



All views and opinions expressed in this presentation are the personal views and opinions of the presenter

FACTS AND FIGURES



Many years of expertise regarding real estate products and related financial products

Market leader for third party Mortgage Loan Servicing in Germany

Market leader for third party Ground Lease Servicing in Germany



>100 Specialist staff



Offices in: Frankfurt, Essen and Eschborn



>20 bn. EUR Assets under Management since 1999



300,000 Mortgage loansin Servicing since 1999



Groundleases & Real Estate Leasingas alternative Asset classes



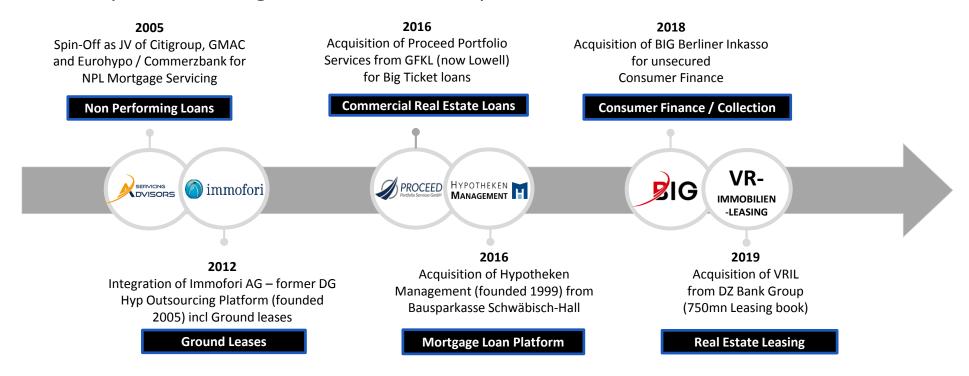
50,000
Properties
sold/resolved since 2005



HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT



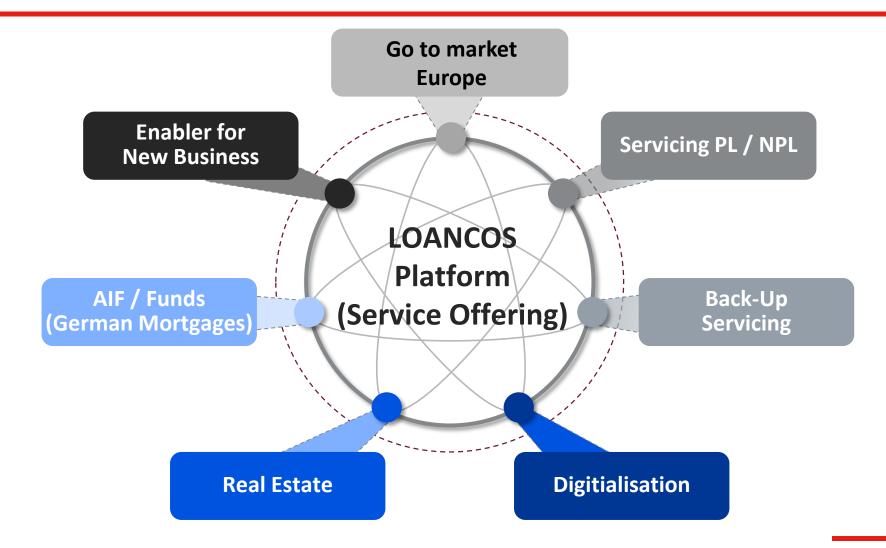
Comprehensive expert knowledge of LOANCOS Group





HELPING BANKS AND INVESTORS TO GROW





HOW BANKS HAVE CHANGED



Banks will be the steel industry of the Nineties (Ulrich Cartellieri, 1990, former Board Member Deutsche Bank)



Banking is necessary, banks are not (Bill Gates, 1994, Microsoft Founder)



The Economist

Tech's raid on the banks

Too many banks making too little money (Economist 2004)

We are telling the savers that their deposits are safe. That is what the Federal Government is vouching for (Dafür steht die Bundesregierung ein.)



(Angela Merkel, former Chancellor and Peer Steinbrück, former Minister of Finance, 5 Oktober, 2008)



ROLES IN BANKING I



Business model universal banking

Bank account & credit card

Payments transfer

- Domestic
- International

Loan business

- Retail clients
 - Consumer loans
 - Residential mortgage loans
 - Loan brokerage
 - Customer identification

Commercial / Wholesale clients

- Corporate loans
- Real estate loans
 - Existing property finance
 - Development finance



ROLES IN BANKING II



Business model universal banking

Wealth Management / Investments

- Product brokerage / Advisory
- Own products
- Third party products

Securities business

- Securities Trading: Buying and Selling of securities
- Custody

Money Market and Foreign Exchange Trading

Proprietary Trading



ROLES IN BANKING III



Business model universal banking

Investment Banking

- Advisory re Mergers & Acquisitions (M&A)
- Arranging capital raising (Equity / Debt)
- Equity capital placement
 - Private placement
 - Stock market (IPO)
- Debt capital placement
 - Private placement
 - Capital market





