

Improving the success of InsurTech opportunities

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Abstract

The Working Party has produced this report in order to prompt readers to engage at an early stage in InsurTech projects, through considering (i) the full range of risks associated with InsurTech developments, (ii) the lifecycle of an InsurTech venture and how any risk considerations may vary over this lifecycle and (iii) the extent to which InsurTech ventures align with risk strategy and risk appetite.

The report contains practical guidance for actuaries, risk professionals, insurance companies and their Boards on these considerations, and can be used to facilitate appropriate questioning, to help ensure that InsurTech-related business decisions are fully cognisant of the risk management issues and to help ensure the success of projects.

The Working Party developed this guidance having carried out an industry survey on a number of risk management topics relating to InsurTech, as well as having carried out interviews with a number of relevant senior stakeholders across the insurance industry, in order to better understand current sentiment and how risk management plays a part when considering opportunities in InsurTech. The Working Party views on the findings from these activities are summarised in the report.

Keywords

InsurTech; Risk Management; ERM Framework; Board; Guides; IFoA; Risk Strategy; Risk Appetite.

1. Introduction

The insurance industry has invested significant time and resources over the past decade into developing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) Frameworks, not least due to the implementation of Solvency II. More recently, there has been a trend for companies to focus on further enhancing and embedding their risk management frameworks, in particular through ensuring that risk considerations are better reflected within their key decision-making processes.

Over a similar period, there has been a marked increase in the influence that the digital world is having on the insurance industry, often referred to as “InsurTech.” InsurTech is a broad term, representing a wide range of developments and approaches, which embrace and leverage the opportunities presented to the insurance sector by technological advancements and the increased availability of data. Many InsurTech start-up ventures focus on providing services using digital technology, to either enhance customers’ experience of insurance services or to provide operational efficiencies for insurance

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companies. As a result of the potential opportunities, many insurance companies have been investing in InsurTech, either through in-house developments or via investment in InsurTech start-ups.

The Risk Management in a Digital World Working Party is interested in the extent to which insurance companies are utilising their existing ERM capabilities when evaluating and managing InsurTech investments or partnerships. Our hypothesis is that by ensuring that insurers are appropriately deploying their ERM Framework, there will be greater alignment between the InsurTech investment or partnership and the organisation's risk strategy and business objectives. All other things being equal, this will increase the chances of success and the return on capital invested, from the insurance company's perspective.

In order to test the hypothesis, the Working Party carried out an industry survey on a number of risk management topics relating to InsurTech. This was followed up by carrying out interviews with a number of relevant senior stakeholders across the insurance industry, in order to better understand current sentiment and how risk management plays a part when considering opportunities in InsurTech. The Working Party views on the findings from these activities are summarised in this report.

The focus of this report is to provide guidance to actuaries and risk professionals, insurance companies and their Boards. This guidance can be used to facilitate appropriate questioning, to help ensure that InsurTech-related business decisions are fully cognisant of the risk management issues. The report serves to prompt readers to engage early in InsurTech projects, through considering (i) the full range of risks associated with InsurTech developments, (ii) the lifecycle of an InsurTech venture and how any risk considerations may vary over this lifecycle and (iii) the extent to which InsurTech ventures align with risk strategy and risk appetite.

The Risk Management in a Digital World Working Party recognises the benefits of innovation in the insurance sector, and it is not our intention to provide guidance which stifles that innovation. Rather, our hope is that the guidance helps facilitate engagement with a broader set of stakeholders and helps ensure that InsurTech decision-making processes are more efficient and effective, thereby maximising the chances of success. In this context, we urge readers to consider both the use of existing ERM Frameworks as well as the development of new ERM Frameworks or components of Frameworks, in order to facilitate the likelihood of success of InsurTech opportunities.

Different sections of this paper have been authored by different individuals across the working party, so the views expressed in this paper are not necessarily the views of all members. The members of the working party are listed in the Appendix.

The Working Party has ensured that the scope of this report remained focussed on improving the success of InsurTech opportunities from the insurance company perspective.

Subsequent phases of output from the Working Party may consider the design, development and appropriateness of ERM Frameworks from both an InsurTech start-up perspective and the investor/venture capital perspective.

2. Executive Summary

The "Risk Management in a Digital World" Working Party was formed in response to the ever-increasing influence that the digital world is having on the insurance sector, commonly referred to as "InsurTech."

The objective of this report is to help actuaries, risk professionals and other stakeholders working in insurance to improve the success rate of InsurTech opportunities, by better leveraging risk considerations during the key stages of the decision-making process.

In preparing this report, we have considered, in the context of InsurTech, both the appropriateness of existing ERM Frameworks and the capability of practitioners within insurance companies.

The Working Party commissioned a survey and carried out interviews in order to obtain insights and inputs from key individuals and companies, from both within and outside the Actuarial Profession.

The survey and interviews have highlighted a broadly positive view on the potential of InsurTech, but also indicated that insurers are adopting different strategies when it comes to exploring InsurTech opportunities, and any digital transformation projects.

When it comes to managing the risks associated with InsurTech, it is clear that existing risk management frameworks may need some refinement. The existing frameworks were created before the material emergence of InsurTech, and subsequently there are now gaps in the skills, knowledge and processes in relation to managing the risks of these new technologies. Closing this gap will become increasingly more important if InsurTech is to fulfil its potential.

Furthermore, insurers, actuaries and risk managers need to develop their expertise in InsurTech, either through training sessions on new technologies or by gathering more insights and data on the effectiveness of the new technologies being applied to insurance. This will ensure they are able to articulate and effectively manage the risks associated with InsurTech opportunities and propositions.

Looking forward, this suggests that insurers will need to consider developing their existing risk frameworks to more effectively cater for developments in InsurTech and ensure that stakeholders are appropriately skilled to engage in the innovation.

The Working Party has produced a guide comprising of a timeline and checklist as part of this report, in order to support the further development of risk considerations in decision making throughout the InsurTech investment process. It is our hope that this helps to ensure that InsurTech innovation is efficient and effective, to assist insurers in meeting their objectives.

3. Scope and Objectives

The Risk Management in a Digital World Working Party was formed in the summer of 2017 and is overseen by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries' Risk Management Research & Thought Leadership Committee.

In early working party discussions, it was recognised that the breadth and depth of the subject matter necessitated a focus on a relatively narrow scope, in order that deliverables could be targeted, timely and useful.

Accordingly, it was decided that the first phase should look at the extent to which insurance companies are utilising their existing ERM capabilities when evaluating and managing InsurTech

investments or partnerships. The scope of the first phase considers both the appropriateness of existing ERM Frameworks as well as the capability of practitioners within insurance companies, in the context of InsurTech.

As such, we felt it would be useful to carry out a survey on InsurTech to get insights and inputs from key individuals and companies, from both within and outside the Actuarial Profession. Furthermore, we carried out interviews with relevant senior practitioners within the insurance industry, who provided their views on risk management practices in the context of InsurTech.

This report summarises the results of the survey and interviews and subsequently provides guidance on the key considerations for practitioners when engaging in the world of InsurTech from a risk management perspective.

The guide includes two elements, an InsurTech lifecycle timeline and an InsurTech risk checklist. The timeline provides an overview of the typical lifecycle of an InsurTech venture/project, allowing practitioners to understand where they are on the journey from assessing the opportunity through to reviewing the outcome of their investments. The checklist provides a set of example questions that can be used to provide challenge and oversight at each stage of the project lifecycle, corresponding to the key elements of a typical ERM Framework.

Subsequent phases of the Working Party are expected to broaden the focus to wider risk management issues in an increasingly digital world. Current ideas being considered include: RegTech,¹ FinTech,² emerging digital risks and the Market, Economic and Social impact of advancements in the digital world.

The Working Party welcomes any feedback regarding the outputs of this report, as well as the areas to consider in subsequent phases.

4. Survey Summary

In our aim to provide guidance on the key risk management considerations regarding InsurTech investments or partnerships, we identified that an important first step was to understand the current situation among insurers. We therefore commissioned a survey to help us assess:

- the views and general understanding of InsurTech
- the extent to which insurance companies are utilising their existing ERM capabilities when evaluating and managing InsurTech investments or partnerships and
- their understanding of the full range of risks associated with InsurTech developments.

In the rest of this section, we provide a summary of the survey participants and an overview of the survey findings. The full set of survey responses are included in Appendix 12.

