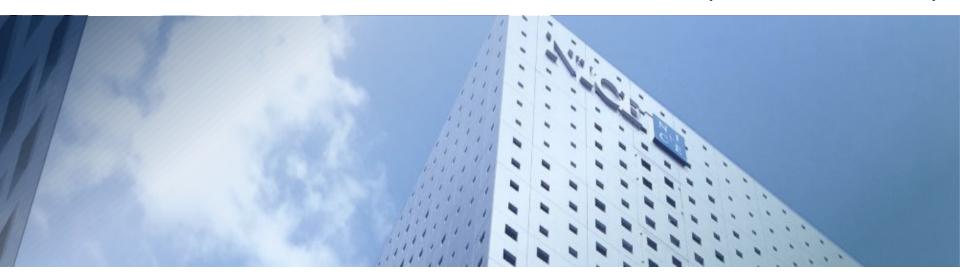
# The Introduction of Personal Loan Refinancing Platforms and Borrower Behavior

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This study is part of the on-going work (Kim, Lee, Kim, Choi 2025) on the consumer loan refinancing platform in Korea. The presentation material is for '2025 Global AI Finance Research Conference' Dec.14-15, 2025. Please do not cite unless permitted.



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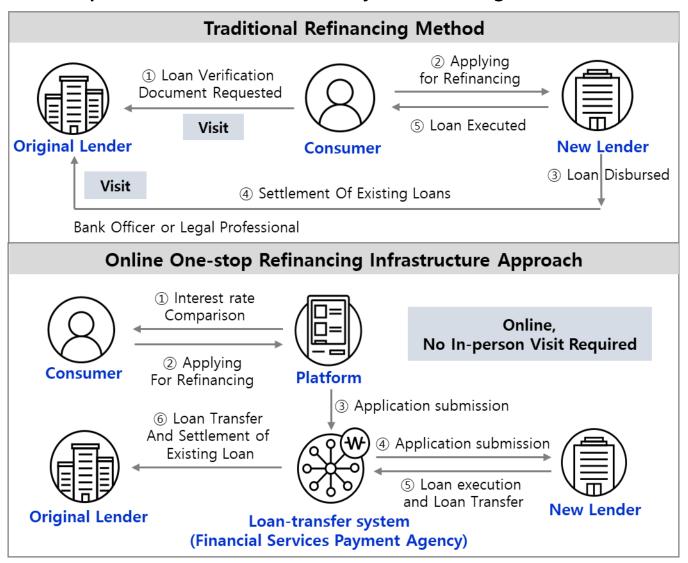


#### Introduction of the refinancing platform for consumer loans

- ◆ The online one-stop loan-transfer platform was introduced for more convenient refinancing of consumer loans, driven by the Korean government.
  - Korean government introduced the loan-transfer platform in May 2023.
  - The one-stop loan-transfer platform began with unsecured loan refinancing.
  - The refinancing platform was extended to certain types of mortgage loans in January 2024.
- ◆ The refinancing platform is believed to help borrowers to transfer to lower-interest loans; hence, improving their cashflows and consumption welfare.
- However, there have not been much microdata-based study of the refinancing platform, especially in comparison with the traditional refinancing activity.



The loan-transfer platform vs. the traditional way of refinancing in the consumer loan market





### Potential benefits of the refinancing-platforms

- The online one-stop loan-transfer platforms provide borrowers with convenience for refinancing their loans while promoting competition among the lenders of loans.
- ◆ Users of the refinancing platform could lower their interest payments.
- ◆ Hence, the lower interest payments can improve the refinancing-borrowers' cash-flows.
- The improved cash-flows are expected to increase the refinancing-borrowers' spending;
   hence, contributing to their consumption welfare.

# 01

### Introduction

### Related questions to be analyzed in this study

- ◆ Who are the users of the loan-transfer platforms, and how can they be characterized?
- How are the refinancing-platform users different from the traditional refinancing borrowers?
- Do the refinancing-platform users increase their spending after refinancing?
- ◆ How much do the users of the refinancing-platforms change their consumption spending in comparison with those of the traditional refinancing borrowers?

VS.