Fintechs or "Someone is eating my Lunch"



BUSINESS MODEL FINTECH I



Unbundling: Breaking-up of Banks' value chains

Niche providers with a focus rather than universal banks' approach "Jack of all trades"

Focus is on specific (attractive and scalable) customer needs, such as

- Bank account and card (e.g. Tomorrow)
- Payment (e.g. Paypal)
- Investments (e.g. Scalable)
- Consumer finance (e.g. Auxmoney)
- Securities trading (e.g. TradeRepublic, eToro)
- KYC Know Your Customer identification (e.g. IDnow, WebID, PostIdent)
- Residential mortgage brokerage (e.g. Interhyp, Dr. Klein, Bilthouse)

Capture existing relationship between customer and bank for a specific customer need through radical standardisation and highly cost efficient approach



BUSINESS MODEL FINTECH II



Focus is interaction and transaction closure (customer experience / customer journey)

- App-based
- Branches (Bricks and Mortar)
 - None as a general rule
 - However depending on business model may also have branches, e.g. residential mortgage brokers (e.g. Interhyp, Dr. Klein, Bilthouse)

Special case: Banking as a Service BaaS

Enabling of Direct Banking for other financial product providers

Special case: Neobank

- o Focus Asset side: accounts, credit card, payment transfers, e.g. N26, Revolut
- o Focus Liability side: savings products, e.g. Raisin Bank



BUSINESS MODEL FINTECH III



How do Fintechs get funding?

- Early Stage
 - Seed / Friends and Family
- Scaling Up:
 - Venture Capital
- Growth Stage:
 - o Private Equity, followed by strategic Buyer or Private Equity (Secondary) or Exit through IPO
 - Institutional investors or Private Equity for Forward Flow financing (residential mortgages, consumer loans)



FINTECHS — LAY OF THE LAND









Case Study:

How to enable Credit business within Direct Banking?



HOW TO ENABLE LENDING WITHIN DIRECT BANKING — GENERAL STRUCTURE



Purpose	& Client
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- Loan brokerage for clients
- Extend loans to consumer clients

Regulatory

- Brokerage and Advice: § 34c GewO / Trade Reg
- Loan extension: § 1 No 1 KWG, MaRisk, GWG, AO
- Loan- und Obligations Law: i.a. BGB (customer prot. etc)

Servicing

- Preparing & documenting Loan decision making
- Preparing & sending of Loan documentation
- Paying out Loan and collecting credit installments
- Loan accounting (Ledger management) & Reporting

Funding

 Acquire Investors for ongoing funding of Consumer Lending



HOW TO ENABLE LENDING WITHIN DIRECT BANKING



Purpose & Client

Loan Brokerage for consumers: Mortgage loan broker

Real example

Extend Loans to consumers: Fronting bank

Regulatory

- Effect Brokerage & provide advice: Mortgage loan broker
- Extend loans: Fronting bank

Servicing

- Retained Servicer
- Bank

Important for scaling

Funding

- Peer-to-Peer aka Crowd funding
- Institutional Investors
- Capital markets, e.g. ABS securitisation

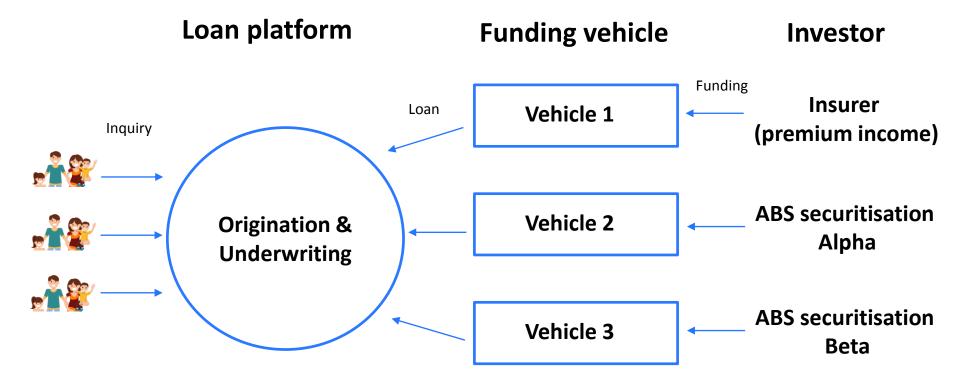
Important for scaling



LOAN FUNDING THROUGH INVESTORS











How does a Bank of the future look like?



HOW DOES A BANK OF THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE?