¹ RegTech – Technologies that can be applied to or used in regulation, typically to improve efficiency and transparency in regulatory systems (Government Office for Science, 2015).

² FinTech – *Definition*: Innovation in financial services', covering new products from start-ups, or the adoption of new approaches by existing players where technology is the key enabler. It spans many industries including banking, insurance, asset management and trading (Government Office for Science, 2015).

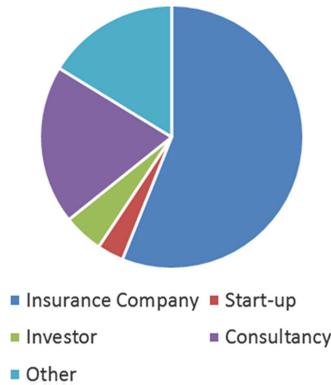


Figure 1. Company background



Figure 2. Primary area of work

4.1. Who Participated in the Survey?

The survey, performed between the start of October and 8 December 2017, had 124 respondents. Figure 1 shows a breakdown of the respondents by company background. With just over 55% working for an insurer, a further 20% worked for consultancies, with the remaining 25% working for start-ups, investors, brokers or other interested parties. 91% of all respondents were members of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries.

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of the respondents by their primary area of work. Highlighting that 70% of respondents said that they work directly in insurance, with there being a bias for life insurance over general insurance. The remaining 30% work predominantly in investment or risk management fields.

In terms of the actual responsibilities associated with their role (with the option to choose all that applied), Figure 3 shows that 44% of respondents have responsibilities for risk management, with Capital & Valuation, Strategy, Product Development and Pricing featuring highly.

When we asked respondents how they would describe their role in respect of InsurTech activity within their organisation, most (45%) said they were an observer of InsurTech opportunities, while



Figure 3. Role responsibilities

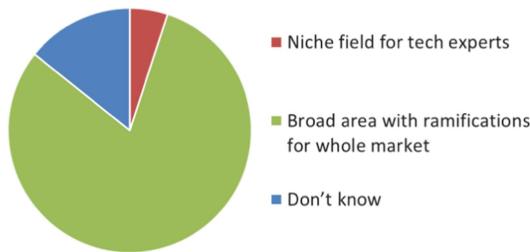


Figure 4. Will InsurTech have ramifications?

28% said they were actively assessing opportunities. However only 10% were personally involved in developing new InsurTech solutions. The remainder said it was not relevant to their role.

4.2. Views on Trends and Opportunity

InsurTech has ramifications for the whole industry. Figure 4 confirms that 80% of respondents see InsurTech as a broad issue with ramifications for the whole industry. Only 5% see it as a niche field for technical experts, while 15% were unsure.

InsurTech can add significant value to insurers. It was interesting to see that over 50% of all respondents thought that InsurTech could play a moderate or vital role in delivering their organisation’s corporate objectives. When we explored in more detail the areas of their business that InsurTech could add the most value, both now and in the future, the emphasis was on front-end functions, including sales and distribution, marketing, product development and pricing, customer engagement, and underwriting and claims. However, there was considered less value in applying InsurTech to enhance business planning and reporting processes.

New technology and consumer expectations are key drivers of InsurTech. When we asked respondents, what they thought was driving the development and adoption of InsurTech, the development of new technology and evolving consumer expectations were jointly the highest responses. Other popular responses were activities taking place in other markets, and a drive by providers to lower

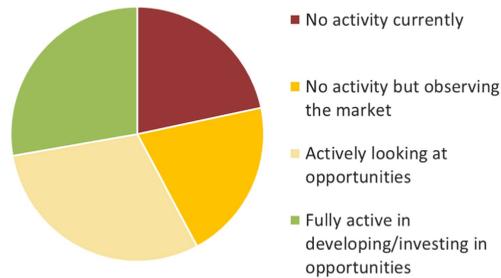


Figure 5. Current level of InsurTech engagement

expenses. Others saw recent activity as an acknowledgement by some incumbent insurers that they need to “keep up or die,” while others believed much of the activity or discussion to be hype.

4.3. What Are Insurers Doing?

Most companies are engaging in InsurTech in some way: Figure 5 draws out the level of engagement across the respondents. The vast majority of organisations currently have some activity in relation to InsurTech, with 30% actively looking at opportunities, and another 30% fully active in developing or investing in new opportunities. Some were passively observing the market (20%), while the remaining 20% had no current activity. We note that general insurance companies as a whole seem to be engaging more than life insurance companies at this stage, with a more positive split across general insurance towards the “fully active” and “actively looking” categories.

There is a variety of strategies. When it comes to strategy, Figure 6 shows what respondents were considering across a range of approaches, with 21% choosing to invest in start-ups, while 27% are looking to develop ideas internally. However, most (42%) were looking to pursue both approaches of developing their capability through a combination of internal development and collaborating with external parties.

A mixed bag on transformation functions: when it comes to organising their activities internally, 54% of companies pursuing InsurTech had a digital transformation function. This means 46% of companies have no structured transformation function, which may reflect differences in companies’ intended operating models, or simply reflect the fact that many firms are not yet at an appropriately advanced stage.

4.4. Awareness and Skills

High awareness: to gauge awareness, we asked respondents if they had heard of a list of new technologies and innovations, including Blockchain, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Big Data and the Internet of Things. Figure 7 shows responses were 90% plus for all technologies and innovations, showing strong awareness, although this is perhaps not surprising given the self-selecting nature of those choosing to participate in the survey.

Lack of confidence and understanding: to test the depth of respondents’ understanding, beyond just a simple awareness of the new technologies and innovations, we asked how comfortable they would be

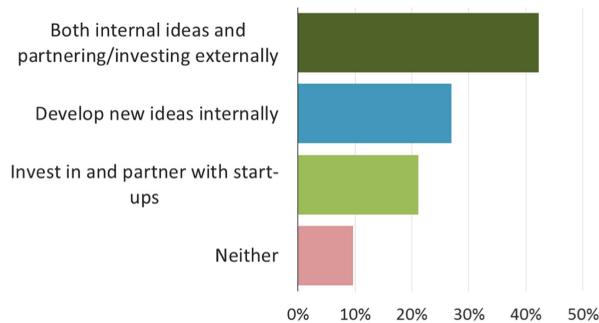


Figure 6. Strategies for InsurTech

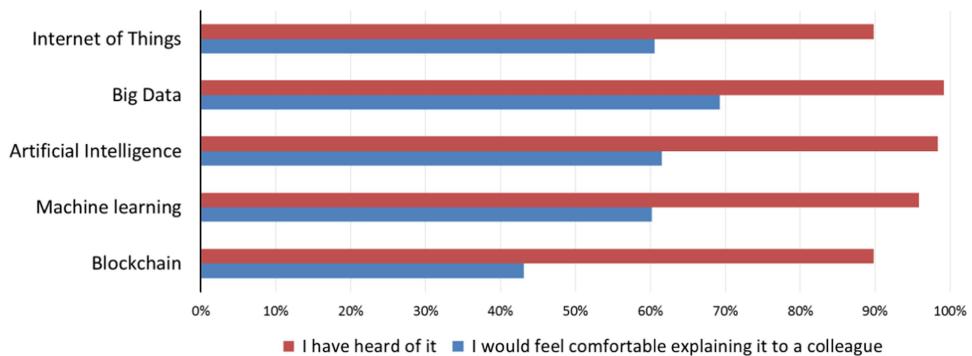


Figure 7. Level of awareness and skill

in explaining the new technologies to a colleague. Figure 7 shows for this, the responses were somewhat lower, between 60% and 70% in most cases, the highest being 69% for Big Data. Blockchain was the area where respondents were least comfortable explaining it to a colleague, with just 43% being happy to do so. This highlights either a lack of confidence or understanding of these new technologies and suggests that actuaries, and other interested parties, may struggle to articulate the risks involved with some of the emerging technologies. Furthermore, it was noted that on average, those working in general insurance were marginally more comfortable explaining these concepts to their colleagues relative to those working in life insurance (64% on average, relative to 56% for life insurance).

4.5. Suitability of Risk Management Framework

Respondents believe insurers are familiar with the key risks: When we asked respondents what they thought the top three risks might be in respect of adopting or developing new InsurTech solutions, there were a significant range of responses. Some of the highlights included:

- Cyber risk
- Data privacy
- Lack of understanding of risk

Do you believe your company's existing risk management framework is suitable for assessing and managing all of these risks?

