

User Documentation

Following the 2000s financial crisis, investor suitability assessment became compulsory in most countries.

In the European Union, client suitability assessment is regulated by MiFID.

"Portfolio managers should have an in-depth knowledge of the investor psychology of their client" MiFID 2012



The objective of this guide is to help you make the most of Neuroprofiler for you and your client.

We will learn how to use our SaaS Platform but also how to interpret the results for your clients. You will be introduced to some principles of behavioral finance to better coach and advise your clients.

If you have any questions, please contact us at contact@neuroprofiler.com



Neuroprofiler addresses this requirement through a behavioral finance game.

- MiFIDII compliant
- User Friendly
- Behavioral Finance and Machine Learning-based

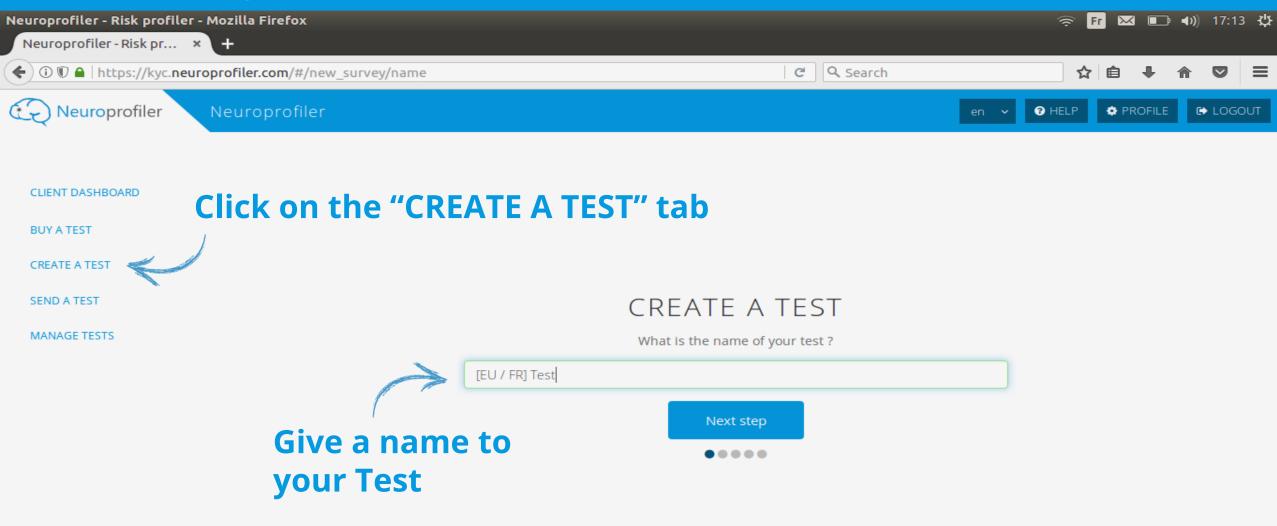




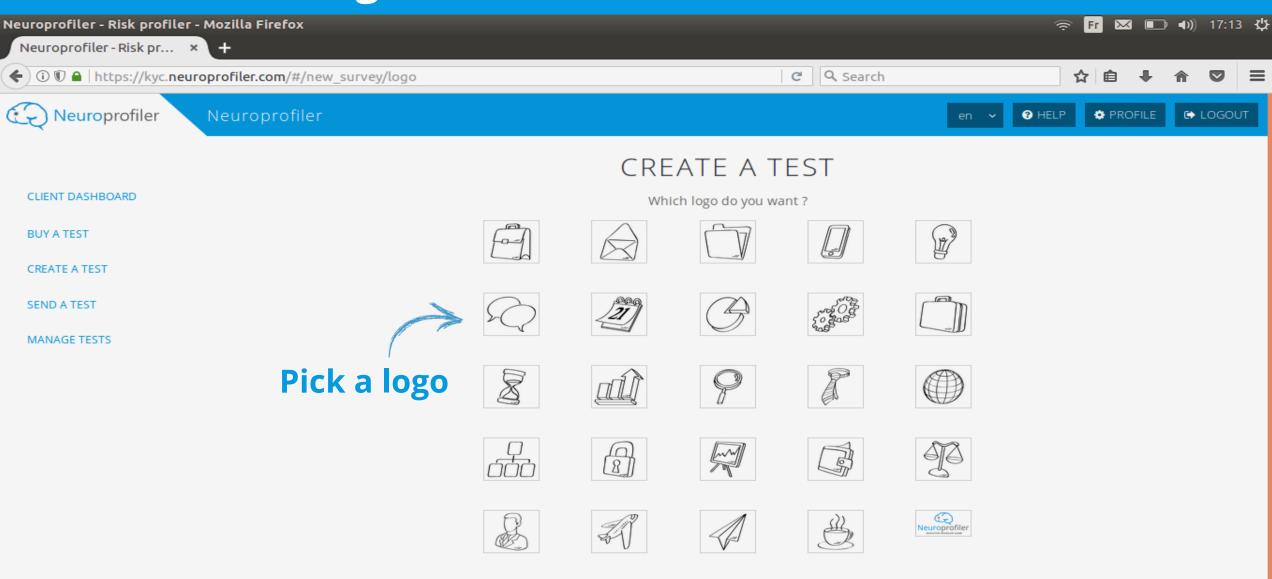


Starting with Neuroprofiler

1. Creating a Test

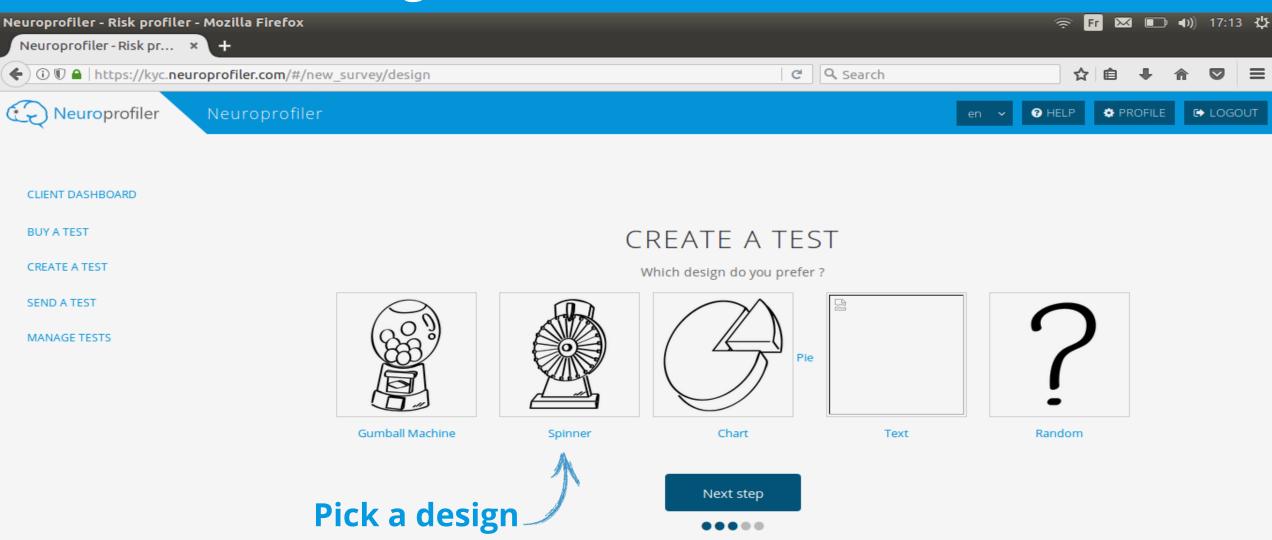


1.1. Choose a logo

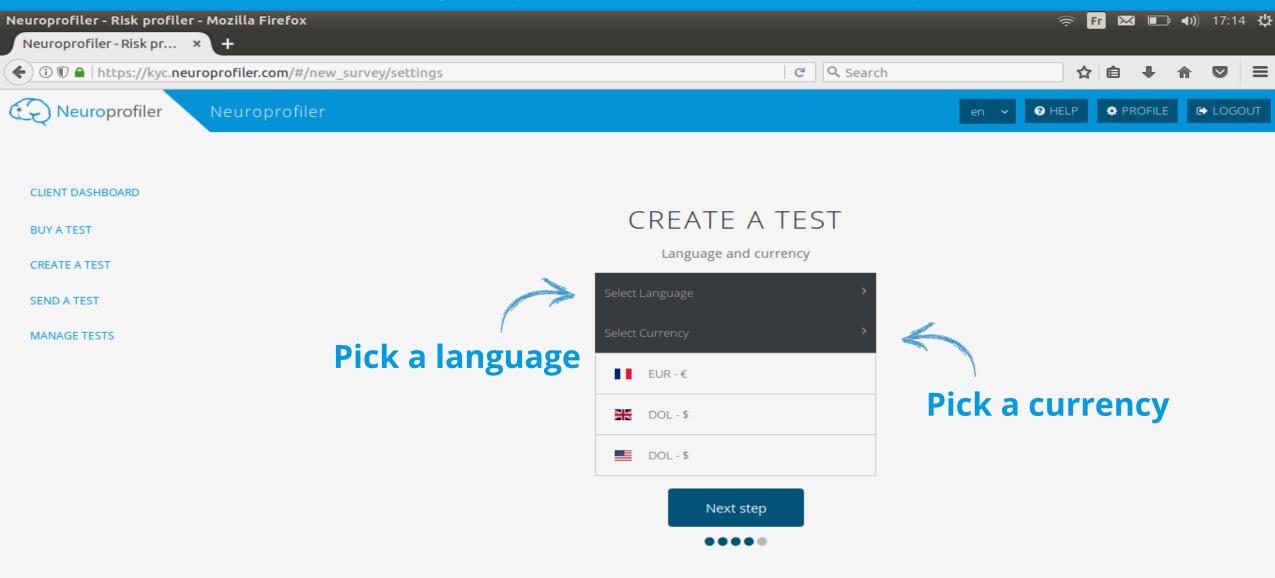


Next step

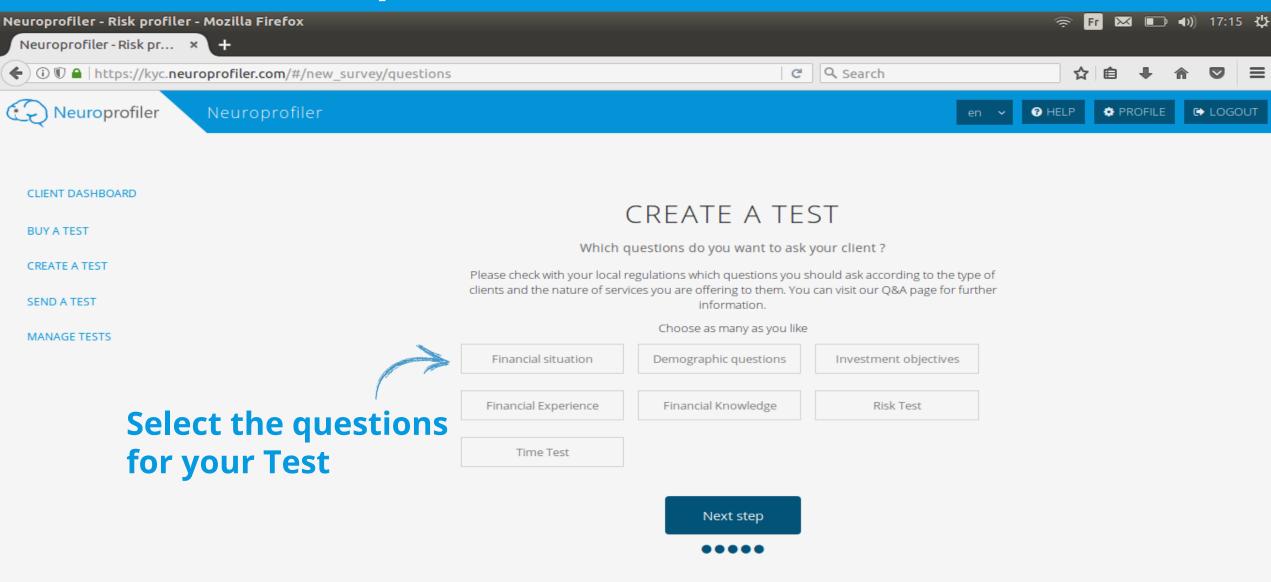
1.2. Choose a design



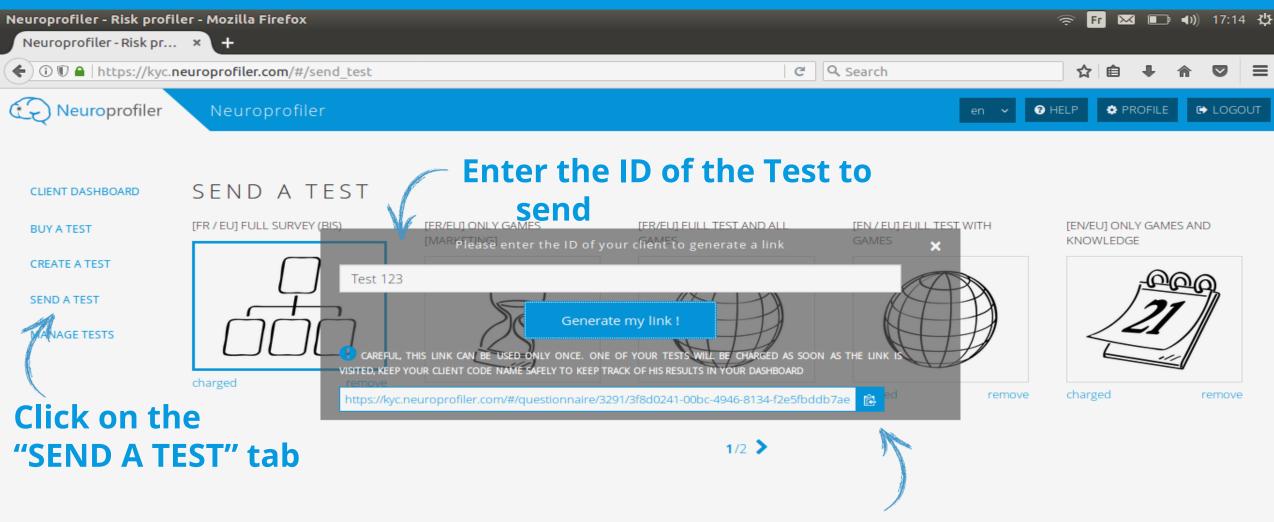
1.3. Choose the language and the currency