#### (Platform refinancing)

Users of the Online one-stop loan-transfer platform

(Treatment group)

### (Non-platform refinancing)

Borrowers refinancing in the traditional way

(Control group)

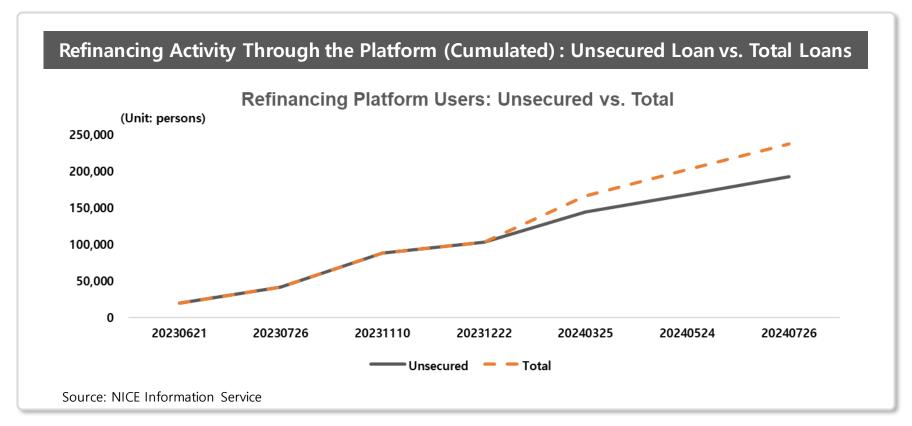


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#### The growth of refinancing activity through the loan-transfer platform

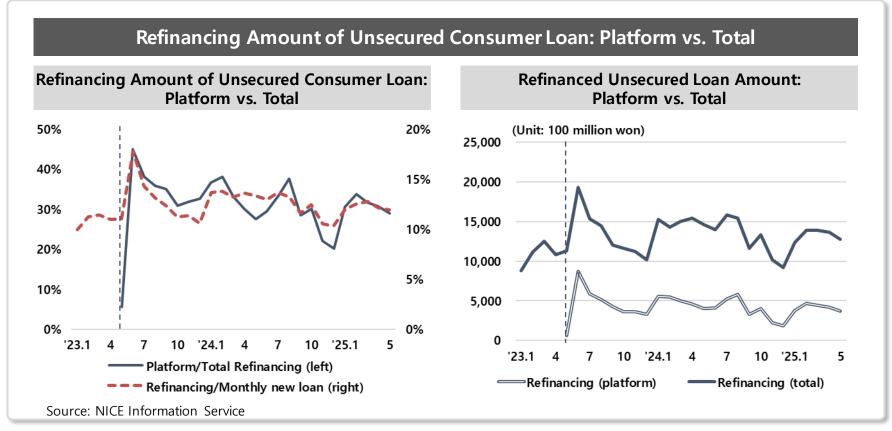
- Refinancing activity through the loan-transfer platform has grown since its beginning.
- ◆ A larger share of the refinancing platform users are unsecured loan borrowers in comparison with other types (mortgage or Jeon-se) of loans.





### The platform-based refinancing activity in the unsecured loan market

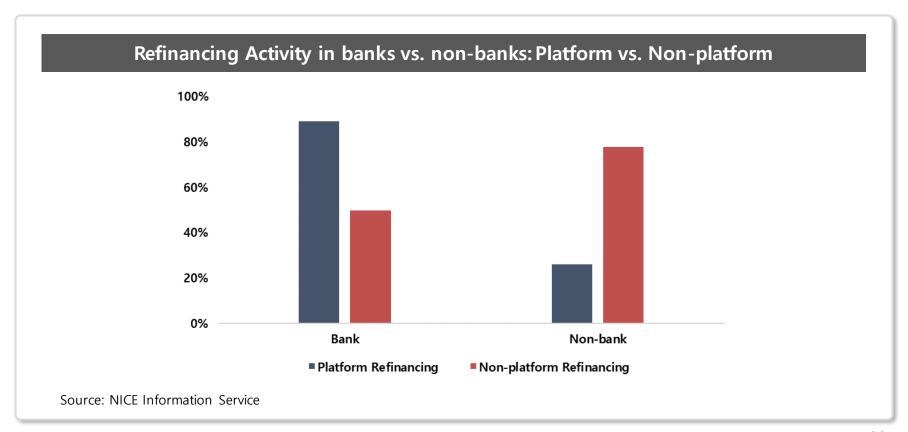
- ◆ Around 20-40% of the total refinancing amount took place through the platform.
- The overall pattern of the total refinancing activity seems to be closely associated with that of the platform-based refinancing activity.





