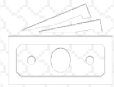




# Quantum Applications for Financial Institutions

**CogniFrame**<sup>®</sup>  
The Hybrid Machine Learning Company

# Why is Quantum relevant for FI's?



Small improvement in Return on Assets (ROA) can make a massive \$\$\$ impact

**Quantum could help solve intractable problems and deliver performance improvements**

# The Framework

## STAKEHOLDERS

Financial Institution  
Quantum Hardware Co.  
Quantum Application Co.

## OWNERSHIP

Intellectual Property  
Process Improvement

## DEPENDENCIES

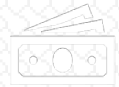
Data  
Business Process/Rules  
Resources  
Proof of Concept  
Testing

## OUTCOME

Demonstrate Improved Return  
on Assets (ROA)



# Collaboration Requirements



**IDENTIFY**  
Intractable Problem



**FORMALIZE**  
Structure  
Process  
Benchmark

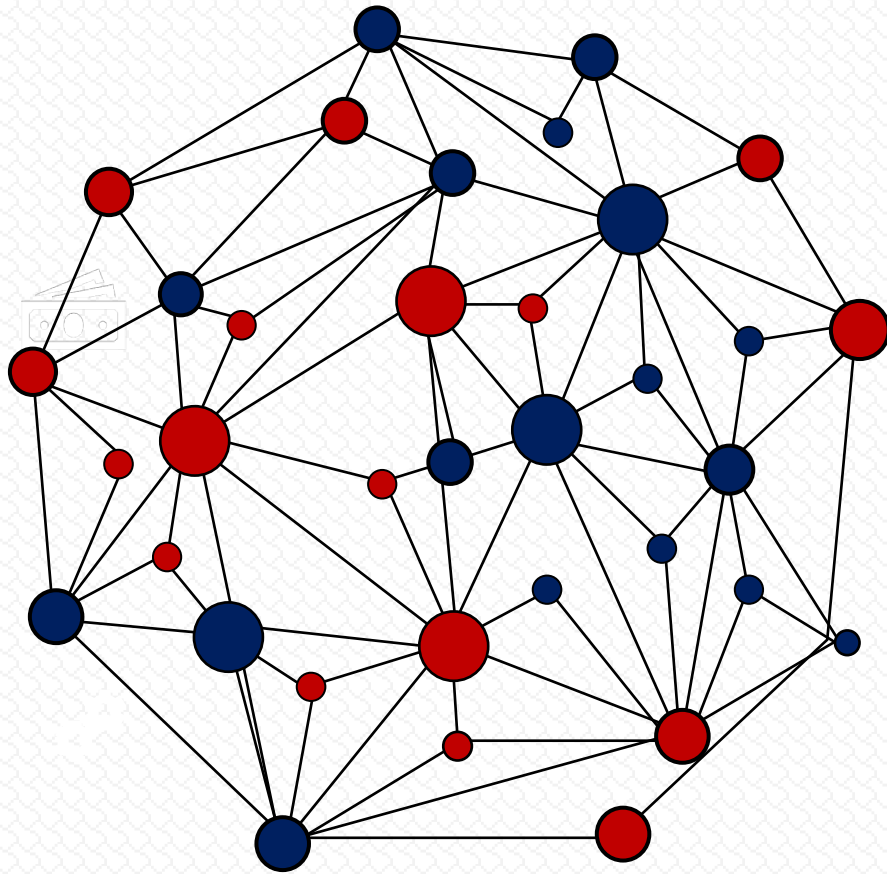


**RESOURCE**  
People  
Partnerships



**R&D**  
Formulate  
Test

# What to Quantum-ize?



Types of Problems



Scalability



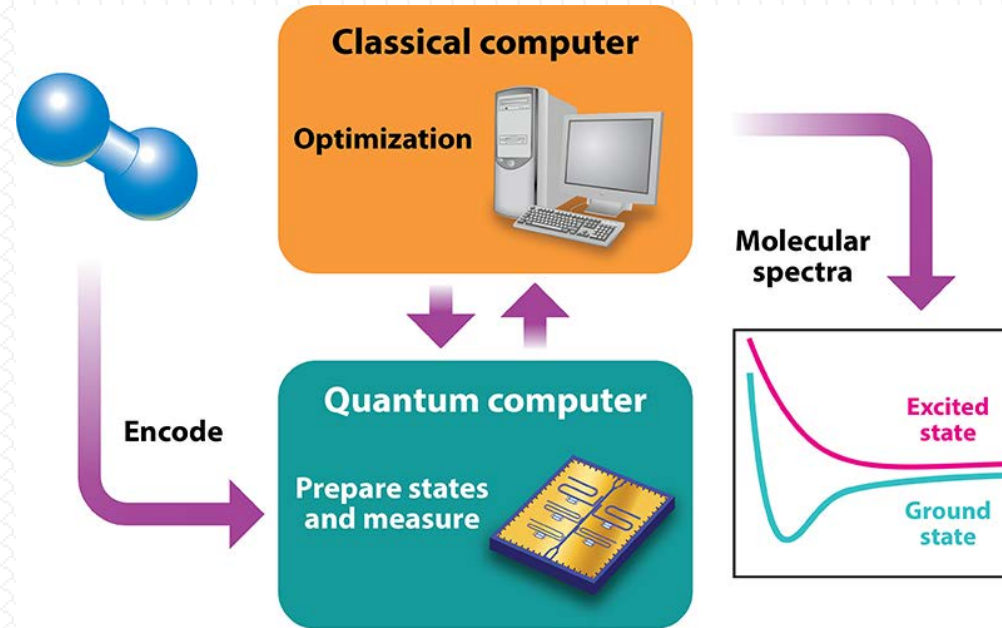
Hardware Capabilities



Impact Value

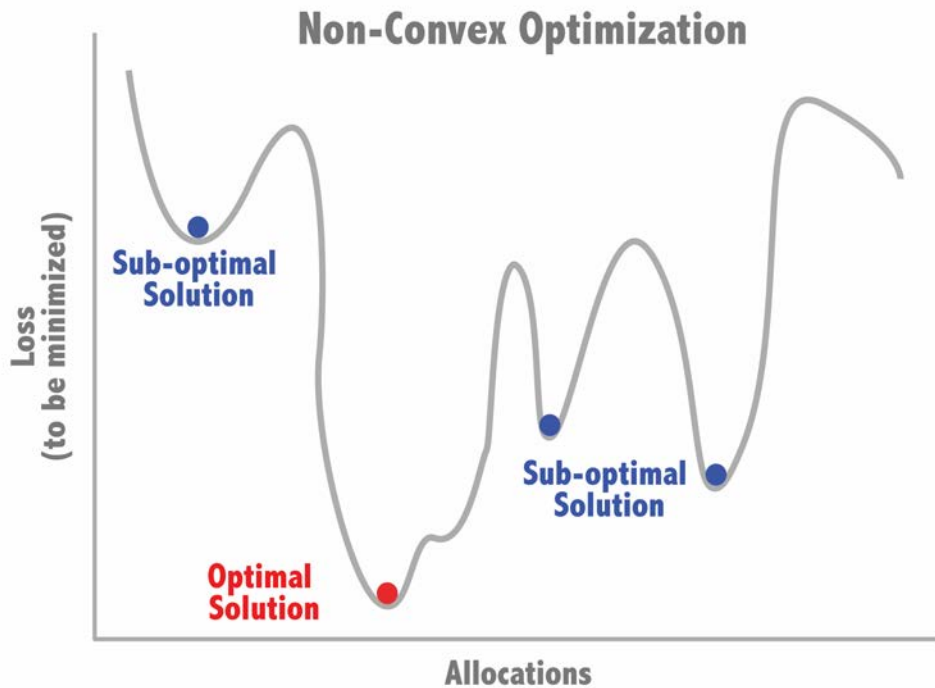
# Approaches

- Classical vs Quantum vs Hybrid
- Simulated vs Quantum
- Evaluation of Results





# The Use Case: Non-Convex Optimization

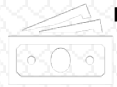


- Our quantum computing software allows financial institutions to find better Optimal Solution(s).
- This leads to increased returns, reduced risk, and greatly outperforms the optimal solution found using convex optimization.
- CogniFrame's solution can be customized for a financial institution's objectives such as risk, returns or other constraints.

