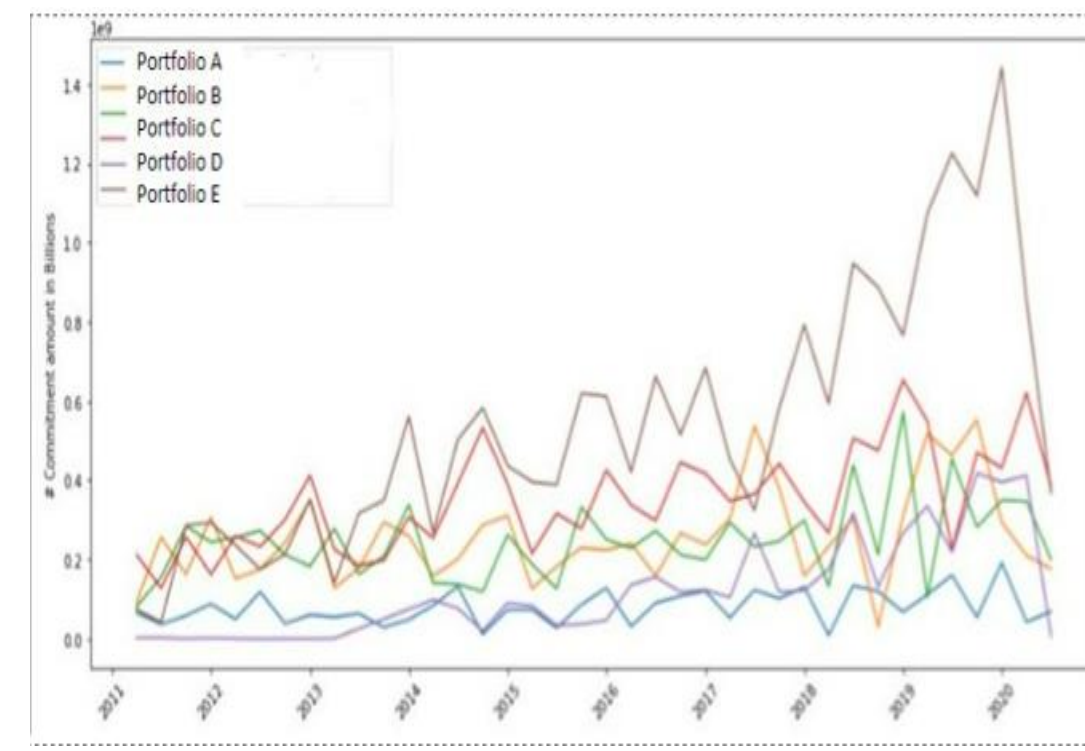
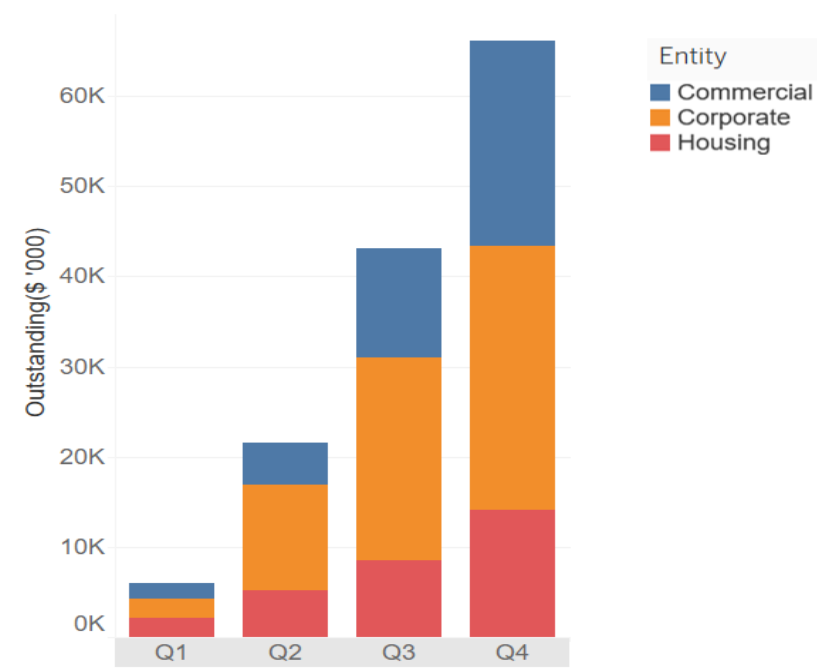
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ABSTRACT

With the introduction of new regulations in banking, robust qualitative and quantitative risk models need to be deployed to make sound data driven decisions. This study enables the stakeholders to perform periodic model performance review by reporting automated regulatory reports, key model assumptions, estimating credit loss and portfolio impact under different scenarios.