1.4. Choose the questions

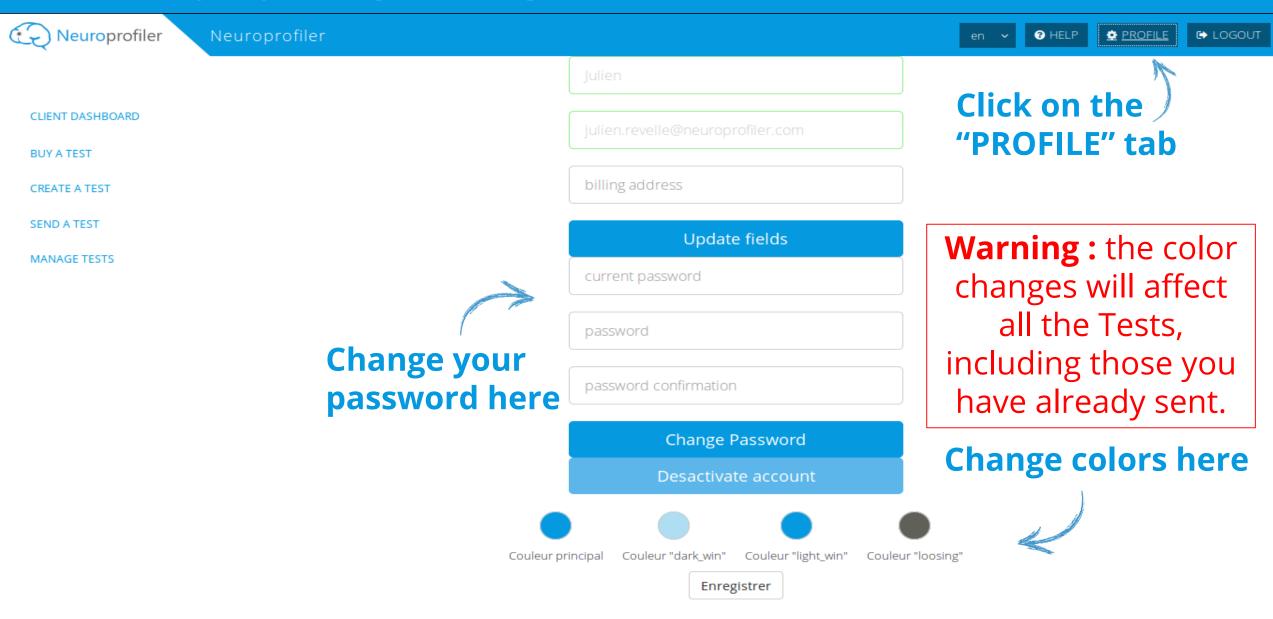


2. Sending a Test



Click here to copy the URL link

3. Changing the profile parameters



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Recommendations to take the Test

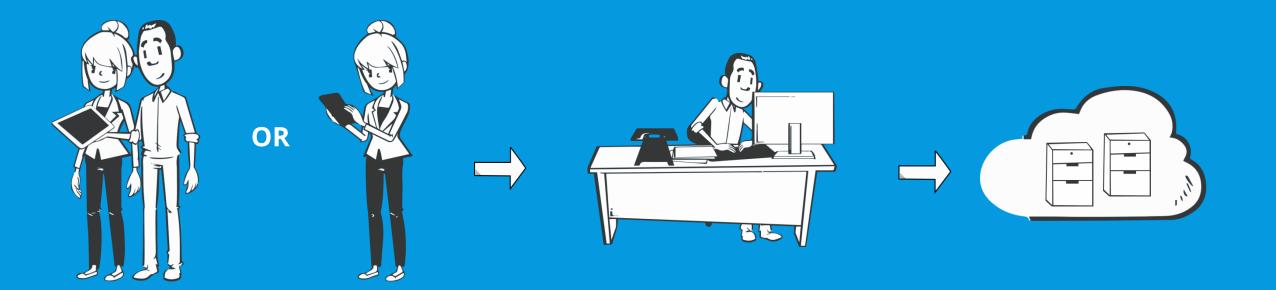
- 1) The Test is adaptive and can be taken on a computer, tablet or smartphone with a good internet connection and an up-to-date browser.
- 2) Make sure your device is connected: Wi-Fi or 3G / 4G.

Instructions to give the client in order to take the test in good conditions:

To take the Test under the best conditions, it is recommended to have a 10-20 minute slot in a quiet, distraction-free environment.



How Does it Work?



PLAY

ADVISE

STORE

The questionnaire is anonymous and can be taken on the device of the Financial Advisor or sent to the client by email

You just have to copy and paste the links created on the SaaS platform on your device or in an email, so that the client can start playing the game.

The test is flexible and can be highly customized by Financial Advisors.

	https://www.kyc.neuroprofiler.com/234567
ID 2	https://www.kyc.neuroprofiler.com/2345tz7
ID 3	https://www.kyc.neuroprofiler.com/234hj7
ID 4	https://www.kyc.neuroprofiler.com/2kl567

SEND

The game is adaptive and can be taken on a computer, tablet or smartphone with a good internet connection and an up-to-date browser. Note that the game doesn't work on Internet Explorer.

Make sure your device is connected to a good Wi-Fi or 3G / 4G network.

The game lasts on average 5-10 minutes.



PLAY

The client will have to go through different sections to finish the Test

In addition to the tests that will assess the Risk Investor Profile, the full Test includes sections regarding the client's personal and financial situation, his/her financial experience and his/her financial knowledge.

The different sections of the Test:

- 1. Demographics
- 2. Financial Situation
- 3. Financial Experience
- 4. Financial Knowledge
- 5. Investment Objectives
- 6. Risk Game
- 7. Time Game
- 8. Test Report

This part represents the information regarding the client's personal situation (gender, age, education level, marital status, children, professional experience and job category).



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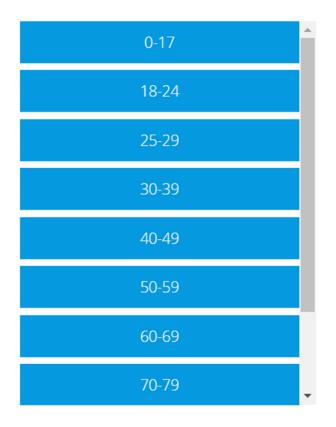
Click on this button to get help





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HOW OLD ARE YOU?