# Sources of Non-Convex Problems

- **Nature of Problem**

Problems that contain a number of local optimality across the energy space (e.g. combinatorial optimization, discrete optimization).



- **Choice of Models**

The choice of utility function, risk metrics, objectives functions (e.g. VaR, trading trajectory).

- **Market Friction and Irrationality**

The market cost and irrationality embedded in data resulting in negative eigenvalues, usually noticeable when the scale of the problem grows.

- **Optimization Constraints**

Non-linear/inequality constraints in the optimization problem.

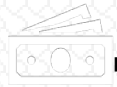
**Non-convexity usually emerges with relaxing of certain “handcuffs” in the optimization problem.**



# Non-Convex Problems

## Multiple Use Cases

- ALM - Active Portfolio Optimization and cash flow matching for banking book.
- Pension Funds - Optimize allocations of member contributions and benefit payouts.
- Collateral Optimization
- Insurance - Solvency II, Portfolio Optimization.
- Asset Managers - Portfolio Optimization.
- Fixed Income - Portfolio Optimization.



# Workflow

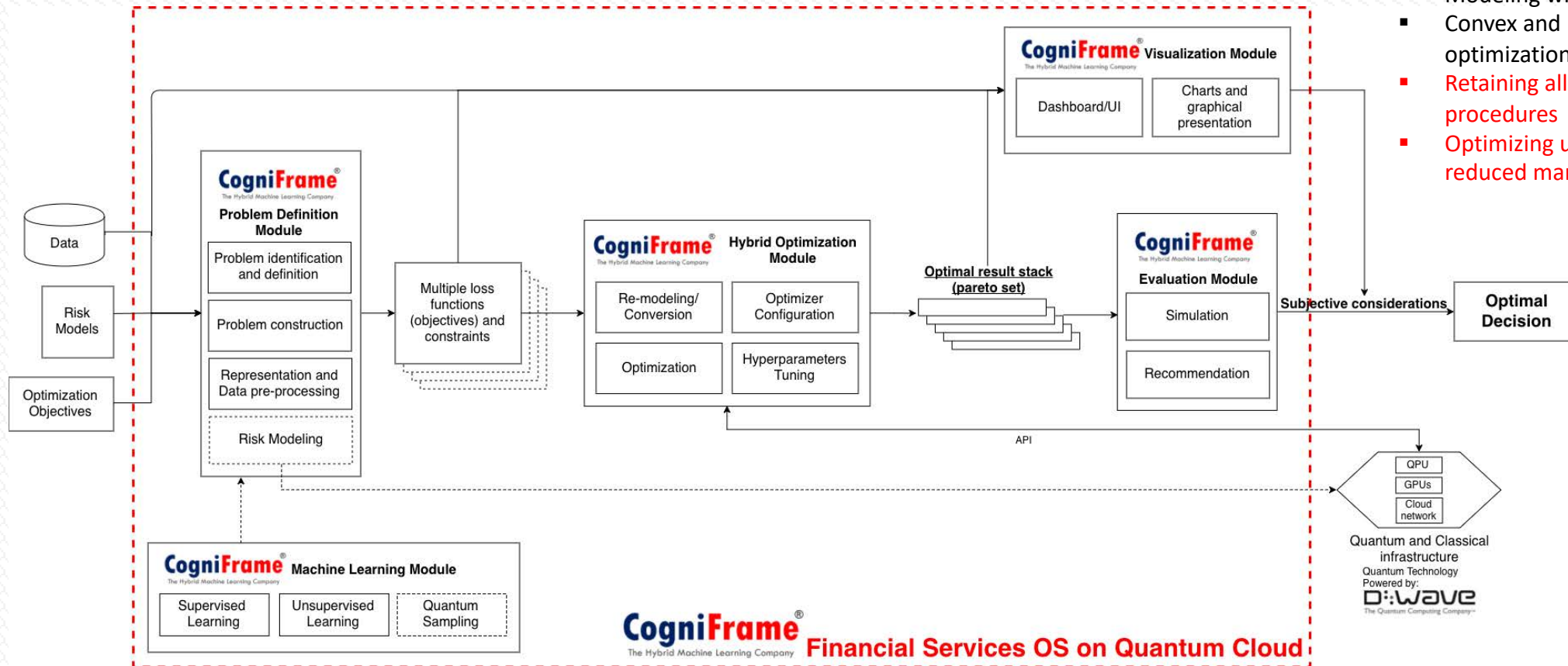
How does our model work?