INTRODUCTION

Interactive Dashboards in Risk Management enables risk managers to define certain scenarios and monitor impact on key performance indicators over time by the incorporation of business intelligence to present financial data. Various time series techniques used to calculate the Exposure At Default (EAD) for new commitments. The aim is to predict the given losses a Bank can incur by predicting one of the variables used in its calculation i.e., EAD. This will also enable the bank to comply with Current Expected Credit Loss (CECL) reporting.



Interactive dashboard covering criticized loans across certain entities

Historical performance of various portfolios

Our research questions include:

- How can we automate risk analytic dashboards that aid in internal decision making and for regulatory reporting?
- What key metrics should be considered to monitor credit risks in banks?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Our goal is to understand how multiple visualization tools can aid in creating risk analytic dashboards for better interpreting a Bank's Portfolio. We also investigate various models in risk forecasting to reduce default rate and identify how each model performs based on the features available in our client's data.

Study	Risk Modelling	Risk Visualization	PowerBI	Default Modelling	PCAOB Standard
Liermann, V. (2021)		✓			
Witzany (2011)	✓	✓	✓		
Eppler, M.J. (2009)				✓	
Wesley R. Bricker (2017)					✓

METHODOLOGY

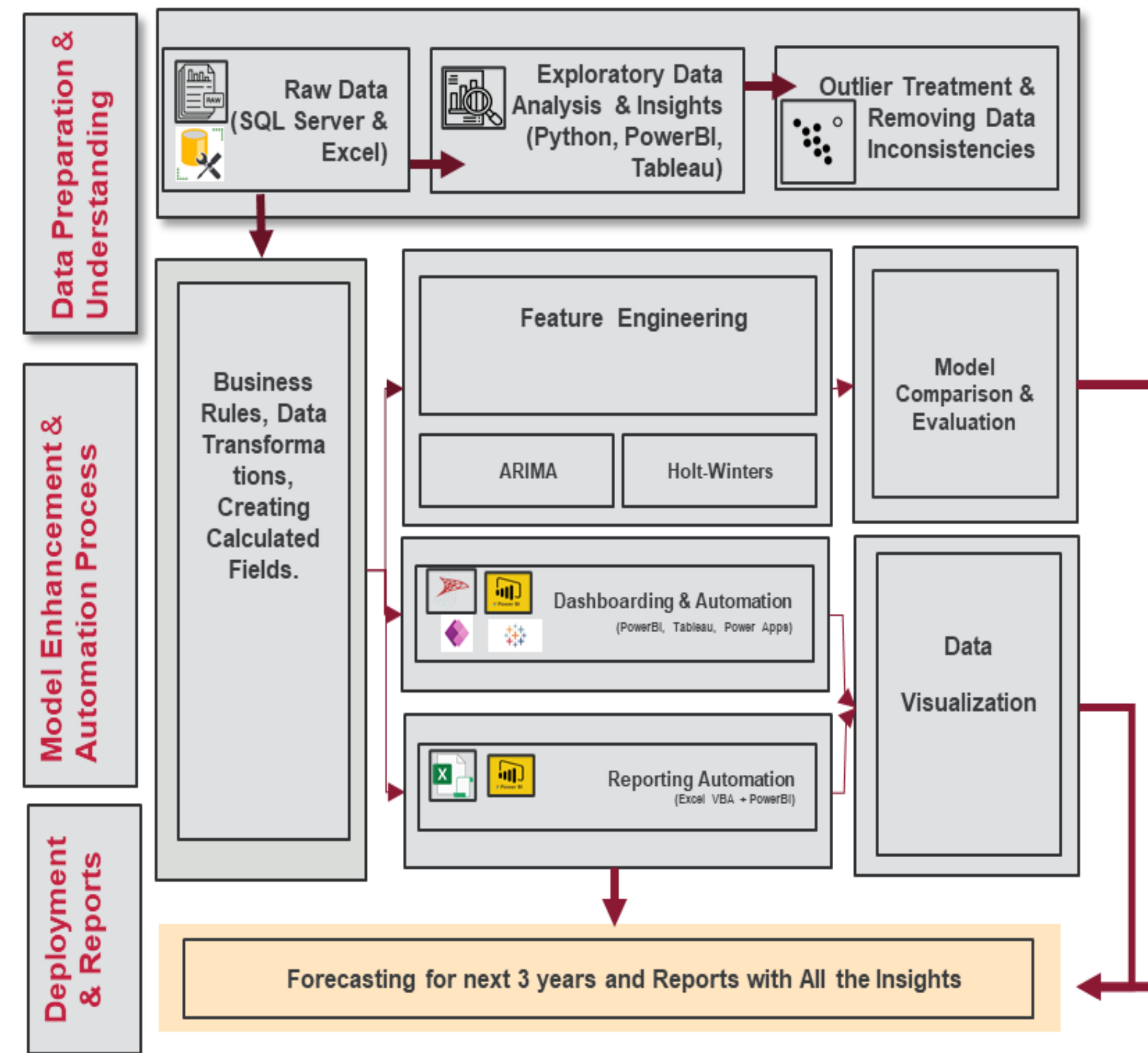


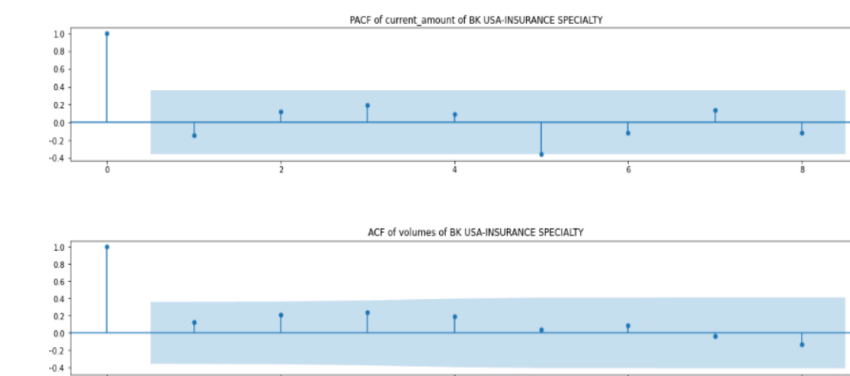
Fig 2. Study Design

RESULTS

Modelling:

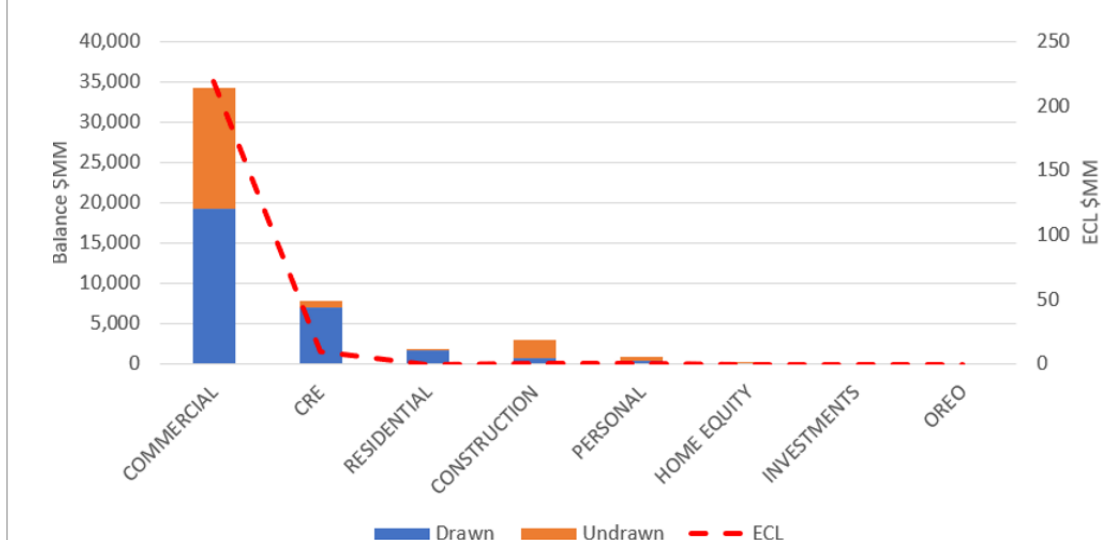


Used ARIMA Model to forecast the possible exposure for the next four quarters for given portfolios.



The ACF and PACF plots of the residuals indicate it's a random walk and hence the model is a good fit.