#### The platform-based refinancing activity: banks vs. non-banks

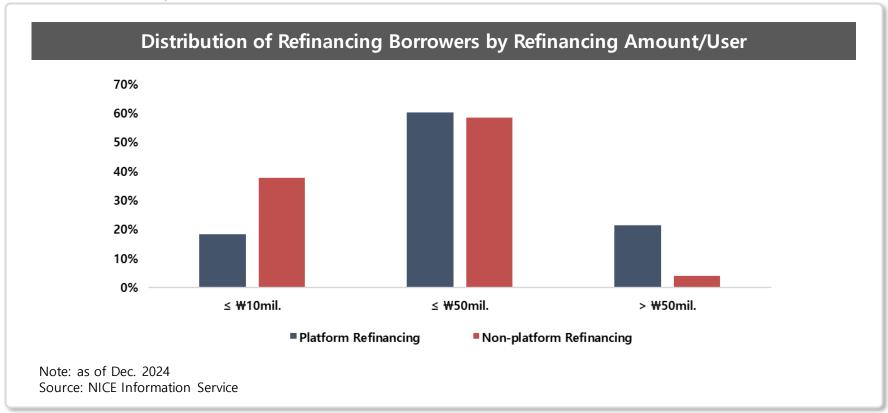
- ◆ A large share of the platform-based refinancing has occurred in the banking sector.
- ◆ In contrast, the traditional (non-platform) refinancing activity has occurred more in non-banks.





#### Distribution of the platform users by refinancing amount/user

- lacktriangle Around 70-80% of the platform-based refinancing in the unsecured loan market are estimated in the amount of less than \$50 mil./user.
- ◆ The amount/user of the platform-based refinancing seems to be bigger than that refinanced outside the platform.





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Borrowers refinancing through the platform vs. Borrowers refinancing outside the platform

How are they different in the following dimensions for example?

#### (Platform refinancing)

Users of the Online one-stop loan-transfer platform

(Treatment group)

Age

Gender

**Regions** 

**Credit scores** 

**Income** 

**Debt amount** 

Consumer spending

and etc.

#### (Non-platform refinancing)

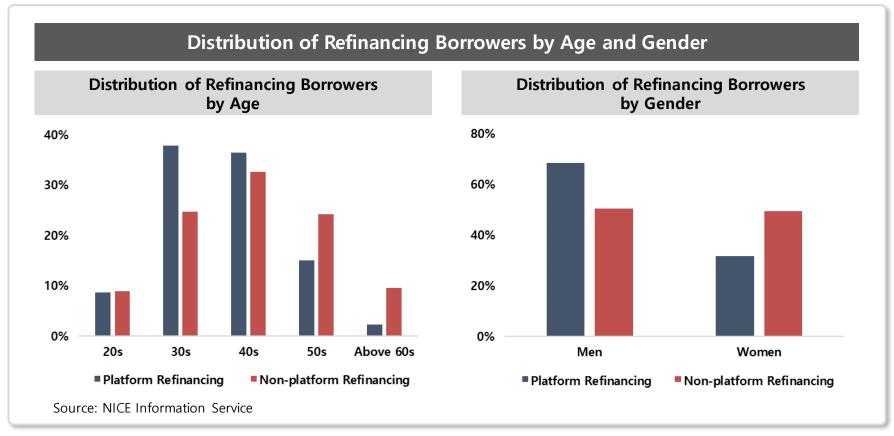
Borrowers refinancing in the traditional way

(Control group)