## Current FI approach

- Linear Risk Modeling
- Convex Optimization

## The CogniFrame approach


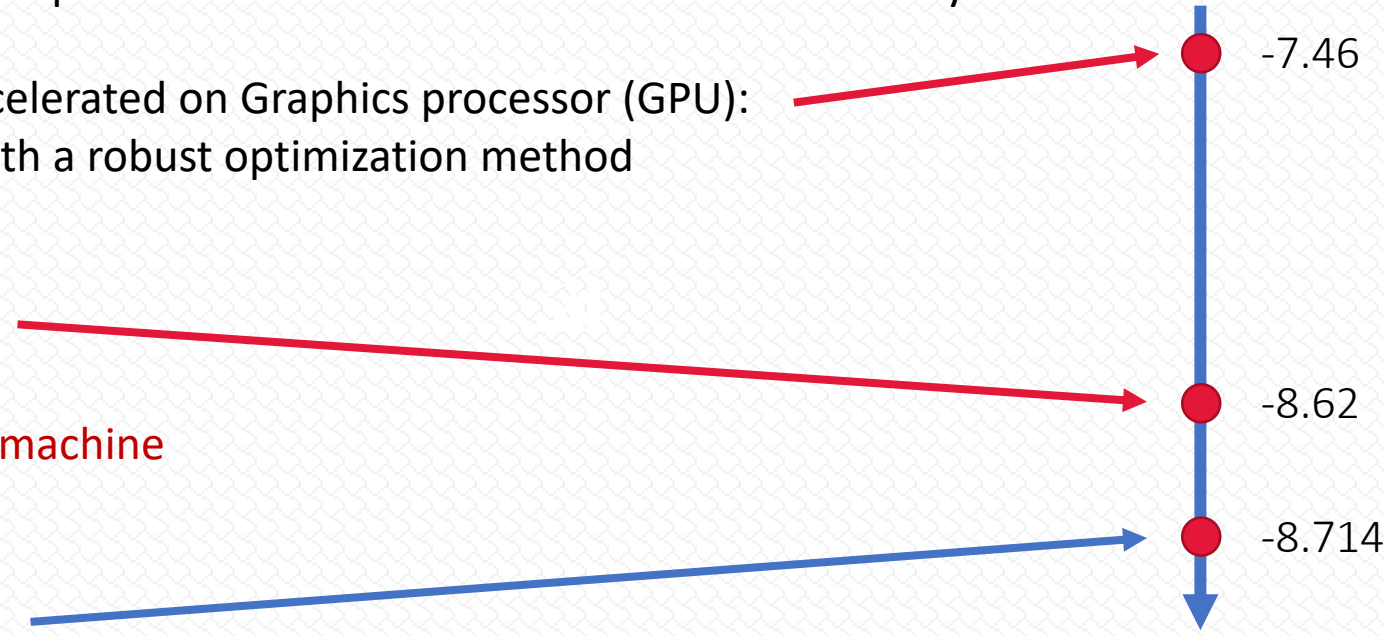
- Linear and Non-Linear Risk Modeling with ML
- Convex and Non-Convex optimization
- Retaining all existing models and procedures
- Optimizing use of funds with reduced market and liquidity risks



# Early Results using Non-Convex Return Matrices

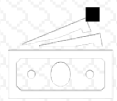
Hybrid Solution = Classical Methods + D Wave Quantum

- Problem: 12 constraints, 20 variables (investments) per constraint
- Objective: Lower is better; small decimals represent hours of run time or even intractability