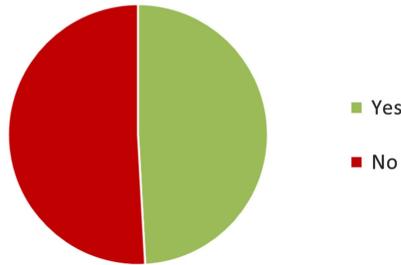


Figure 8. Suitability of risk framework

Existing ERM Framework is suitable for managing InsurTech risks?

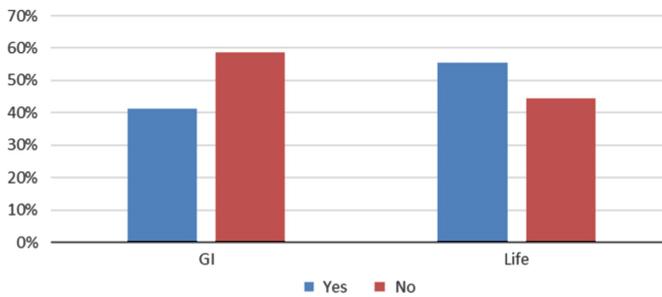


Figure 9. Suitability of risk frameworks breakdown by life and general insurance

Do you have the right skills to assess risks emerging from InsurTech?



Figure 10. Suitability of skills

- Timing, i.e. going too early/missing the boat
- Not really meeting customers' needs/mis-selling risk

When we then asked respondents whether insurers are already familiar with the risks they identified, 80% believed they were, while 20% did not.

However, insurers say they have gaps in their risk frameworks and skills. When we just asked respondents working for an insurer whether they thought their company's existing risk management

framework is suitable for assessing and managing all these risks, perhaps surprisingly, as shown in Figure 8, 50% thought they were. The rest indicated that either some refinements to the framework would be required to reflect the nature of the emerging new risks, or that there was a general lack of expertise in understanding, assessing and managing these new risks, making it difficult to apply the judgement often required.

Interestingly, when comparing answers across life insurance and general insurance, Figure 9 draws out that the majority of life insurance respondents felt their frameworks to be suitable (56%), whereas only 42% of general insurance respondents felt the same way. This feels somewhat counter-intuitive given that general insurance companies tend to be more involved in InsurTech than life companies are.

Figure 10 shows the results of when we asked respondents whether they or their colleagues had the right skills to assess these risks. Only 16% thought they did, while 57% thought they would benefit from further training and the remaining 27% thought they could not do this themselves and that different expertise was required.

5. Interviews Summary

Working Party members held one-to-one interviews with a number of senior stakeholders across the insurance and finance industry. Responses helped us to understand industry sentiment and how risk management plays a part when considering opportunities in InsurTech.

Respondents included, for example, an ex-Chief Executive Officer of a large insurance company and Chief Risk Officers of well-known financial services groups, among other industry experts. Respondents considered the trends, opportunities and risks, based on their experience in InsurTech.

A high level summary of their thoughts is provided below. This has contributed to our overall understanding of the risk and issues, and accordingly has assisted us in producing the guides.

Growth of InsurTech is being driven by the pressure to stay in line or ahead of the competition in price sophistication, as well as by fresh thinking about the customer experience and whether traditional insurers are really giving customers what they need. Technological developments offer new tools and techniques for firms to innovate and develop in both of these areas.

Existing ERM Frameworks remain relevant, but there may be “unknown unknowns” to deal with. You may find you simply have to launch a new product or venture without fully understanding all the risks. Speed and flexibility in processes and decision making are required to allow firms to take appropriate risks in a managed way, without stifling innovation.

The key risks for InsurTech are: Conduct and Regulatory risks – will you fall foul of the regulator, for example: whether an app is seen as providing advice; or whether one can really read Terms and Conditions on mobile devices? Model Risks – an error in a pricing algorithm could cause problems if not spotted early, and increased use of “Black Box” models (e.g. potentially machine learning techniques) may lead to worse customer outcomes than if a human was involved. Other relevant areas are IT Risks, Fraud Risk, and People Risks.

Managing threats to business models and strategy. How can you keep pace with developments to ensure you understand what is happening in the industry, including threats from outside the UK? If you do get involved in InsurTech, the fear of missing out may mean you act too quickly and implement inappropriate or inefficient solutions. How do you ensure your company board has the knowledge and experience to make the right call on an InsurTech venture? How do you ensure you've understood the full range of risks, and possible mitigating actions? In the event of a problem, speed of action is paramount – digital-related issues can escalate much more quickly than traditional, human-system issues, causing greater financial and reputational loss.

However there are significant opportunities for collaboration. Existing insurers typically have a stronger capital base than start-ups and hence it may be easier for start-ups to generate revenue if they partner with an existing insurer. A test-and-learn environment can be used to help mitigate risks.

6. Working Party Views and Recommendations

The survey and interviews have highlighted a broadly positive view on the potential of InsurTech, but also indicated that insurers are adopting different strategies when it comes to exploring InsurTech opportunities and digital transformation projects.

When it comes to managing the risks associated with InsurTech, it is clear that existing risk management frameworks may need some refinement. The existing frameworks were created before the material emergence of InsurTech, and subsequently there are now gaps in the skills, knowledge and processes in relation to managing the risks of these new technologies. Closing this gap will become increasingly more important if InsurTech is to fulfil its potential.

Looking forward, this suggests:

- Insurers will need to consider developing their existing risk frameworks to more effectively cater for developments in InsurTech. We consider how this could be supported through the use of a new guide (see section 7)
- Insurers, actuaries and risk managers need to develop their expertise in InsurTech, either through training sessions on new technologies or by gathering more insights and data on the effectiveness of the new technologies being applied to insurance. This will ensure they are able to articulate and effectively manage the risks associated with InsurTech opportunities and propositions.

6.1. Introduction

Our survey indicates that most insurance companies are looking at InsurTech in some capacity, through both direct investment and internal development routes.

The key challenge most firms face is how to make the innovation process more efficient and effective. This helps to ensure that scarce capital is used wisely and appropriately, and that the right balance is struck between deploying capital and utilising existing infrastructure.

Our belief is that companies need to be clear on the purpose of any new innovation, and be able to directly link this to their business strategy and risk strategy. Although one such purpose is to reduce

costs, our interviews with senior stakeholders in the insurance industry indicated that, often, the purpose is to improve the customer journey and profitability. This relies somewhat on customer behaviour and on understanding what customers want, which can often be challenging for insurance companies to confidently assimilate for different types of customers.

Furthermore, companies need to have a full understanding of the potential back-end implications of these types of innovation initiatives, including items such as:

- Overall costs and scalability
- Data implications such as security and privacy
- Governance implications
- Skills and training requirements
- How actuaries and wider risk management professionals add value to the process, and how Board members (including Non-Executive Directors) contribute to the process

6.2. Risk Management Frameworks

The Working Party view, based on the survey and interviews carried out (see sections 4 and 5), is that there are gaps in insurance companies' understanding and processes in relation to appropriately managing the risks associated with InsurTech. The closing of these gaps is increasingly important as InsurTech becomes more prevalent across the insurance industry.

A key potential gap relates to existing ERM Frameworks. The Working Party believes that, in general, existing ERM Frameworks within the industry have not been developed with InsurTech in mind, so may need reviewing and refining in order to keep up with the latest developments, taking care to not unintentionally stifle innovation.

There is value in reviewing all the risks associated with InsurTech, as it may be relatively easy to miss certain new and emerging risks in this context. Our survey has highlighted the industry-wide belief that the exposure to the following risks may materially change in the context of InsurTech, making the Board's risk preferences an important consideration in the risk management process:

- Regulatory risk (including Conduct risk)
- Governance risk
- Legal risk
- Fraud risk
- Model risk
- Data risk
- Asset side risks
- Cyber security risk
- IT risks
- Risks contained within embedded options.

Revisions to existing ERM processes will need to facilitate appropriate risk considerations at each of the key steps in the innovation journey. Examples could include:

- The inclusion of risk information in Board and Committee papers that consider InsurTech proposals, to better facilitate the risk/reward trade-off during decision making
- The need to define a risk appetite for failure of InsurTech ventures. More broadly, companies will need to determine how to ensure that their ERM Frameworks identify potential impacts on their reputation, keep pace with developments in technology, innovations in the market both locally and internationally, and new and emerging regulations in the context of InsurTech.

