

# transUnionadvantage

# Expanding the Scope of Credit Information

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## Activities in the Asian Region

China - Bureau Score - Shanghai

Saudi Arabia - Bank Bureau - Positive - Private (Consumer)

**Hong Kong** – Majority Industries Bureau - Positive - Private (Consumer)

Thailand Banks and Credit Card Bureau - Positive - Private (Consumer and Commercial)

India - Majority Industries Bureau - Positive - Private (Consumer and Commercial)

Malaysia - Financial Institutions Bureau - Positive - Public (Consumer and Commercial)

**Singapore** – Bank Bureau – Positive - Private (Consumer)

**Singapore** — All Industries(excluding Banks) Bureau — Negative — Private (Consumer)

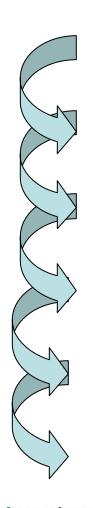
**Australia** – All Industries – Negative – Private (Consumer and Commercial)

Fiji - All Industries – Negative - Private (Consumer and Commercial)

**New Zealand** - All Industries – Negative - Private (Consumer and Commercial)



#### Credit Bureau Information Flow



Initial upload of information from bureau members.

This information is stored and organised in a database

The bureau adds value to the information

The bureau adds additional information

Members update credit behaviour information in regular cycles

The information is accessed by members – this also updates the bureau information

## Credit Bureau Types





#### **Bureau Development Considerations**

#### Data

- >Quantity
- > Quality
- >Willingness to share
- → 3<sup>rd</sup> Parties

#### Resource

- People knowledge and experience
- >Infrastructure

#### Credit Policies

- >Reviews
- New applications
- >Guarantors
- >Debt recovery
- Money laundering

#### Legislation / Regulations

- >Sharing information
- Criminal liability
- Conflicting legislation
- >Role of Central Bank



#### Bureau Development Considerations Continued

#### Consumer Privacy

- > Access to own file
- Dispute resolution
- Code or Compliance
- Matching Logic
- > VIP's

#### Security

- > Audit
- > Database
- >Infrastructure
- Disaster recovery



#### **Examples of Standard Credit Information**

#### **Demographic Data:**

**Negative Data:** 

Payment Defaults
Bankruptcy Details

Names

Addresses

Date Of Birth

Gender

Marital status

Occupation

**Employer** 

**Positive Data:** 

Payment Cycle History



# Why Increase the Scope of Credit Information?

- Credit grantors have less face to face contact Web, phone, mobile lenders
- > Socio-Economic factors
- Consumers have increased knowledge of the credit process
- Credit hungry societies
- > Fraud soft / hard
- Competition
- > Revenue opportunities



## 5 Keys to Developing the Scope

- Depth of information
- Ability to manipulate the information
- Value adding
- ☑ Technology
- Presentation of the information





## Barriers to Developing the Scope

- Legislation
- Governments
- Public opinion
- Attitudes
- Cost
- Infrastructure
- Skills/experience





# Private Vs. Public Bureau Credit Information

#### **Private**

- Quantity is at the discretion of the members
- Quality is subject to legacy systems
- Members can be very cautious in sharing competitive information
- Keen to expand into 3<sup>rd</sup> Party data for verification of application
- > Proactive
- Short term goals 1 − 2 years (stakeholder driven)
- Additional revenue streams



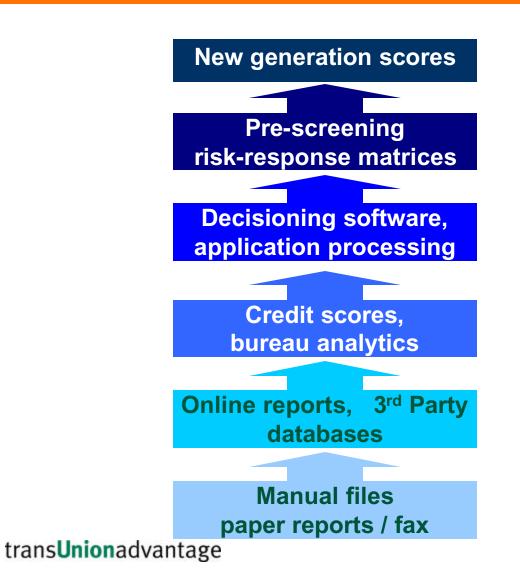
# Private Vs. Public Bureau Credit Information Continued