Click on your answer





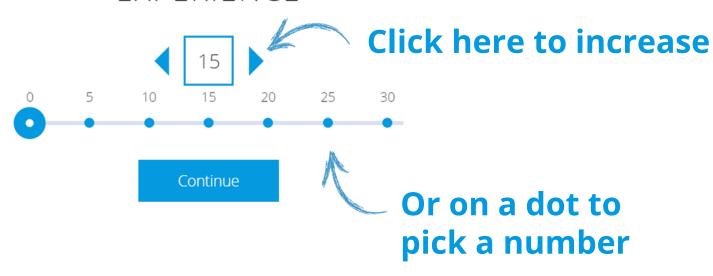
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NUMBER OF YEARS OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE





2. Financial Situation

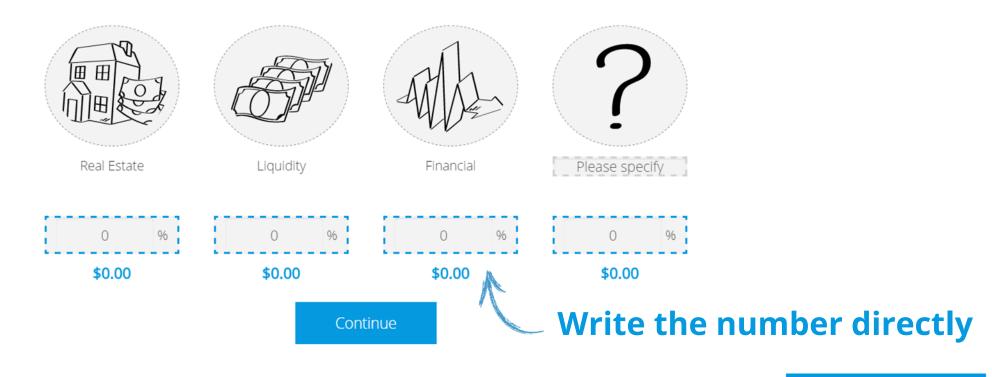
This part represents the information regarding the client's wealth (amount of assets, composition, income and sources, temporary income and sources, financial commitments).

2. Financial Situation



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WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE, IN PERCENTAGE, OF YOUR TOTAL ASSETS ?





3. Financial Experience

This part gathers the information about the client's financial experience (experience of the financial sector, investments in complex and non-complex products, portfolio, services used and the related level of satisfaction).

3. Financial Experience



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HAVE YOU EVER INVESTED IN THESE NON-COMPLEX PRODUCTS ?



Shares on regular market

Money Market instruments

Structured deposits

Bonds or other forms of securitised debt on regular market

Shares or units in UCITS

Other non-complex products



Continue

3. Financial Experience



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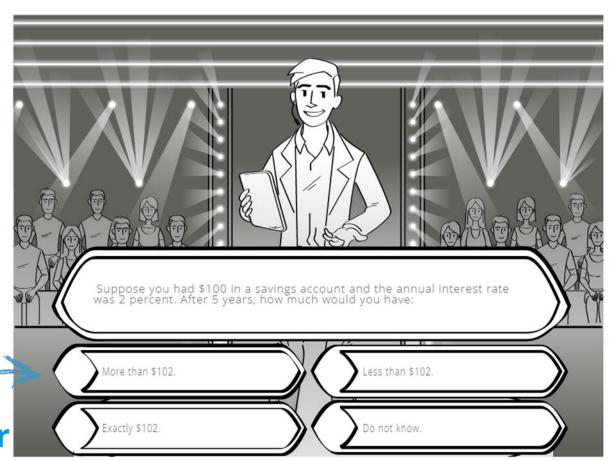
4. Financial Knowledge

This part allows a quick diagnosis of the client's level of finance through an adaptive financial knowledge quiz.

4. Financial knowledge



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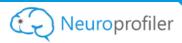


Click on your answer

5. Investment Objectives

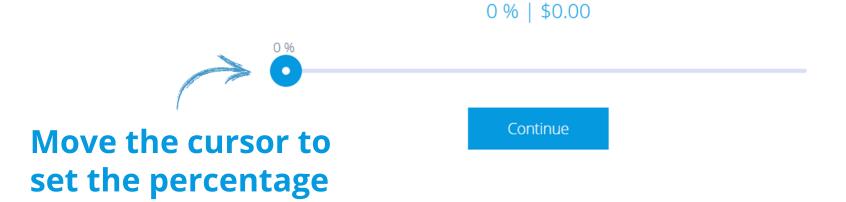
This part gathers the information about the considered investments (amount to invest, ability to bear loss, strategy, perspective, purpose and self-assessment of the risk profile).

5. Investment objectives



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WHICH PERCENTAGE OF YOUR WEALTH WOULD YOU LIKE TO INVEST?



Help

5. Investment objectives



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WHAT IS YOUR INVESTMENT STRATEGY?











SSIVE GIOWEI







Security and Capital Preservation





Click on the question mark for more information



6. Risk Game

This part is a game inspired from the Wheel of Fortune. The client is asked to choose to invest in different bets depending on his/her preferences.

The game is based on an adaptive behavioral finance risk tolerance assessment test which assesses optimism and risk-taking in the loss and gain domains through a complex machine-learning algorithm. The Risk Test is based on Prospect Theory, one of the most famous behavioral finance theory developed by the Nobel prize winner Daniel Kahneman to model decision-making under risk.

6. Risk Game



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INVESTMENT GAME

Now, we invite you to play an investment game. In this game, you will be asked to choose to invest in different bets. Questions are completely independent. Your past choices must not influence your future choices, since past gains and losses are not accumulated.

There are no right or wrong answers. The primary goal is to gain a better understanding of your risk preferences.



You are going to play a variation of the wheel of fortune.

6. Risk Game



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QUESTION 1

WHICH WHEEL OF FORTUNE WOULD YOU PREFER PLAYING?



7. Time game

This game is based on Quasi-Hyperbolic Time Discounting Theory which was especially promoted by Pr. Laibson (Behavioral Economics, Harvard University).