6.3. Education

By considering the output of the survey and interviews, the Working Party believes there are many opportunities for actuaries and risk managers to add value to their companies in the context of InsurTech.

However, we believe we have identified a skills gap, where the knowledge of relevant concepts falls short of the widespread awareness of the concepts. This leads us to consider how we might address this perceived gap, in order to ensure an appropriate mix and balance of skills. We believe that education and training are necessary and would benefit many aspects of insurance organisations, including in particular:

- Board Members including Non-Executive Directors
- Executives and Senior Managers across the business
- Internal Auditors
- Risk Managers and
- Actuaries.

6.4. Summary

Organisations will need to consider further developing their existing ERM Frameworks to more effectively cater for developments in InsurTech.

Individuals will need to improve their understanding of and expertise in InsurTech, in order to fully articulate and effectively manage the risks associated with InsurTech opportunities and propositions.

The Working Party has produced a guide in order to help address these challenges, and facilitate the effectiveness with which risk management activities can be deployed, to help with the consideration and implementation of InsurTech solutions.

This guide is set out in the next section.

7. Working Party Guides

This section sets out a guide consisting of a timeline and checklist developed by the Working Party.

Respondents to the Working Party's survey indicated a high level of awareness of new technologies and innovations, but showed a lack of confidence and understanding of these developments.

So, in response to this lack of confidence and understanding, the Working Party has created a guide which considers how risk management activities can help with the implementation of InsurTech solutions.

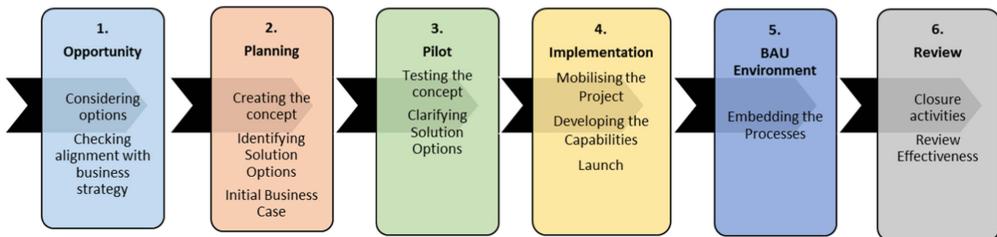
This is intended to help firms, and Board members in particular, by providing examples of when during the innovation process they may provide challenge and proposing some of the questions that they might ask of senior management.

To do this, we first created a timeline, based on a standard set of project implementation stages. The second step was to consider how components of a typical ERM Framework align with these implementation stages.

Finally, we created a suite of issues to consider, phrased as questions and presented as a checklist. Please note that, by definition, both the timeline and checklist are relatively generic, and individual ERM frameworks or innovation journeys may differ from how we have presented them. However, we hope that the guides are of benefit to a range of stakeholders, in helping to facilitate the successful development of InsurTech solutions across the industry.

7.1. Timeline

The timeline represents the key lifecycle stages of an InsurTech innovation journey, as set out in the diagram below:



The reader should review the checklist set out in the table on the next page and then explore the considerations for each component of the ERM Framework and InsurTech implementation stage which is set out on subsequent pages.

7.2 Checklist

ERM Framework Component		InsurTech Stages					
		1. Opportunity	2. Planning	3. Pilot	4. Implementation	5. BAU Environment	6. Review
Strategy & Business Planning	Business Strategy & Business Plan	█	█				
	Risk Strategy & Objectives	█	█				
Risk Governance & Standards	Board / Board Risk Committee		█				
	Senior Management		█				
	Roles and Responsibilities			█			
	Risk Appetite			█			
	Policies				█		
Risk Management Processes	Strategic Risk Management			█	█	█	
	Financial Risk Management			█	█	█	
	Operational Risk Management			█	█	█	
	Stress Testing & Scenario Analysis				█	█	
	Change Processes				█		
	Training & Communication				█		
	Risk Management Effectiveness						█
Risk Reporting & Communications	Risk Reporting & ORSA Management Information				█	█	
	External Communications			█			

InsurTech Stage		
1. Opportunity	Considering options	Review and consider all potential options.
	Checking alignment with business strategy	Consider which options are strategically aligned.

ERM Framework Component Strategy & Business Planning

Considerations: Strategy & Business Planning

Business Strategy & Business Plan

- 1.1 How can new digital technologies help you to meet your strategic objectives?
- 1.2 What are your firm’s peers doing in the digital space?
- 1.3 What are the largest digital issues or risks your company faces?
- 1.4 How does your strategy need to change in the current digital environment?
- 1.5 What digital opportunities have been considered to date?
- 1.6 What expertise/unique selling point (USP) do you have that can be digitised to meet the needs of customers/market?
- 1.7 How can your firm make funding available for the digital opportunity?
- 1.8 What is the risk of no action (including potential lost opportunity)?

Risk Strategy & Objectives

1.9 Has the full range of external risks been considered and their potential impact on your risk strategy, covering for example:

- Regulatory (prudential & conduct)
- Commercial environment
- Economic
- Legislative
- Political
- Technological
- Socio-cultural?

InsurTech Stage		
2. Planning	Creating the concept	Take the core options and conceptualise them into real-life propositions that could sit in your business environment
	Identifying solution options	Consider how best you are going to deliver into a live proposition – leverage existing technologies, develop new processes? What will the end solution look like?
	Initial business case	Produce a Business Case that validates the need, how it fits into the strategic direction and the proposed solution. Committee to approve or reject

ERM Framework Component Strategy & Business Planning Risk Governance & Standards

Considerations: Strategy & Business Planning

Business Strategy & Business Plan

- 2.1 Do you have previous experience of delivering digital solutions? What lessons have been learned?
- 2.2 What capability do you have to develop Intellectual Property (IP) in-house versus partnering with external firms, who may be able to reduce timescales and risk? Which approach is more aligned with strategic objectives and is owning the IP key to the business strategy?
- 2.3 Does your firm work with any accelerators or wish to start its own? An internal accelerator can help to stretch your own staff and provide them with opportunities which equally benefit the organisation.

Risk Strategy & Objectives

- 2.4 Is the digital opportunity in line with the firm's risk strategy & objectives?
- 2.5 Has a high level assessment been undertaken to identify the key risks arising from the digital opportunity, including new risks introduced and/or changes to existing risks?
- 2.6 Does your firm have clear and rigorous decision-making processes to follow when choosing a digital opportunity?

Considerations: Risk Governance & Standards

Board/Board Risk Committee and Senior Management

- 2.7 Does digital engagement need to be discussed at higher levels? Has the digital opportunity/business case been discussed with the Board? What key issues will the Board have?
- 2.8 Early discussion allows engagement to be more likely to result in internal acceptance. Specific issues are likely to be: meeting customer needs, confidentiality concerns, timescales, execution risk & cost versus benefits.

InsurTech Stage

3. Pilot	Testing the concept	Testing that the solution proposed in the Business Case does what the Business Case states it will do
	Clarifying solution options	Define the functional and non-functional requirements of the proposed solution

ERM Framework Risk Governance & Standards

Component	Risk Management Processes
	Risk Reporting & Communications

Considerations: Risk Governance & Standards

Roles and responsibilities

- 3.1 Are the roles and responsibilities for all key participants agreed, documented and communicated?

Risk Appetite

- 3.2 Is the digital opportunity in line with any risk preferences that have been set by the Board?
- 3.3 Has your firm defined the risk appetite for the digital innovation? This may differ from other risk appetites in that it should recognise that failure of the innovation is a possibility.
- 3.4 Has your firm considered how risk appetite is communicated to, and implemented by, say, the Digital Garage? It is intended to increase the likelihood of success and not stifle innovation.
- 3.5 Is the opportunity within risk appetite limits? If the opportunity is outside of the existing preferences and limits, has this been explicitly discussed with and agreed by the Board?

Considerations: Risk Management Processes

Strategic, Financial & Insurance and Operational Risk Management

3.6 Has the full range of internal risks associated with the digital opportunity been identified? For example:

- Strategic risks
- Financial & Insurance risks
- Operational risks, including technology, cyber, data security, etc.

3.7 Has the Risk Function identified and assessed risks to the business and communicated associated issues and actions? Have the material risks been quantified?

