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Blockchain in (Re)Insurance

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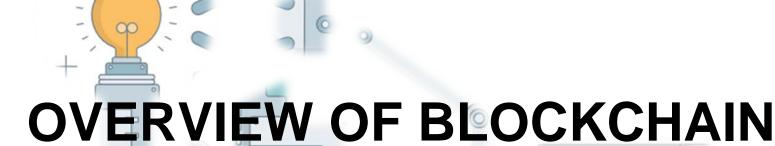


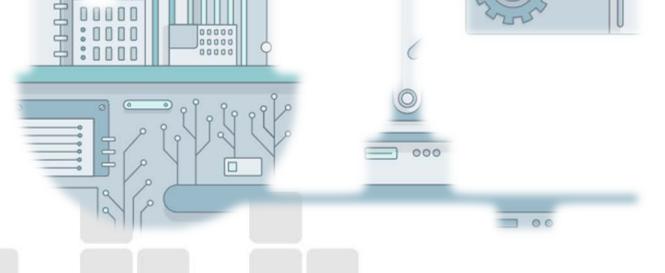
Agenda



- Overview of Blockchain
- How Blockchain works?
- Applications of Blockchain in (Re)Insurance
- Summary







What is Blockchain?



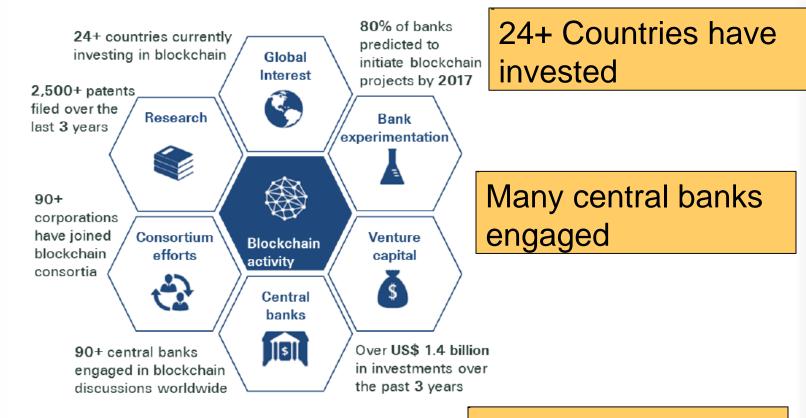
- Blockchain is
 - A Type of Distributed Ledger
 - Incorruptible
 - Programmed to record anything of value
- Devised for Digital Currency Bitcoin



Blockchain is not same as Bitcoin

Just another Buzzword?



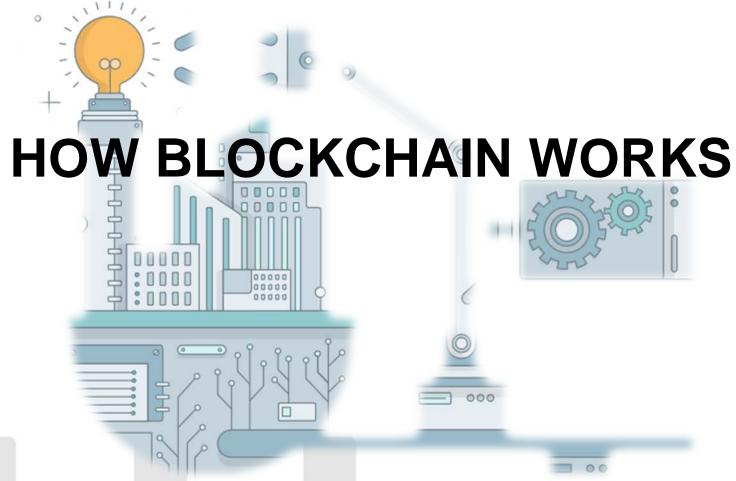


Source: World Economic Forum

\$1.4bn+ investments

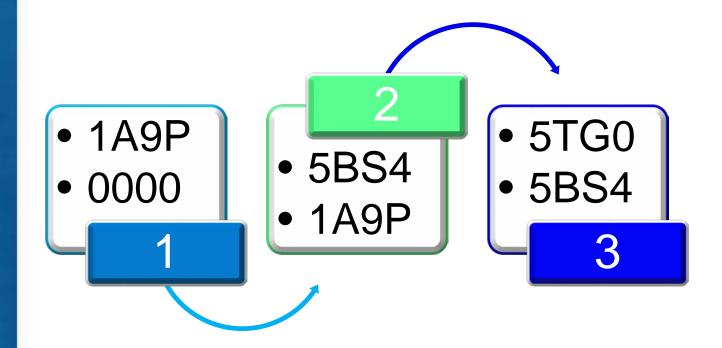
Blockchain is here and it is here to stay!