Thesis

Liabilities

Assets

Loan platform product I

Loan platform product II

Loan platform product III

Investment platform product I

Investment platform product II

Balance Sheet-based Bank

- Risk Manager
- Interest arbitrageManager
- Interest maturity
 Transformation
- Buy instead of Make / Act as broker for platform products (Loans & Investments)
- The Bank of the future looks more like an Asset Manager

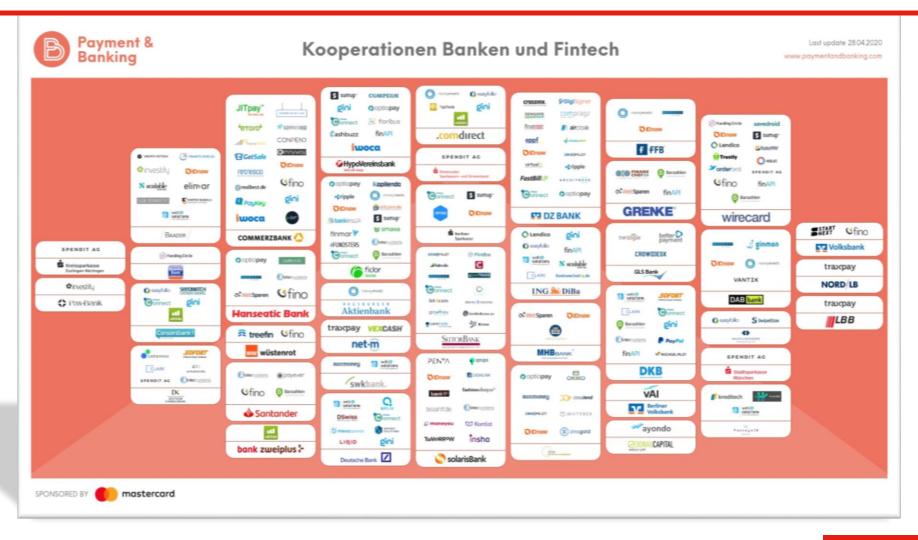




Co-operation between Banks and Fintechs show the way



CO-OPERATION BETWEEN BANKS AND FINTECHS





ARE BANKS STILL NECESSARY?



PRO'S

- Governed by Regulatory oversight; helps to protect creditors (too much / not enough)
- Deposit insurance
- Contribute to provide Lending function (prime clients)
- Also taking care of tasks that are less exciting for Fintechs (such as Trade finance, maintain branches, KfW development bank loan processing)
 - General infrastructure
- Neobanks may have shown gaps within regulatory Compliance (no names here)



ARE BANKS STILL NECESSARY?



CON'S

- Department store concept is out of date (... Jack of all trades)
- Specialised credit platforms cater for specific market segments, thus contributing to credit supply (e.g. near prime clients, SME, loans for municipalities)
- Lending function can also be effected by Institutional Investors and Capital aggregators
- Production and operating cost are way too high
- Structural inefficiencies & IT legacy landscape grown over time
- Drive for innovation Inside-out needs to be permanently kept alive



ARE BANKS STILL NECESSARY?





Micro level

- Banks deploy Fintechs as a targeted Outside-in rejuvenation
- Range is anywhere between Co-operation and Take-over (e.g. Scalable through ING, MHB Bank through Weltsparen, meanwhile Raisin)

Macro level

- Fintechs can be clearly set-up as global players for defined mono products (e.g. PayPal for instant payments)
- HOWEVER: The international credit industry can not run on a network patched together out of Fintechs (investors prefer to cherry pick)

Provided that Banks focus on doing Banking more focussed and efficient, they will be in a position to shape the future – That requires the will for ongoing innovation and transformation speed



HOWEVER: Big Tech firms have also discovered Banking as a playground (e.g. ApplePay, GooglePay)



SELECTED REFERENCES







































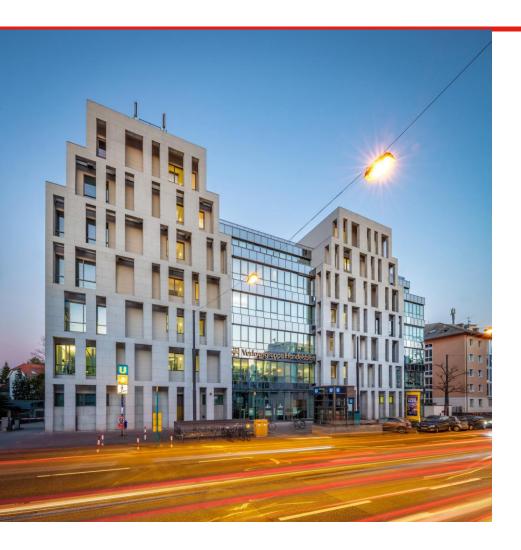












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