Operational Risk Management

3.8 Are contractual arrangements with third parties in place, including deliverables, objectives and IP?

3.9 What are the biggest factors that may cause the digital partner to fail?

- Do you have mitigation plans?
- Does your organisation have plans to avoid significant loss if the digital partner fails?
- Is it contractually possible to switch to another partner if the digital partner fails?

3.10 Does the digital partner participate in the success of the opportunity?

Considerations: Risk Reporting & Communications

If relevant, have there been communications with the relevant regulators/supervisors?

InsurTech Stage

4. Implementation	Mobilising the project	Establish a team for delivering the proposed solution. Undertake more detailed planning
	Delivering the capabilities	Putting in place processes and systems that will make the solution happen
	Launch	Take the solution from a development environment through testing to a live environment

ERM Framework Component	Risk Governance & Standards
	Risk Management Processes
	Risk Reporting & Communications

Considerations: Risk Governance & Standards

Policies

4.1 Have your firm’s policies been reviewed and, where required, updated to reflect changes arising from the digital opportunity? Specifically, is the Outsourcing Policy appropriate in relation to engagement with a digital partner?

Considerations: Risk Management Processes

Strategic, Financial & Insurance and Operational Risk Management, Stress Testing & Scenario Analysis

4.2 Has a full assessment been undertaken to identify and assess risks to the business, with associated issues and actions? Does the digital opportunity materially change your firm’s risk profile, according to the following criteria:

- The potential change to your firm’s risk profile arising from strategic, financial and operational risks
- Whether the risks associated with the project cause your firm to breach any risk appetite tolerance, limits or thresholds

- The risks to delivering the benefits arising from the project, including the use of external third parties and outsourcing
- Whether the project introduces a material new risk to your firm
- Whether the project delivery methodology is “tried and tested” within the firm and whether the Risk team has the skills and resources to engage effectively with the project at the right time
- Whether the project is similar to, or introduces similar risks to, previous projects
- The capital and financial impact?

4.3 Has your firm considered a set of sensitivities to the underlying assumptions, in order to understand what the key factors are which influence the ultimate success of the investment?

4.4 Does the assessment consider a set of future scenarios of plausible events which may cause the investment to be less successful? What contingent actions arise from this analysis?

Operational Risk Management: People & Organisation

4.5 How are leaders prepared to manage their functions’ transitions to greater digitisation?

4.6 How can your firm empower leaders to adjust processes and technology investments to respond quickly to new developments?

4.7 What challenges are there to processing new information and making decisions?

4.8 What criteria are required to consider whether to change course if necessary?

4.9 Which parts of the firm are able to move and adapt quickly – what characteristics drive this? Can these characteristics be used to assist the slower moving parts of the firm?

4.10 If the project displaces workers from their current roles, how can the organisation effectively retrain them and/or move them to different roles?

4.11 How will staff collaborate on development activities?

4.12 How will your firm’s recruitment plans change to acquire the new talent with the requisite skills to deliver the opportunity?

4.13 Does the operating model need to be enhanced? Is each function clear about its responsibilities and how these will be delivered alongside existing processes?

Operational Risk Management: Processes

4.14 What new processes need to be designed and implemented?

4.15 How do these new processes align to existing processes?

4.16 How will these new capabilities enable your firm to drive long-term growth?

4.17 Is there a feedback loop, and is it appropriate, to ensure that your firm can learn from successes and failures?

4.18 Are there opportunities for further efficiency gains?

4.19 What third-party support is required to successfully run the processes and how are these to be engaged?

Change Processes

4.20 Is the project fully established, with appropriate governance, project management disciplines etc?

- Are the existing governance arrangements appropriate or do they need to be enhanced/amended?
- Have success criteria for the project been set and go/no-go gates been agreed in advance?
- Do the success criteria consider risk-adjusted return metrics?

4.21 Who will own the delivery of the digital opportunity?

Training & Communication

4.22 What gaps, if any, exist in staff competencies and skills required to drive a digital strategy?

4.23 What training needs to be developed and delivered?

4.24 Is there the necessary skills and expertise in-house or is external expertise required?

Considerations: Risk Reporting

Risk Reporting & ORSA

4.25 Can your firm’s current risk reporting & ORSA processes appropriately report digital risks arising from the opportunity?

Management Information

4.26 What management information needs to be produced in order to be able to monitor progress?

4.27 Where and when will this new management information be reported?

InsurTech Stage

5. BAU Environment	Embedding the processes	Review the BAU processes and consider whether further changes required
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ERM Framework Component	Risk Management Processes Risk Reporting & Communications
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Considerations: Risk Management Processes

Strategic, Financial Operational Risk Management, Stress Testing & Scenario Analysis

5.1 Is there ongoing review, monitor and challenge of the risks to the business as well as issues and actions, covering for example:

- Strategic risks
- Financial & insurance risks
- Operational risks, including technology, cyber, data security etc?

5.2 Is the quantification of material risks regularly reviewed? How often?

5.3 Are the stress tests and scenario analyses regularly reviewed and updated?

Operational Risk Management: Third Parties

5.4 *Optimising the partnership*: Is your firm continuously re-evaluating the relationship (openly) to ensure that the digital partnership is optimised to maximise the benefits as you learn more about each other?

5.5 *Scrutinising the partnership*: Is your firm continuously re-evaluating the range of potential digital partners given the execution risk with one partner and the diverse approaches to solutions

Considerations: Risk Reporting & Communications

Risk Reporting & ORSA

5.6 Are the risks and opportunities regularly recorded and reported through the risk reporting & ORSA processes?

Management Information

5.7 Is appropriate management information produced, in order to effectively monitor progress?

5.8 Is the management information reported to the appropriate fora?

InsurTech Stage

6. Review	Closure activities	Undertake review: What are the lessons learnt? Should changes be made to the processes? Feedback loop to Change Governance Framework
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ERM Framework Component	Risk Management Processes
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Considerations: Risk Management Processes

Risk Management Effectiveness

6.1 To what extent is the firm able to evidence that risk management has been taken into consideration appropriately throughout the decision-making process including challenge and review from relevant committees and stakeholders?

6.2 Has your firm undertaken a review of the InsurTech implementation and the extent to which risk management activities have facilitated a better outcome?

These learnings can then be taken forward to subsequent opportunities.

6.3 The review should include:

- effectiveness and engagement of key stakeholders with the risk process
- updating of risks/issues/actions
- whether actions were taken to mitigate or manage risks
- reporting of risks to the appropriate person/committee
- key learnings from the project.

6.4 This should also include consideration of whether the project:

- mitigated or managed risks
 - increased risk
 - introduced new risks.
-

8. Next Steps

The scope of this report focuses on providing guidance on key considerations regarding InsurTech investments and development activities. The key outputs of this report are the InsurTech timeline and checklist, which consider how risk management can help with the implementation of InsurTech solutions.

This can be broadened to include a number of topics for further consideration as part of next stages of work carried out by the Working Party. Topics under consideration include the following:

- RegTech: Opportunities and Risks
- FinTech: Opportunities and Ethics
- Market, Economic and Social Impacts
- Development of Risk Appetite & Risk Strategy
- Emerging Digital Risks
- The “Digital Garage” in Practice
- Training and Education.

The details of each topic can be found in the Appendix.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix

A.1 Future Considerations

A1.1 The scope of this report focused on providing guidance on key considerations regarding InsurTech investments. This can be broadened to include a number of topics for further consideration as part of next stages of work carried out by the Working Party.

RegTech: Opportunities and Risks

A1.2 The Working Party could usefully explore new technologies that have been or are being developed to help overcome regulatory challenges in financial services, better known as RegTech.

A1.3 It is evident that firms are having to deal with greater reporting requirements and meet higher regulatory standards; RegTech can help with this by for example:

- Delivering outcomes that improve efficiency and transparency
- Helping firms better manage regulatory requirements and reduce compliance costs
- Helping to provide solutions to reduce the regulatory burden

A1.4 The Working Party could specifically explore, for example:

- Which RegTech solutions (and underlying technology) are becoming more prominent in the market?
- What are the challenges and risks faced by tech firms in providing RegTech solutions to financial services firms?
- What are the challenges and risks faced by financial services firms in adopting RegTech solutions?
- What, if anything, is stifling innovation? Are there existing regulatory rules which are restricting innovation?