#### Age and gender distribution of refinancing borrowers: Platform vs. Non-platform

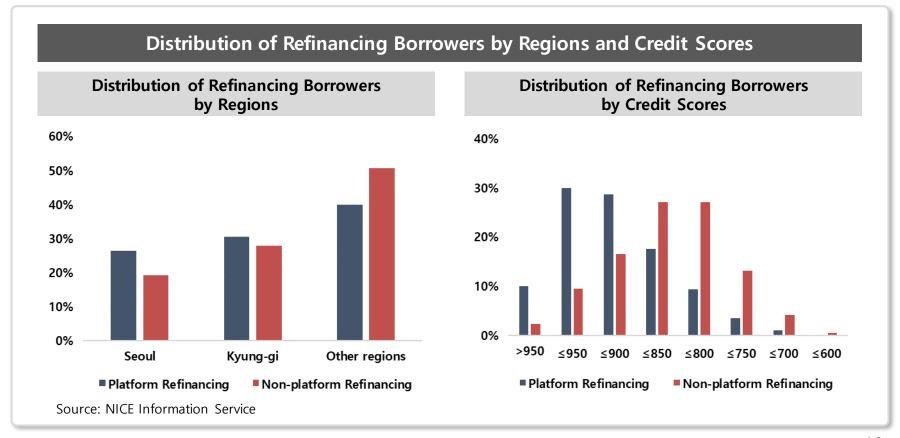
- The refinancing platform users tend to be younger than non-platform users.
- A larger share of platform users tend to be male compared with that of non-platform users.





#### Regional and credit score distribution of refinancing borrowers: Platform vs. Non-platform

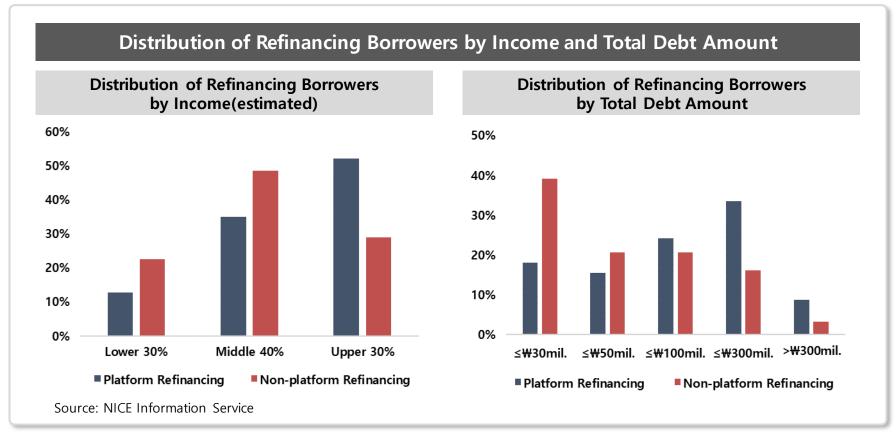
- ◆ The refinancing-platform users tend to have a bigger share of Seoul and Kyung-gi residents compared with non-platform users.
- ◆ The refinancing-platform users tend to show higher credit scores.





#### Income and debt amount distribution of refinancing borrowers: Platform vs. Non-platform

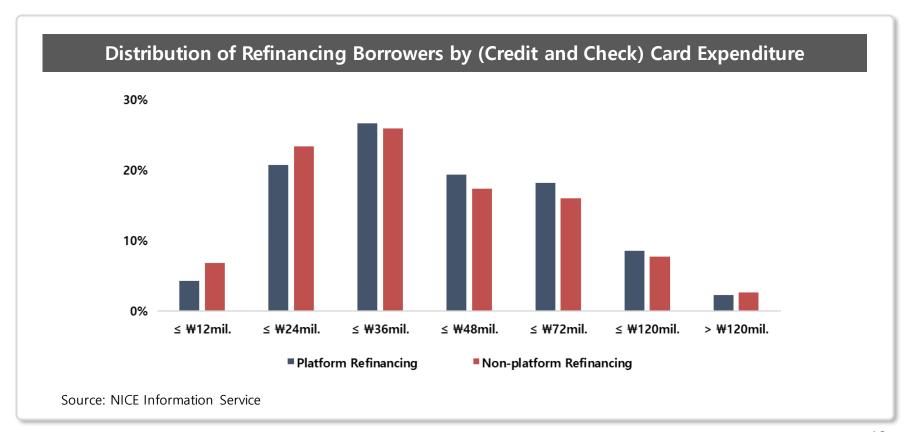
- ◆ The refinancing-platform users tend to belong to higher income group compared with non-platform users.
- ◆ The refinancing-platform users tend to hold more debt amounts.