Clients are asked to choose between an immediate gain or a larger future gain.

7. Time game



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INVESTMENT GAME

Now, we invite you to play an investment game. In this game, you will be asked to choose to invest in different bets. Questions are completely independent. Your past choices must not influence your future choices, since past gains and losses are not accumulated.

There are no right or wrong answers. The primary goal is to gain a better understanding of your risk preferences.

Continue

7. Time game



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QUESTION 5

WHICH CHOICE WOULD YOU MAKE?



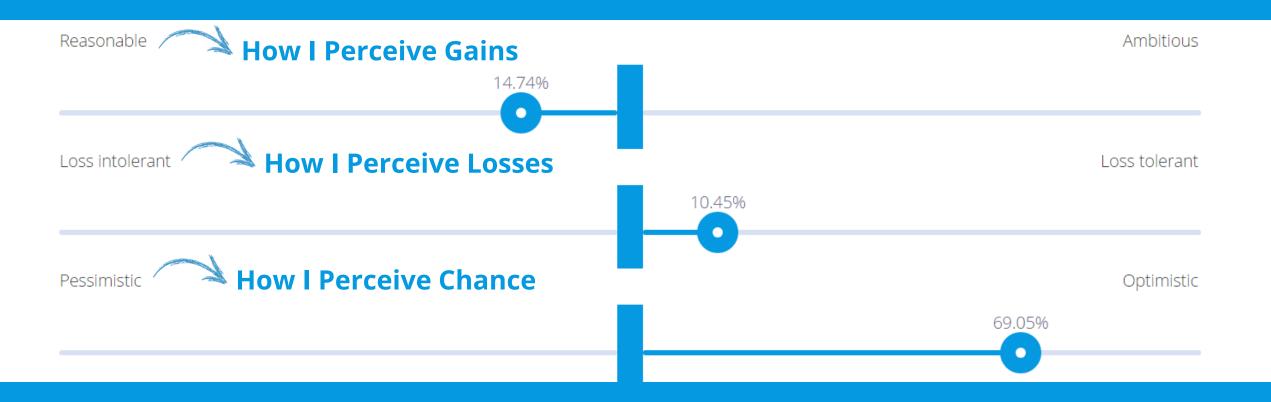
This part presents the results of the Test, including a detailed analysis of the client's profile, responses and response times of all questions from the Test which has been created by the Advisor and completed by the Client.

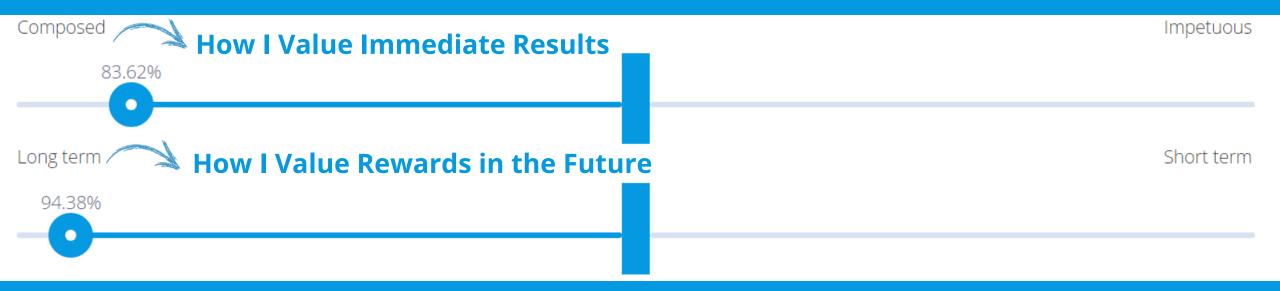
In some cases, it can also include a risk and inconsistency index.



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RISK TEST RESULTS With discernment and optimism, you are especially tolerant to loss and do not take foolish risks to maximize your profits **Risk Tolerance =** Inconsistency warnings : 🖭 **Ambition + Loss Tolerance + Optimism** Reasonable Ambitious Loss intolerant Loss tolerant Pessimistic Optimistic Composed Impetuous Short term Long term **Evaluate the result**





Inconsistency warnings might appear if we detect unusual behaviors

Risk Test Warning: In the last questions of the risk test, we control whether there is an inconsistency in the answers of the client, in comparison to previous questions.

Risk Test Time Warning: We control whether the client answers too quickly (less than 2 seconds) or too slowly (more than 52 seconds) to each question.

Age Warning: if the client is more than 80 years old and very dynamic in ONE of the following situations – investment game, investment strategy or risk auto-evaluation

Investment horizon Warning: if it's less than 3 years and the client is very dynamic in ONE of the following situations – investment game, investment strategy or risk autoevaluation

Investment amount Warning: if it's more than 50% of the total amount of assets and the client is very dynamic in ONE of the following situations – investment game, investment strategy or risk auto-evaluation

Experience Warning: if the client has less than 3 years of financial experience and a very dynamic profile in ONE of the following situations – investment game, investment strategy or risk auto-evaluation

Knowledge Warning: if the client has the lowest level in financial knowledge and a very dynamic profile in ONE of the following situations – investment game, investment strategy or risk auto-evaluation

Loss aversion Warning: if the client is not ready to loose more than 10% of their investment and has a very dynamic profile in ONE of the following situations – investment game, investment strategy or risk auto-evaluation

Keep the game report simple and clear:

Do not show the inconsistency warnings to your client unless he asks for it.