Why it is called Blockchain?





Blocks are "chained" through #

What's inside a Block?



#Previous
#Current

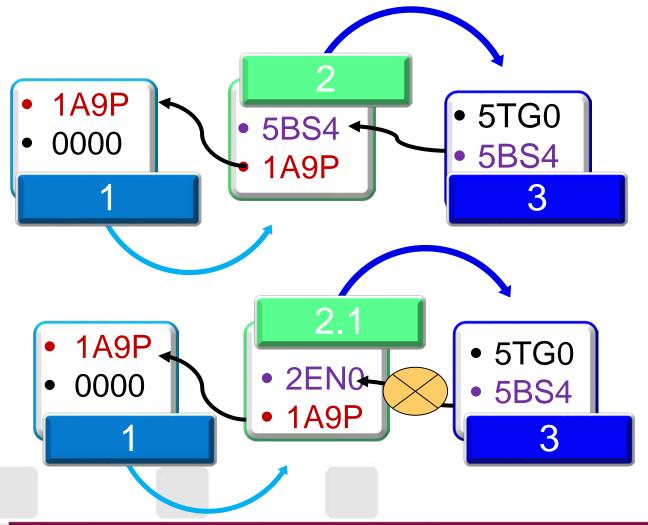
Data



connects two blocks & is data dependent

Let me play with the data!



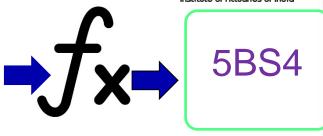


Tampering Data → Change in # → Link Breakage

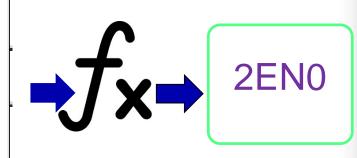
IFS Example: Tampering Data



S2 1215-1300 Pradhan Mantri Health Insurance Scheme- Understanding the product, potential, issues and impact on experience



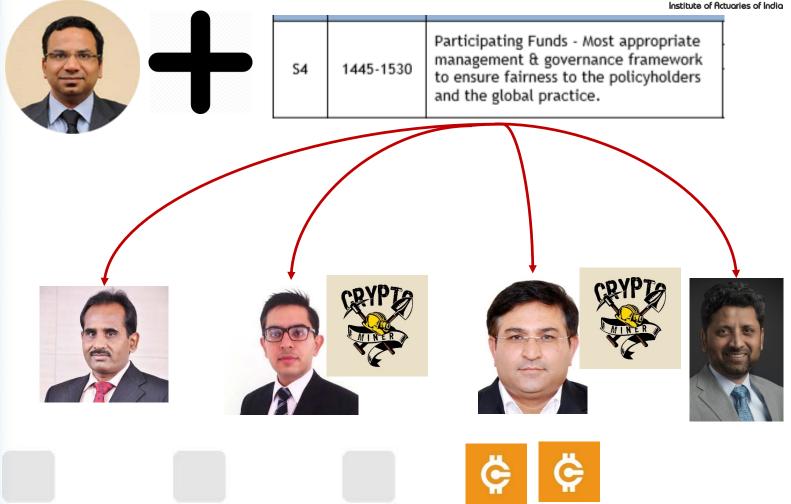
S2 1215-1300 Narendra Modi Health Insurance
Scheme- Understanding the product,
potential, issues and impact on
experience



Tampering Data → Change in # → Link Breakage

Adding a record : IFS Example





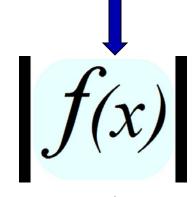
First miner to solve the "puzzle" gets rewarded

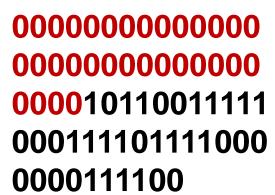
What does solving puzzle mean?



S4	1445-1530	Participating Funds - Most appropriate management & governance framework to ensure fairness to the policyholders
		and the global practice.



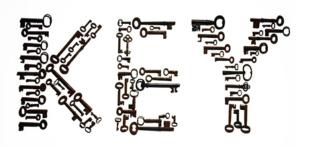




Randomly Generated Numbers

What does solving puzzle mean?