#### Consumption distribution of refinancing borrowers: Platform vs. Non-platform

◆ Users of the refinancing-platform tend to show higher consumption expenditure in comparison with those refinancing outside the platform.





#### Explaining who chooses the refinancing platform

◆ The choice of the unsecured loan refinancing platform in comparison with the traditional non-platform way is closely associated with age, gender, regions, lender type, total debt amounts, no. of loans, credit score, income, and spending.

#### Logistic Estimation Explaining Platform Refinancing Choice Compared with Non-platform

Variables		Estimate	S.E.
Intercept		-4.5216	0.043
Age	20s	0.7434	0.033
	30s	0.9174	0.030
	40s	0.8096	0.029
	50s	0.5179	0.031
Gender	Male	0.1911	0.011
Region	Seoul	0.2134	0.013
	Kyung-gi	0.1535	0.012
Income	Upper 30%	0.0749	0.016
(estimated)	Middle 40%	0.0103	0.014
Annual Card spending	> ₩84mil.	0.0938	0.031
	₩60mil. ~ ₩84mil.	0.1024	0.028
	₩36mil. ~ ₩60mil.	0.0282	0.025
	₩24mil. ~ ₩36mil.	-0.0049	0.025
	₩12mil. ~ ₩24mil.	0.0197	0.025

Variables		Estimate	S.E.
Credit Score (1 month ago)	> 950	1.5323	0.032
	901 ~ 950	1.2700	0.026
	851 ~ 900	0.9465	0.024
	801 ~ 850	0.6193	0.022
	751 ~ 800	0.2827	0.023
Borrowing from	Banks only	1.8806	0.017
(1 month ago)	Banks and Non-banks	0.6664	0.016
	> ₩300mil.	0.2804	0.025
Total Debt Amount	₩100mil. ~ ₩300mil.	0.5245	0.017
(1 month ago)	₩50mil. ~ ₩100mil.	0.4828	0.016
	₩30mil. ~ ₩50mil.	0.3293	0.016
No. of Ioans	≥3	0.4506	0.018
(1 month ago)	2	0.2210	0.017
Max-rescaled R-Square		0.3435	

Source: NICE Information Service



Refinancing-platform users vs. non-platform refinancing borrowers in the unsecured loan market

#### (Platform refinancing)

Users of the online one-stop loan-transfer platform

(Treatment group)

- ✓ Age: younger (30s~40s)
- ✓ Gender: male
- ✓ Regions: Seoul, Kyung-gi
- ✓ Income: <u>higher</u>
- ✓ Credit scores: <u>higher</u>
- ✓ Consumer spending: relatively larger
- ✓ Borrowing more from: banks
- ✓ Total debt amount: more than less

In comparison with

(Non-platform refinancing)

Borrowers refinancing in the traditional way

(Control group)

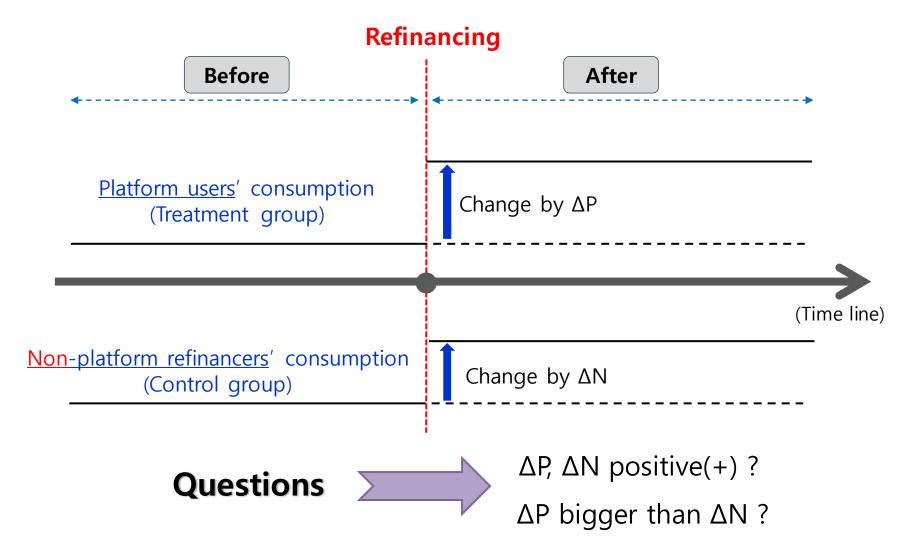


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### **Refinancing Platform and Consumer Spending**