Ambition/Reasonable = How I Perceive Gains

Loss Tolerance/Loss Intolerant = How I Perceive Losses

Optimism/Pessimism = How I Perceive Chance

Risk Tolerance

Impulsivity = How I Value Immediate Rewards

Long/Short-Term horizon= How I Value Rewards in the Future

Patience



Introduction to Behavioral Finance



LOSS AVERSION AND AMBITION

Behavioral Finance uses psychological insights to inform financial theory. Behavioral Finance holds that we do not behave rationally.

Our investments are deeply biased by emotions, social pressure, past experiences...

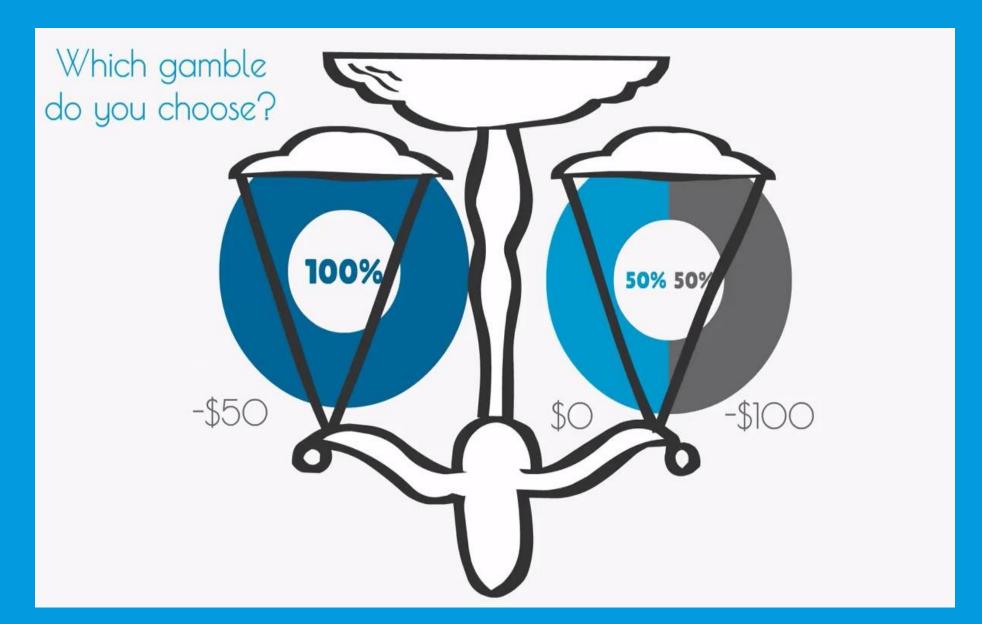
The following slides aim to help you better understand how these psychological factors affect your client's financial decision and help them make better decisions.

Let's start with some examples...