FinTech: Opportunities and Ethics

A1.5 One natural extension of the Phase 1 work on InsurTech could be to consider the opportunities, corresponding ethical issue and potential risk management solutions to assist with a broad range of

FinTech solutions. There have been a large number of well publicised digital developments in the FinTech space which are of direct relevance to the insurance industry, including:

- Telematics
- Peer-to-Peer lending
- Crowdfunding
- Big Data
- Data Analytics and Machine Learning
- Blockchain.

A1.6 For each of these digital developments, it would be beneficial for actuaries and risk professionals to have a working knowledge of at least the following:

- The focus of current solutions in the market, and the potential benefits they present relative to more traditional solutions
- The key ethical issues posed by these solutions relative to the key benefits
- Risk management considerations in the context of the solutions.

A1.7 The output of this proposed phase of work could be a report which includes a “cheat-sheet” for industry practitioners in this context, for each FinTech solution.

Market, Economic and Social Impacts

A1.8 The digital revolution represents a paradigm shift across all industries, reshaping markets, the economy, and society. The technology that would enable these profound changes has often been reduced to a sleuth of buzzwords (Blockchain, Artificial Intelligence, Internet of Things, etc.) and occasionally ridiculed as hype. However, what if all of its promises come to fruition?

A1.9 While forecasting is fraught with uncertainties, there are major trends in the digital revolution that requires no prediction, including:

- Disintermediation – peer-to-peer (P2P) business model is not new; distributed ledger technologies will make it more prevalent
- Automation – the march of automation continues as AI advances
- Omnipresent digital devices – these fuel the on-going explosion of data, measuring, monitoring, digitising the physical world, and expanding our digital identity.

A1.10 This phase of the working party would explore these trends in detail and focus on the implications arising from their widespread adoption. This would include understanding of:

- How would the business model of insurance/financial services companies change in the face of disintermediation (i.e. peer-to-peer financial services secured on the Blockchain)?
- How increased automation enabled by AI may change industries and societal norms in terms of work?
- How would data be commoditised and be traded on the market?
- What risks and opportunities may emerge and how the risk management framework should evolve to enable beneficial innovations in the insurance/finance industry?

Development of Risk Appetite & Risk Strategy

A1.11 One of the aims of the report was to prompt readers to consider the extent to which InsurTech ventures align with their existing risk strategy and risk appetite.

A1.12 During some of the events hosted by the Working Party during the development of this report, some observers highlighted the need for insurers to extend their risk strategy and appetite to capture activities in relation to InsurTech.

A1.13 While insurers are familiar with the process of developing a risk strategy and appetite for the key risks they face in their traditional market, this report has highlighted a gap in knowledge and skills in relation to InsurTech. The working party therefore believes there could be scope to extend the work carried out to date, and create additional tools or insights, including for example a new risk appetite metric, to support insurers in developing their risk strategy and appetite to capture InsurTech activities.

Emerging Digital Risks

A1.14 The crystallisation of risks once considered unlikely has increased over the last few years and significantly impacted the global economy, including the financial services industry.

A1.15 The impact of emerging risks can be significant, potentially destroying franchise value, but they can also be opportunities if they are identified, assessed and managed for competitive advantage.

A1.16 The agility to detect and adapt to changes, and appreciate the correlations between events when they occur, is therefore crucial to value protection and to value creation.

A1.17 Understanding such potentially game-changing events requires an awareness of changing conditions and an assessment of the emerging risk's impact and implications for a firm's strategy and business objectives.

A1.18 There is increased interest and demand at both a regulatory and an executive level to better understand emerging risk exposures, particularly in relation to digital and technological innovations.

A1.19 The Working Party could specifically explore, for example:

- The top emerging digital and technological risks and opportunities
- Current best practice approaches to identifying emerging risks and opportunities
- How emerging risks and opportunities evolve, adapt to external trends and their interconnectedness
- Reporting emerging risks and opportunities.

The “Digital Garage” in Practice

A1.20 During the course of producing this report, the working party has discussed Digital Garages several times, and indeed the concept arose during discussions with external interviewees. A subsequent phase could look in more detail at the advantages and disadvantages of a Digital Garage, and how they may be structured and managed. For example;

- A typical operating model and lifecycle for a Digital Garage, including the criteria for transferring the innovations into the “parent” company
- Governance structure, relative to the main “parent” company
- Recommendations on the extent to which various aspects of the “parent” company's ERM framework should apply, or the extent to which adherence can be relaxed

- Summarise the specific risks relating to Digital Garages and how these might be managed, possibly through the use of guides or metrics
- Produce guidance/metrics for assessing the risk of going ahead with an innovation, versus the risk of not going ahead.

Training and Education

A1.21 The Phase 1 output identified further training as being beneficial to actuaries and other risk professionals. In particular, a number of the survey outcomes point to a lack of sufficient knowledge and understanding of the various InsurTech topics and concepts, in order for the participants to appropriately add value to their businesses.

A1.22 As part of a subsequent phase of work, the working party could help the IFoA to consider how best to meet the needs of its members in this regard, by considering, for example:

- Syllabus changes
- CPD opportunities and requirements
- Development of online training
- Publishing of guides and reference documents
- Publishing of thought pieces and white papers.

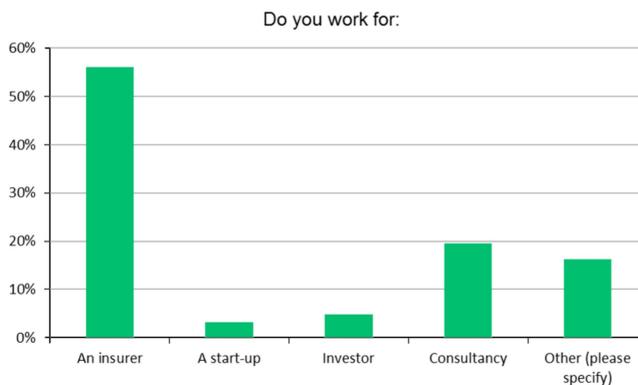
A.2 Survey Detail

A2.1 The Working Party commissioned a survey in order to better understand the following:

- the views and general understanding of InsurTech across the insurance industry
- the extent to which insurance companies are utilising their existing ERM capabilities when evaluating and managing InsurTech investments or partnerships and
- the extent of understanding of the full range of risks associated with InsurTech developments.

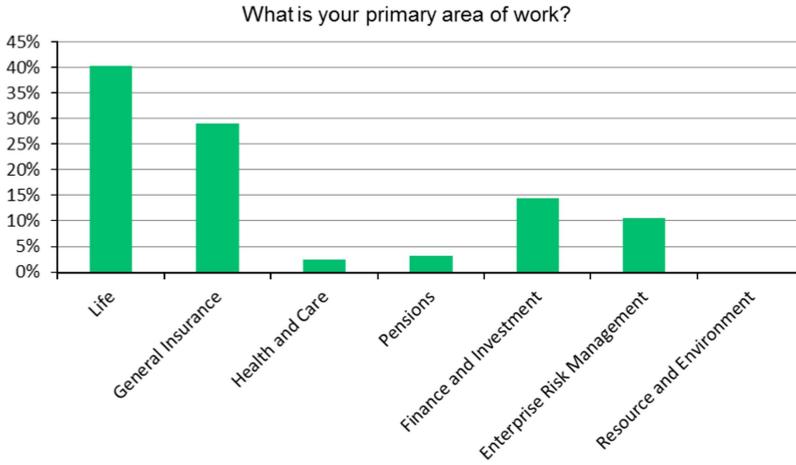
A2.2 The detailed survey outputs for each question, which support the Survey Summary in section 4, can be found below.