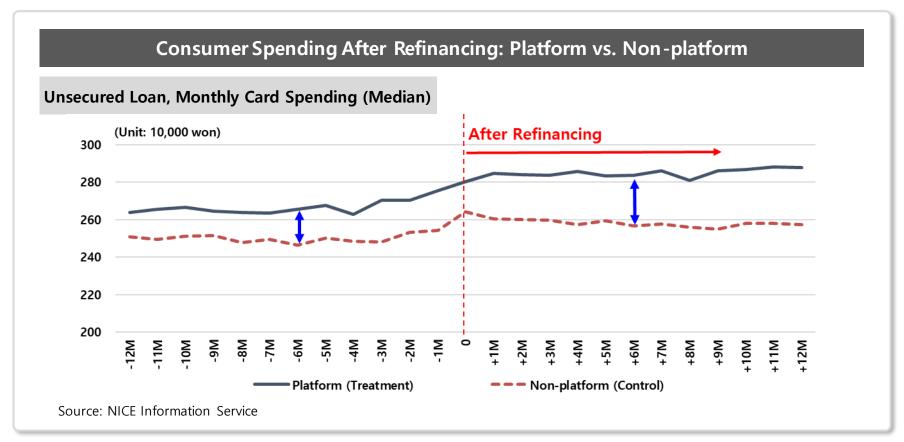
The refinancing platform and its effects on consumer spending





### **Refinancing Platform and Consumer Spending**

- The change in consumer spending after refinancing: Platform vs. Non-platform
  - The overall consumer spending increases after refinancing in the unsecured loan market.
  - The refinancing platform users seem to increase their spending more than the traditional non-platform refinancers do.





### **Refinancing and Consumer Spending**

### Estimating the effect of the platform-based refinancing on consumer spending

- Consumer spending increases after refinancing in the unsecured loan market.
- ◆ The increase in the consumer spending after refinancing is bigger for the platform users (treatment group) than that of the non-platform refinancers (control group).

#### **Explaining Consumer Spending Change After Refinancing: Platform vs. Non-platform**

Explanatary Variables		Estimate	S.E.
Post (After Refinancing)		0.0278	0.002
Post x Platform (DID)		0.0182	0.002
Age	20s	0.0490	0.020
	30s	0.0539	0.018
	40s	0.0706	0.017
	50s	0.0670	0.015
Dogions	Seoul	0.0124	0.007
Regions	Kyunggi_Incheon	0.0066	0.006
Credit Score		0.0019	0.000
Ln(Income)		0.0323	0.008
Holding unsecured loan from	SP non-banks	0.0885	0.007
	Non-SP & non-banks	0.0900	0.006
	Banks	0.0229	0.005
Ln(Total Debt)		0.0124	0.001
Holding Multiple(≥3) Loans		0.0486	0.002
R-Square (Overall)		0.313	



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### **Some Takeaways**

- Analyzed who use the refinancing platform and what their effects are on consumer spending.
  - ◆ The online one-stop loan-transfer platform was introduced in May 2023 to help borrowers to refinance their unsecured loans with convenience while promoting competition among lenders.
    - Since its introduction, the platform-based refinancing activity has grown, especially in the unsecured loan market.
  - Users of the refinancing platform seem to be different from those refinancing in the traditional way in some dimensions.
    - They are relatively younger, Seoul metropolitan area resident, higher income, better credit worthiness, borrowing more from banks, holding larger debt amount, and etc.
  - Consumer spending increases after refinancing, and it increases more for the refinancing-platform users than other refinancers.

## The End

Thank you!

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