#### **Public**

- Quantity is regulated to ensure contribution
- Quality is subject to legacy systems
- Members have no option but to share data (with high value exceptions)
- More reserved approach to including 3<sup>rd</sup> Party data
- Reactive
- ▶ Long term goals 3 5 years



# Credit Information – Past, Present & Future continued







# How to Expand the Scope of Credit Information



## Verification With 3rd Party Databases

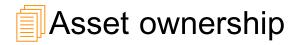


National ID's
Drivers licence
Tax number
Passport

Work permits



Phone number Addresses



Vehicles Property



Litigation
Bankruptcy
Fraud



#### **Tracing**

New Addresses

Locate alternate addresses for a consumer

Hot Addresses

Identify addresses that have commonality for an event, i.e. fraud



#### Monitoring

- Change in Credit profile
  - New adverse information
  - Deterioration in payment history
- New Contact Details
  - Phone number
  - Address
- Churn
  - Enquiry by other members
- **ndividual** 
  - Notification to individual if file accessed
- Proactive Monitoring



#### Scoring

## "A statistical methodology used to predict future events based on past experience."

- Application
- Bureau
- Behavioural
- Fraud



#### Benefits Of Scoring

- Objectivity
- Consistency
- Speed of processing
- ✓ Improved customer service
- Quantitative assessment
- Better decisioning
- Cost efficiency
- Management control



#### **Asset Checks**





Ownership

Description

Securities

Valuation

Previous sale price

Ownership

Legal description

**Securities** 

Valuation

Previous sale price



#### Value Decisioning

- Proactively manage the value of each customer by predicting a customer's future value and recommend trading terms.
  - Credit application assessments
  - Collections or recoveries actions
  - Customers for specific marketing campaigns



#### Marketing

- Prospect lists for marketing campaigns
- Pre-screening of target customers
- Full campaign management



## Loan Origination / Administration

Loan origination software

Access bureau data

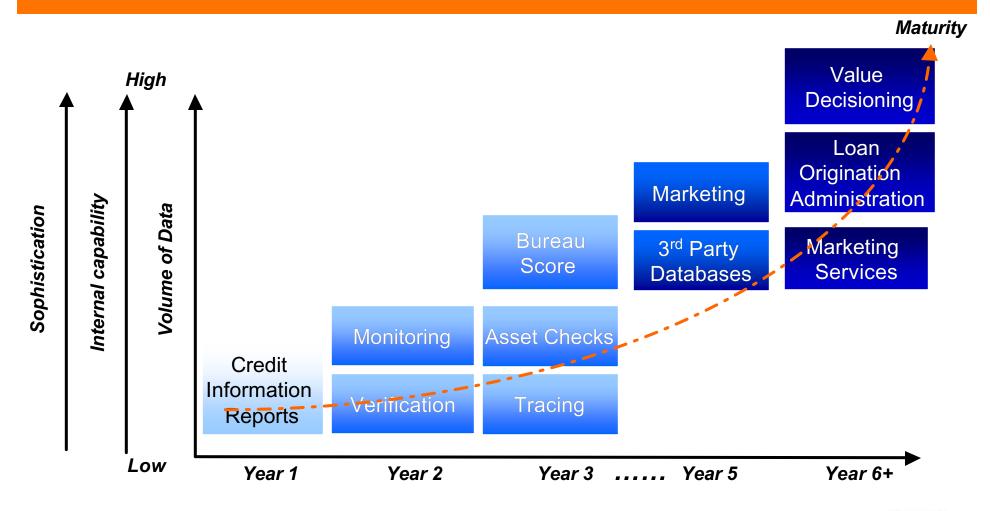
Manage process

Apply policy rules

Scorecards



#### Scope Development Timeline





#### Thank You

#### Questions?