Dashboarding:

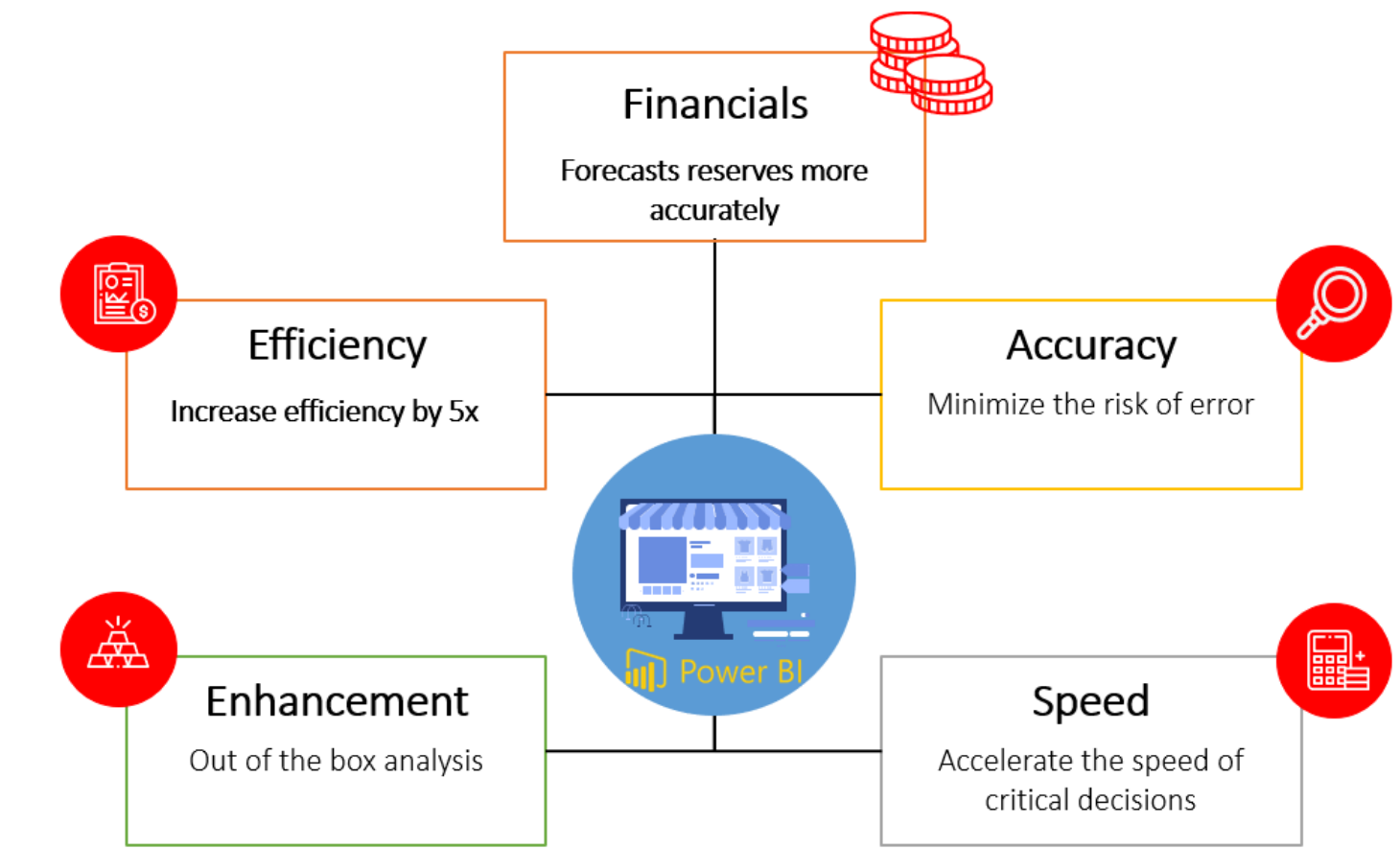


Entity/Account	CECL 30-DAY	CECL 90-DAY	BY RISK	TOTAL
Commercial	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000	3,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
CRE	500,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	3,000,000,000
Residential	200,000,000	400,000,000	600,000,000	1,200,000,000
Construction	100,000,000	200,000,000	300,000,000	600,000,000
Personal	50,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	300,000,000
Home Equity	25,000,000	50,000,000	75,000,000	150,000,000
Investments	12,500,000	25,000,000	37,500,000	75,000,000
CRED	6,250,000	12,500,000	18,750,000	37,500,000
TOTAL	1,887,500,000	3,775,000,000	5,662,500,000	11,325,000,000

Distribution of Commitment Loans based on the Risk rating and Branch account groups. Blurred due to client confidentiality.