A2.3 QUESTION 1. (Number of Respondents who answered this Question: 123)

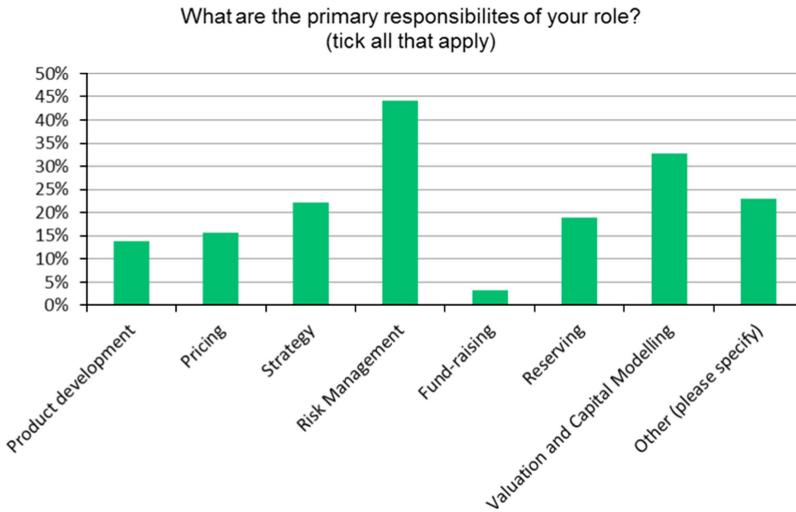


Common responses in “Other” were: Banking/Investment; Broker; Reinsurer; Pension Scheme.

A2.4 QUESTION 2. (Answered: 124)

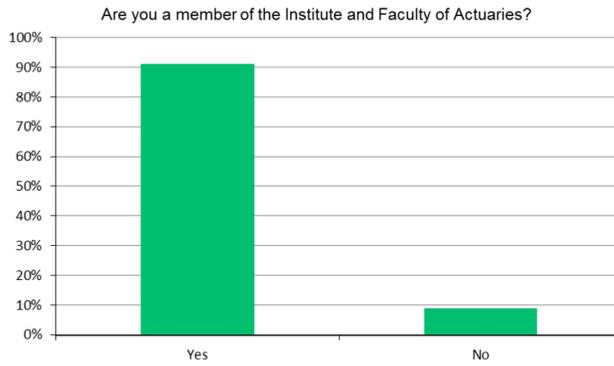


A2.5 QUESTION 3. (Answered: 122)

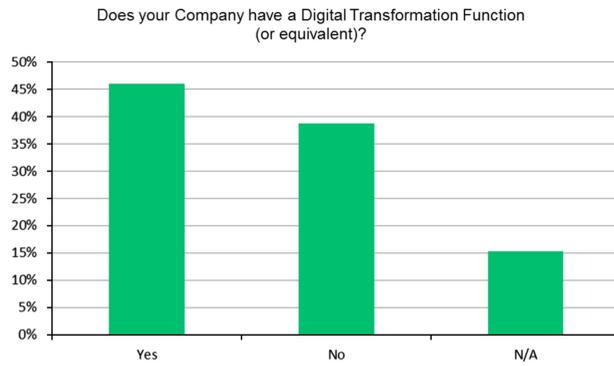


“Other” contained a very wide range of responses, including: Modelling; Treasury; Trustee.

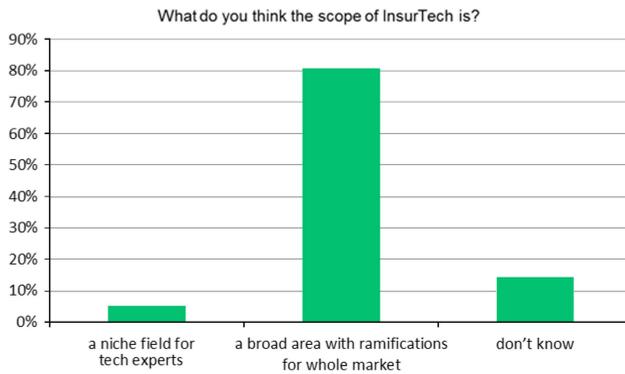
A2.6 QUESTION 4. (Answered: 123)



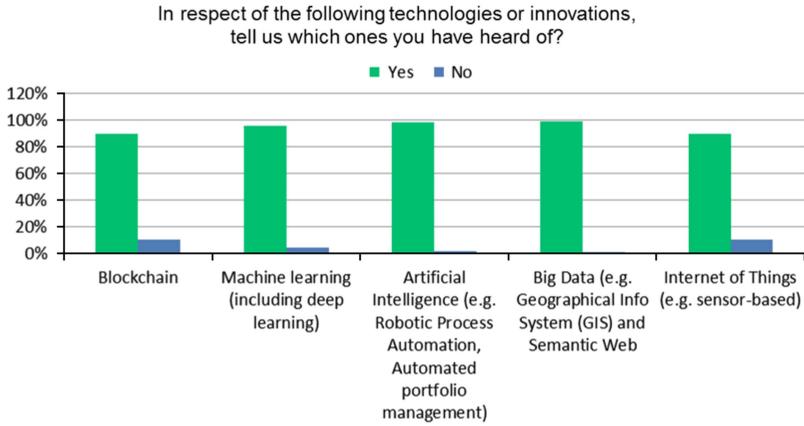
A2.7 QUESTION 5. (Answered: 124)



A2.8 QUESTION 6. (Answered: 119)

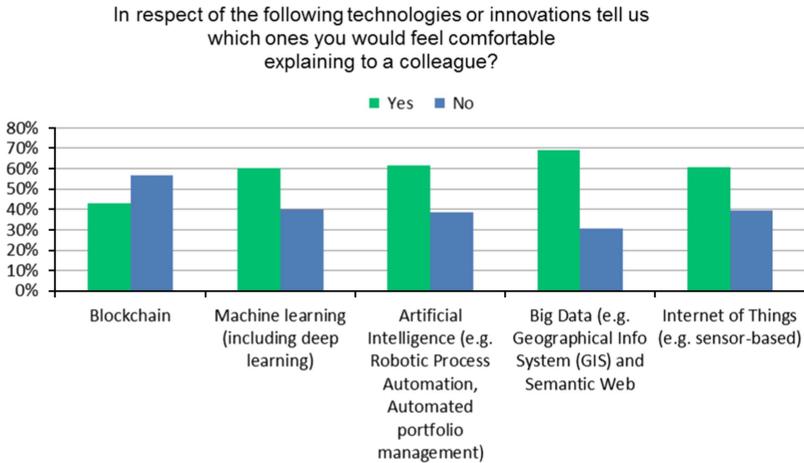


A2.9 QUESTION 7. (Answered: 119)

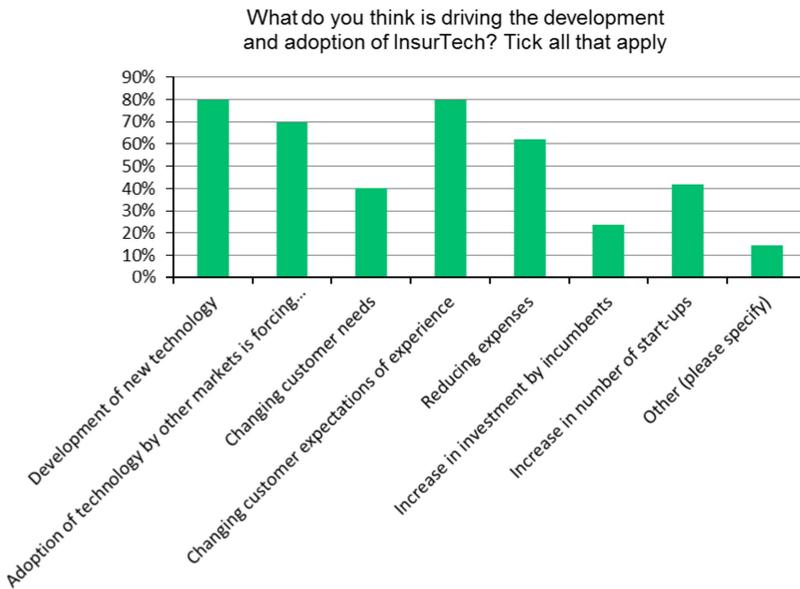


A2.10 Our follow-up question to list any other technologies provided the following suggestions: Quantum Computing; Wearables; Robotics; Tagging; Mobile phone payments; phones for medical assessment; RegTech/Process Industrialisation; Ethereum.