Solving the Puzzle = finding a key which opens the lock

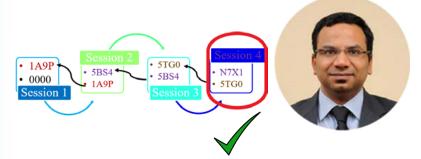
Once the key is found, it is easy to verify

Adding a record: Proof of Work Institute of Actuaries of India • 5TG0 • 1A9P 5BS4 • 0000 • 5BS4 5TG0 • 1A9P 1A9P 5BS4 • 0000 5BS4 Session 1 Session 3 1A9P Session 3 Session 1 12453 N7X1 • 5TG0 1A9P 5BS4 • 0000 5BS4 5TG0 1A9P Session 3 Session 1 Session 4 • 5TG0 1A9P • 5TG0 1A9P 5BS4 5BS4 < • 0000 • 5BS4 • 0000 5BS4 1A9P 1A9P Session 1 Session 3 Session 1 Session 3

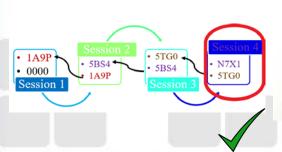
Adding a record: Consensus



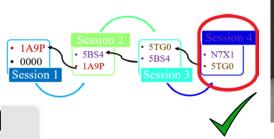




Record is added in each copy after verification









Types of Distributed Ledger



Distributed Ledger Technology





DATABASES

Cross Stakeholder Decentralization

Source: Imperial College, London

Bitcoin uses Blockchain – Permissionless & Public Most insurance applications – Permissioned & Private

Insurance Blockchain Consortium















hannover **re**°



Indian life insurers' consortium and Cognizant build industry-wide blockchain solution

They have developed a blockchain solution to facilitate cross-company data-sharing and will enable the insurers to reduce the risk of data breaches, fraud and money-laundering, while delivering superior experience to customers













Consortium can be formed for Private Distributed Ledger

Smart Contracts





Smart Contract = Digitized Normal Contract with tiny program stored in Blockchain





APPLICATIONS OF BLOCKCHAIN IN (RE)INSURANCE

Before jumping into bandwagon





Shared repository

A shared repository of information is used by multiple parties



Multiple writers

More than one entity generates transactions that require modifications to the shared repository



Minimal trust

A level of mistrust exists between entities that generate transactions



Intermediaries

One (or multiple) intermediary or a central gatekeeper is present to enforce trust



Transaction dependencies

Interaction or dependency between transactions is created by different entities

Source: World Economic Forum

Parametric Health Insurance





Friction in customer experience Complex Back Office Operations





Gestational Diabetes cover for expecting mothers

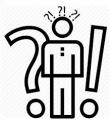
No claims. Only pay-outs



Shared database between hospitals & Insurer Smart Contracts – smooth & automated payout

Tradable Life Insurance Policies





Lack of trust between buyers and sellers Restricted in certain geographies





Marketplace for trading of life insurance policies



Removes intermediaries & geographical boundaries

Deals with lack of trust through smart contracts

Commercial Insurance Platform





Physical marketplace results in inefficiency Location constraint limits potential option of insurers





Blockchain based marketplace for connecting brokers and insurers



Shared repository breaks geographical boundaries

Smart contracts reduce paperwork and data duplication

Pay-As-You-Go Motor Insurance





Fraudulent Claims on accident
Expensive claims underwriting before
disbursement





Claims disbursed within 15 minutes of request Claim cost automatically calculated



Blockchain creates fingerprint of each damage Smart contract disburses money automatically based upon claim amount calculated

Personalised Home Insurance





Under-insurance in the home market Lengthy and complicated application





Intelligent and Personalised home insurance Dynamic cover – increases when new items bought



Build a secure, digital inventory of home contents

Shared ledger – can be updated by insurer & insured

Peer-to-Peer Insurance





Hassle to getting claims from Insurance companies





Peer-to-Peer Insurance Claims based on voting of peers



Blockchain makes the process transparent Transfer of money is done without central authority





LOOKING FORWARD TO IMPLEMENT BLOCKCHAIN? LET'S LOOK BACK



Summary



- Blockchain is not Bitcoin
- Blockchain
 - A shared database
 - Can be updated by anyone with permission
 - Tamper Proof
- Private Blockchain help controlling "the access"
- Smart contracts are tiny programs in Blockchain
- Blockchain is not just a buzzword –solves
 real life problems
 www.actuariesindia.org

Thank you





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