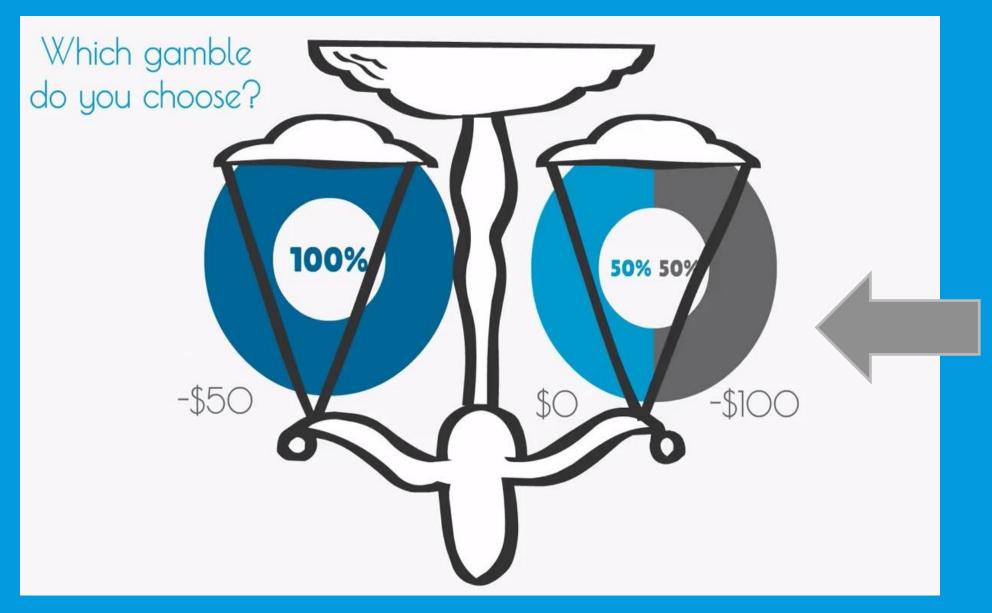


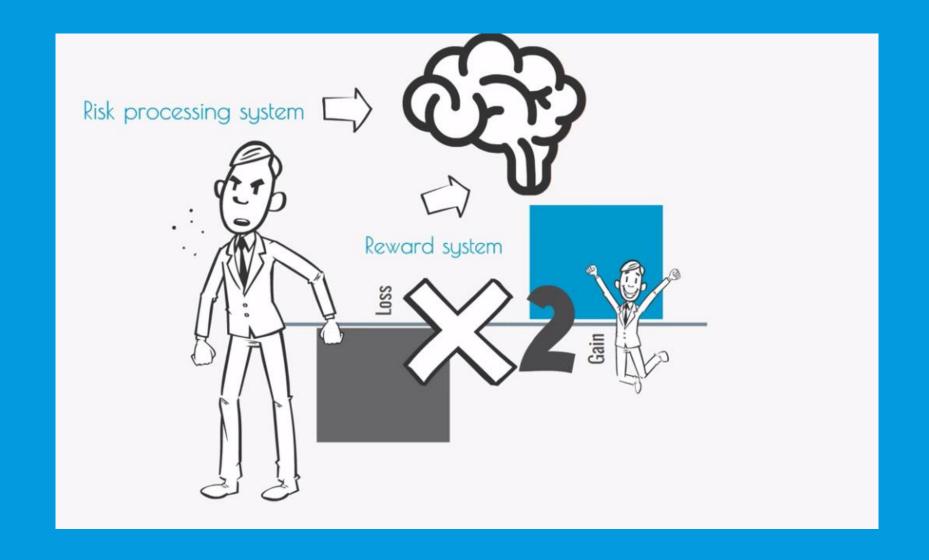
Most people are reasonable and choose the safe option.





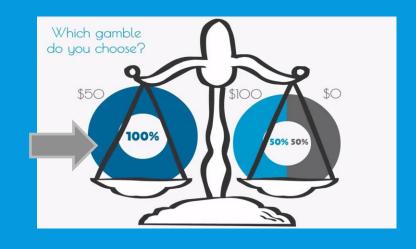
In this case, most people prefer to take risk to avoid loosing money.





On average, we are twice as sensitive to losses than to gains.

Most people are reasonable (not ambitious).
They do not take risk to win more.
They undervalue gains.

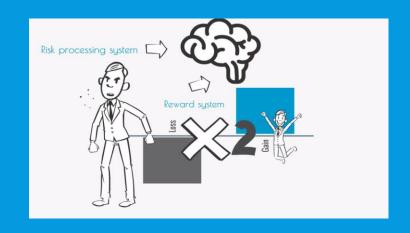


Most people are loss averse.

They take risk to lose less.

They overvalue losses.

They are twice as sensitive to losses than gains.





OPTIMISM

Pill A will save you with 1% chance

Pill B will never save you





Pill A will save you with 1% chance > Pill B will never save you





Pill A will save you with 1% chance

> Pill B will never save you

Pill A will save you with 87% chance

Pill B will save you with 88% chance





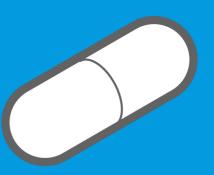
Pill A will save you with 1% chance

> Pill B will never save you

Pill A will save you with 87% chance

→ Pill B will save you with 88% chance





Pill A will save you with 1% chance

> Pill B will never save you

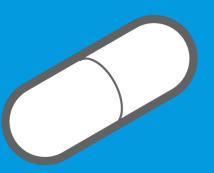
Pill A will save you with 87% chance

Pill B will save you with 88% chance

Pill A will save you with 99% chance

Pill B will always save you





Pill A will save you with 1% chance

> Pill B will never save you

Pill A will save you with 87% chance

→ Pill B will save you with 88% chance

Pill A will save you with 99% chance

Pill B will always save you





We do not perceive probabilities as they are.

We overweight the large probabilities (optimism)

We underweight the small probabilities (pessimism).



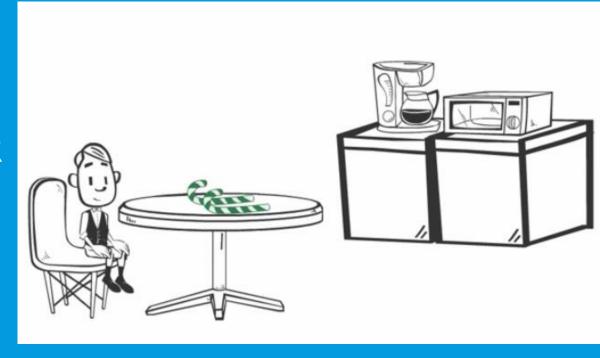
IMPULSIVITY AND LONG/SHORTTERM HORIZON

We prefer to have a reward now rather than in the future (present bias)

Now



In 30min



OR

Many of us prefer to lose money in order to be rewarded in the short-term rather than in the long-term



OR



Get \$1200 in 1 year

Most people are impulsive Most people have a short-(not composed). term horizon. They prefer to be rewarded They prefer to be rewarded now rather than in 30 in 1 month rather than in 1 minutes. year. In 1 year Now In 30min In 1 month

Examples of other Cognitive Biases

BIAS	DESCRIPTION
Home Bias	Preference for domestic equities even when it is not profitable
Disposition effect	Tendency to keep losing assets and sell winning assets.
Herding effect	Imitation of other's behaviors. This can lead to market bubbles and overrreaction to market changes.
Over-confidence	Overestimation of one's skills and judgments.
Availability heuristics	Overestimation of the likelihood of familiar, recent or emotionally charged events.
Denomination effect	The tendency to spend more money when it is denominated in small amounts rather than large amounts.
Gambler'fallacy	The tendency to think that future probabilities are altered by past events, when in reality they are unchanged. The fallacy arises from an erroneous conceptualization of the law of large numbers. For example, "I've flipped heads with this coin five times consecutively, so the chance of tails coming out on the sixth flip is much greater than heads."



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Investor profiling game

In case of specific problems, please email: contact@neuroprofiler.com