A2.11 QUESTION 8. (Answered: 118)

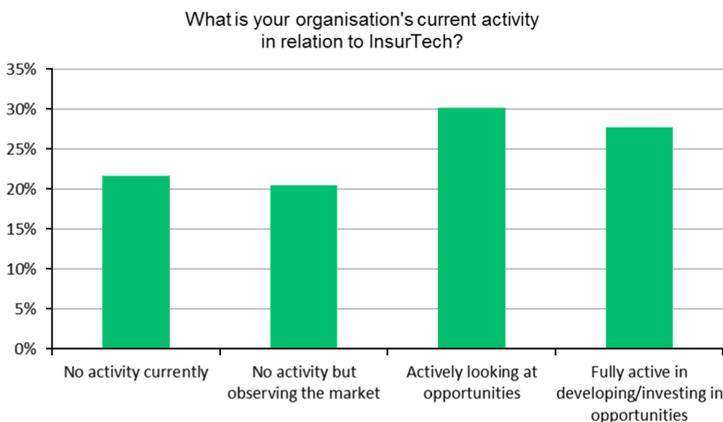


A2.12 QUESTION 9. (Answered: 119)

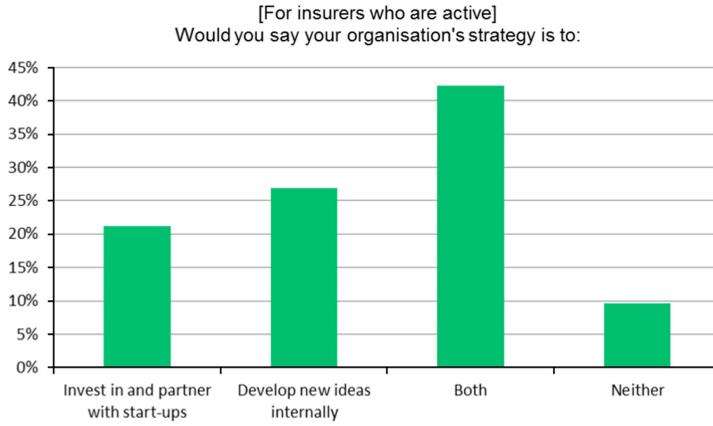


A2.13 “Other” contained a very wide range of responses, including: It’s all hype/oversold by consultancies; desire to lift expectations; reduce costs; improve standards by removing human error; introduce efficiencies from new tech; strategic advantage/competition; entry by non-traditional players; overdue for change in the traditional insurance sector; demonstrate insurers can innovate; regulatory arbitrage; security; tech bubble.

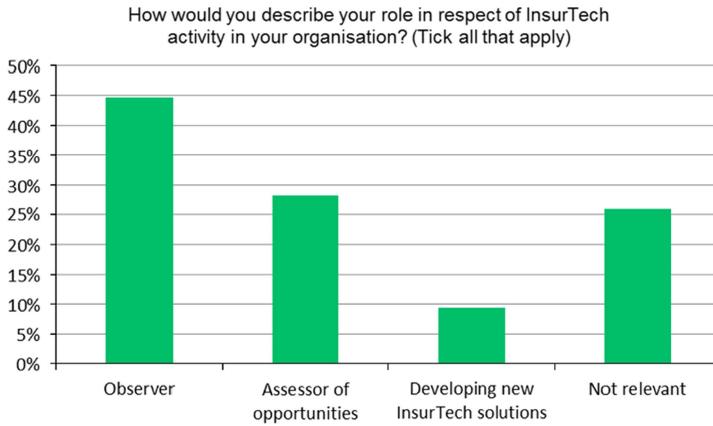
A2.14 QUESTION 10. (Answered: 83)



A2.15 QUESTION 11. (Answered: 52)



A2.16 QUESTION 12. (Answered: 85)



A2.17 QUESTION 13. (Answered: 76)

What would you consider as the top 3 risks in respect of adopting or developing new InsurTech solutions, starting with the most important risk?

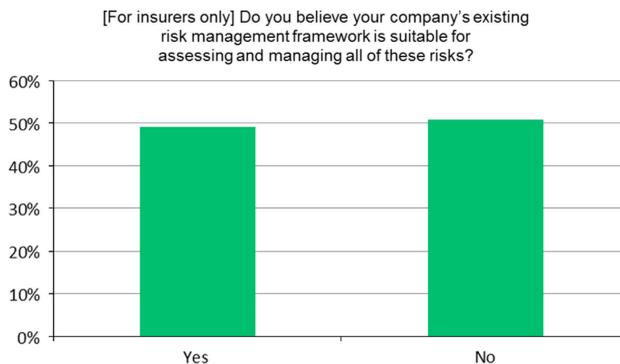
A2.18 There was a wide range of responses, but the most common answers were: Cyber attack; Data privacy; Lack of understanding of risk; Going too early/missing the boat; Not really meeting customers’ needs/mis-selling risk.

A2.19 QUESTION 14. (Answered: 76)

Thinking of your top 3 risks above, please tell us whether you believe these are risks that insurers are already familiar with.

Risk #	Yes	No
1	76.32%	23.68%
2	82.19%	17.81%
3	80.30%	19.70%

A2.20 QUESTION 15. (Answered: 57)

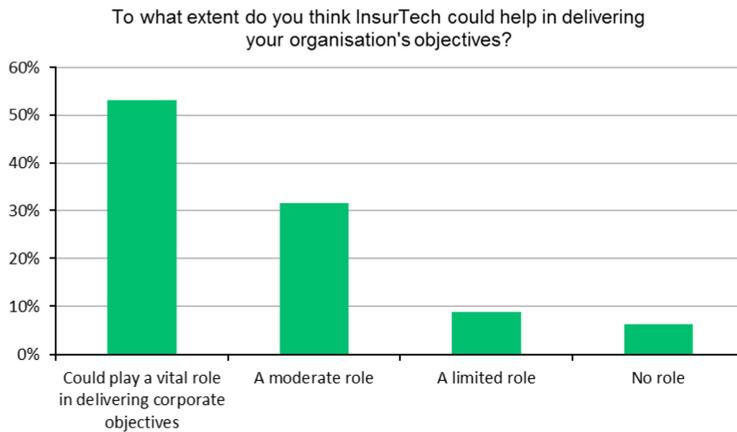


A2.21 Reasons respondents provided for selecting “No” included: Too much focus on regulation/ InsurTech risk not in Solvency II; Insufficient skill/knowledge/experience/more of an IT risk; Third-party data systems are a black box; InsurTech at too early a stage/separate from rest of organisation; Not a threat, more a lost opportunity; Changes introduce new risks/different risks; Lack of data; Framework needs refining/more technology driven risk management; Poor track record of IT implementation; Don’t know/not sure.

A2.22 QUESTION 16. (Answered: 57)



A2.23 QUESTION 17. (Answered: 79)



A2.24 QUESTION 18. (Answered: 65)

What areas of the business do you believe InsurTech can add most value to your organisation, both now and in 5 years' time?

Now – the following items scored highest 5 years’ time – the highest were:

Data & modelling	
Customer engagement	Customer engagement
Pricing	Data & modelling
Sales and distribution	Product development
Product development	Pricing
Underwriting	Sales and distribution
Claims	Claims
Brand and marketing	Underwriting

Now – the following items scored lowest 5 years’ time – the lowest were:

Reporting	
Business planning and decision making	Reporting
	Business planning and decision making

A.3 Review against IFoA Actuarial Risk Principles

A3.1 The IFoA has developed the Actuarial Risk Principles in order to summarise the key aspects of an actuarial approach to risk management, and how they are interrelated.

A3.2 The objectives of the principles are as follows:

- Provide risk managers with a holistic framework to better manage risk
- Provide case studies with practical, transferable examples of how to apply the principles
- Showcase the actuarial skill set in risk management
- Help financial and non-financial organisations to improve their risk management
- Generate opportunities for actuaries to help businesses make these improvements.

A3.3 The Working Party outputs contained in this report are consistent with the above principles.

A3.4 In particular, the Working Party Guides in section 7 provide risk managers and actuaries with a practical perspective on applying a holistic framework for managing risks within, and improving the success of, InsurTech opportunities.

A.4 Working Party Members

A4.1 The “Risk Management in a Digital World” Working Party comprises of the following members:

- Daniel Bruce (Chair) – Partner, Crowe
- Carole Avis – CRO Legal & General Insurance and General Insurance

- Matthew Byrne – Chief Actuary, NFU Mutual
- Visesh Gosrani – Director of Risk & Actuarial, Cyence
- Zhixin Lim – Senior Manager, HSBC
- Jools Manning – Head of Strategic Risk, Just
- Darko Popovic – Senior Manager, Crowe
- Richard Purcell – Technical & Innovation Lead, Hymans Robertson
- Weihe Qin – Senior Actuary, HSBC.