-  Specialized Classical optimization tools accelerated on Graphics processor (GPU):
    - Brute force use of compute power with a robust optimization method
    - 2.5 hours of runtime
  - Industry-standard package (CPLEX 12.8):
    - 2.5 hours of runtime
    - Out-of-memory condition on a 64GB machine
    - Optimal not proven
  - Hybrid solution
    - 30 minutes of runtime
- 
- | Method  | Objective Value |
|---|-----------------|
| Specialized Classical optimization tools accelerated on GPU | -7.46           |
| Industry-standard package (CPLEX 12.8)                      | -8.62           |
| Hybrid solution   | -8.714          |

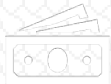
# Proof Of Concept - Objectives

- Demonstrate “performance improvement” vs Classical
- Demonstrate Financial Value
- Demonstrate Commercial Scalability
- Costs vs Benefits Analysis



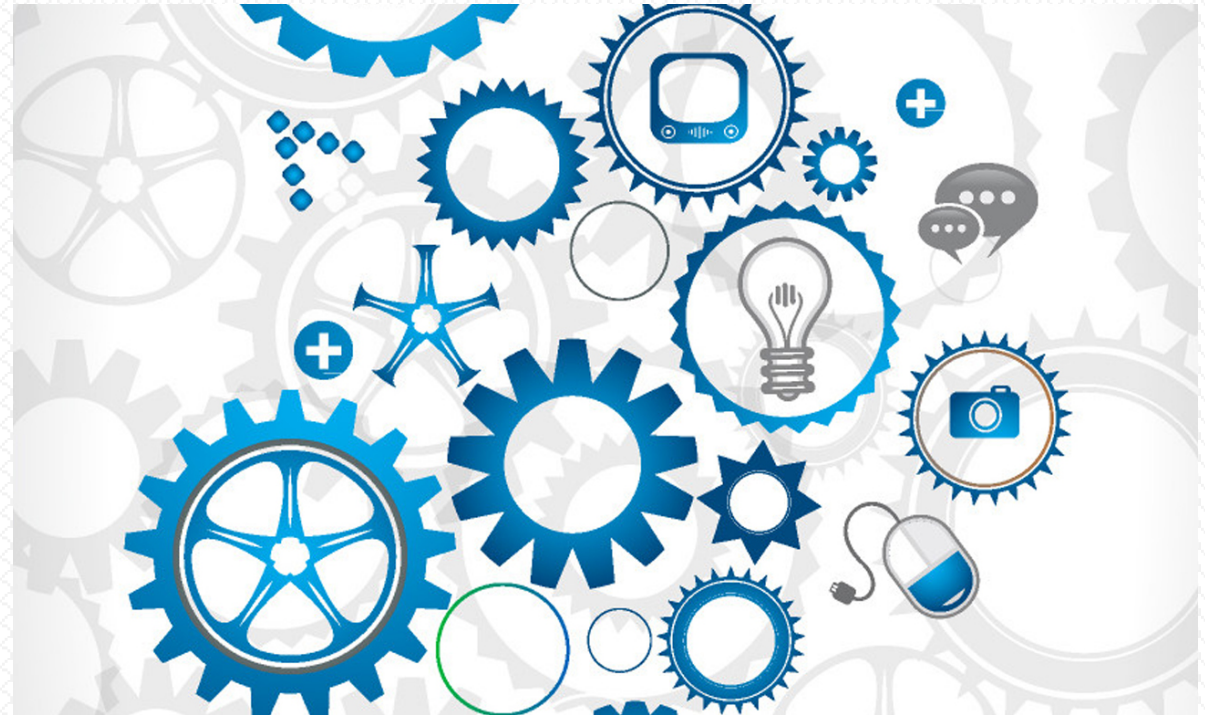
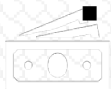
# Key Challenges

- Choosing the right problem (setting up for success)
- Data aggregation/acquisition – dispersed among many legacy systems
- Commercial Scalability
- Multiple Low Energy Solutions – evaluating ROA



# Commercialization

- Business Models (In-house vs SaaS, Pricing structure, IP)
- Implementation Challenges
- Repeatability



**Going beyond the Technology**



THANK YOU

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