Expected Business Impact

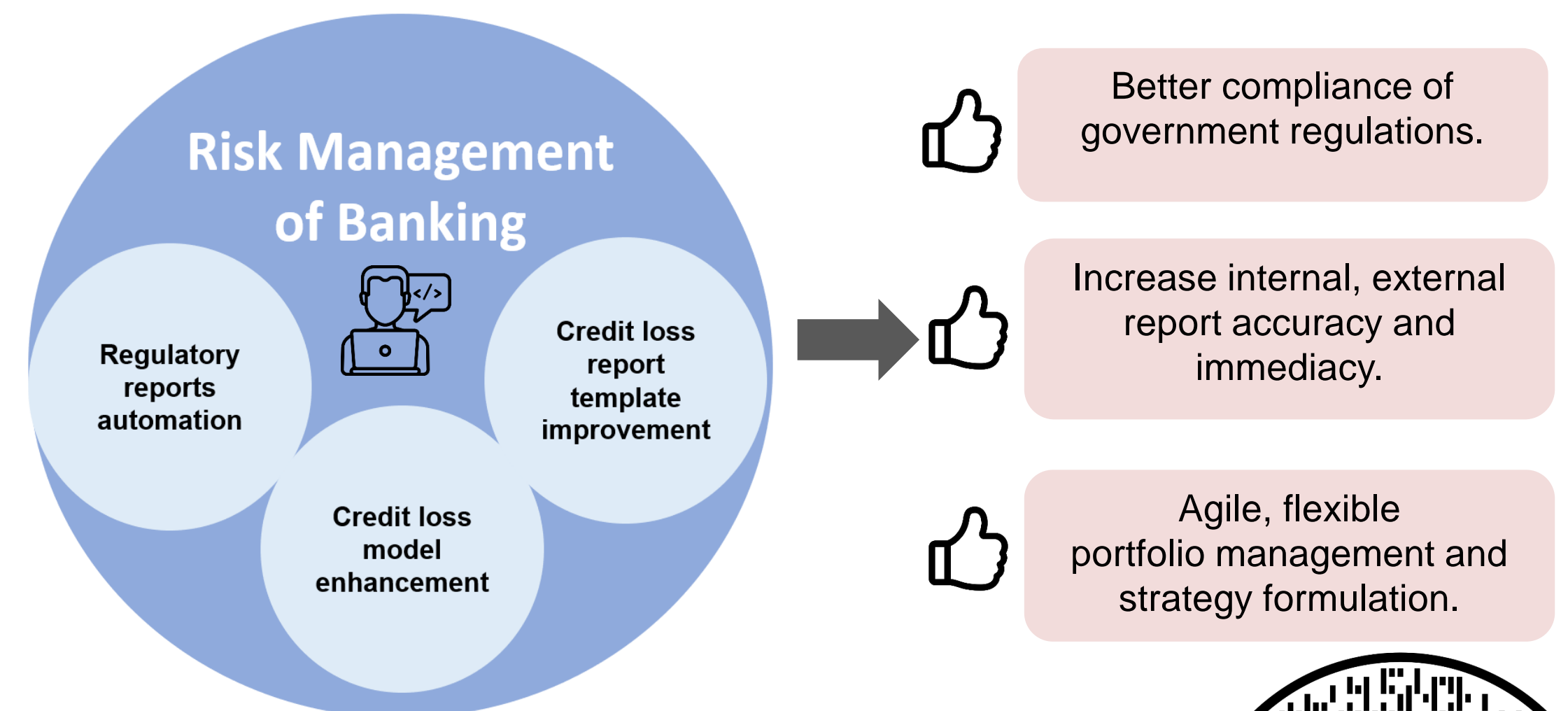
Credit Reporting Automation And New Exposure Volume Forecasting



Estimating expected losses for the bank's reporting periods using loss rates from the previous month. This helps in quick turnaround of the estimated losses while ensuring risk profiles of all portfolios are captured at very granular levels. All the expected losses are calculated in accordance with CECL standards and will be reported on the bank's financial statements. The project also entails creating a user-friendly template that will conduct all the calculations and summarize the results.

CONCLUSIONS

Our work mainly focuses on three applications of data analytics in the risks management of banks and provides positive impacts on the industry through the data-driven reports and robust qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank our industry partner for their trust, support and encouragement while we approached the business problem. We would also like to thank Professor Matthew Lanham for consistent guidance on the project.

