American College of Coverage Counsel 2024 Insurance Law Symposium

University of Minnesota Law School
Minneapolis, MN
November 15, 2024

Artificial Intelligence as Friend (WALL·E!) or Foe (HAL9000!): An exploration of generative AI Concepts; AI Assisted Policy Drafting and Underwriting; and the Use of AI in Insurance Claims Investigation and Handling

Ruth S. Kochenderfer, Marsh

Margaret Mede, AXIS

Preston James Carlson, Stanford University

John C. Bonnie, Weinberg, Wheeler





GOOD

Artificial Intelligence















Today's Focus: Two Types of Al

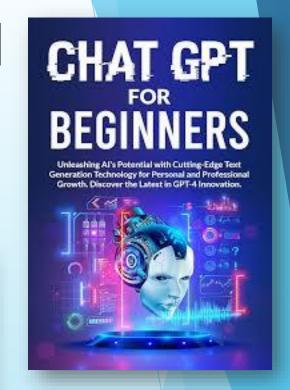
Machine learning vs.
Symbolic/Rules-based AI

Machine learning:
Neural networks
Generative Al
Large Language Models

Symbolic:
Computable Contracts
Explicit logical conditions











Generative Al

Example: ChatGPT - Understands & generates human-like text in a conversational format

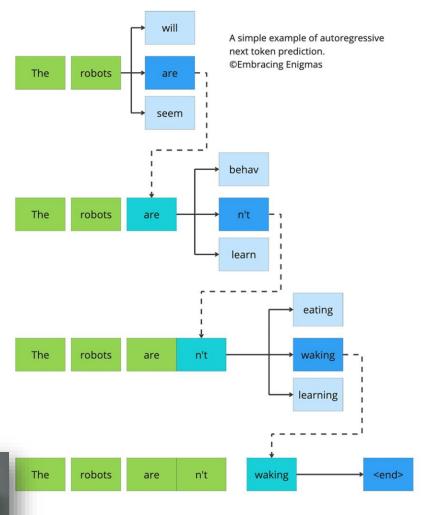
Understanding its creation - next token

prediction

"It's a promising approach to artificial general intelligence... "

Understanding its limitations









Generative Al

". . . plausible-sounding random falsehoods . . ."

Example: ChatGPT

Reliability and trustworthiness

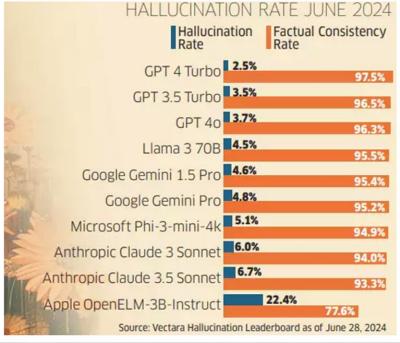
"Hallucinations" - bullshitting; confabulation; delusion

Fakes











Computable Contracts

Automated reasoning based on predefined conditions

Explicit logical rules (cf. Smart Contracts)

Avoids variance and uncertainty in contract wording

Front-end agreement on the meaning of terms







Computable Contracts



Traditional Insurance Policy

Claim Submission Human Review Claim Determination

Computable Insurance Policy

Claim Submission

Claim Determination







Computable Contracts in Insurance

Insurance policies are "[w]ritten by lawyers for lawyers and hardly understandable to customers" and have been "resisting innovation for years."

Potential in the insurance space

Commercial v. Personal Lines products

Practicality/real world examples

Potential benefits for the underwriting process

Potential benefits for claims - both parties







Computable Contracts

Example Computable Insurance Policy for Healthcare



Claim Specification Not Covered POLICY INFORMATION Have signed policy: Amount paid for insurance premium so far: \$ Have provided confirmation of wellness visit: Policy has been canceled: PATIENT INFORMATION Patient Age: HOSPITALIZATION INFORMATION Reason for hospitalization: Cause of hospitalization: Country in which hospitalization occurred: Start date of hospitalization: Start time of hospitalization: End date of hospitalization: End time of hospitalization:

Traditional Contract

in Section 5 below.

1.3 No later than the 7th month anniversary of the

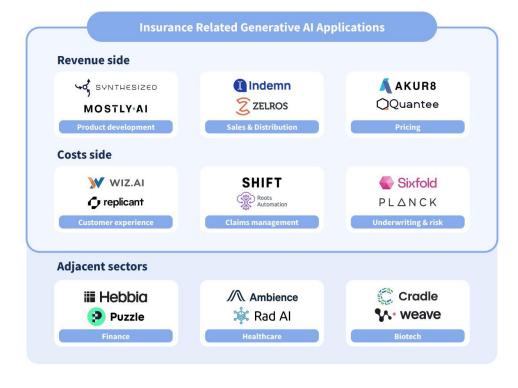
Computable Contract SUPPLEMENTAL HOSPITALIZATION CASH POLICY covered(C, N) :-Between: claim.policy(C, P) & policy.in_effect(P) & CODEX INSURANCE LIMITED ("us") claim.hospitalization(C, H) & and hospitalization_conditions_met(H) & benefit calc(C, N) & This policy is provided on the following terms and ~exclusion_applies(C) conditions: policy.in_effect(P) :policy.signed(P) & 1. POLICY IN EFFECT AND CONDITIONS policy.paid premium(P) & 1.1 The payment of any benefit under this policy is condition_met_1.3(P) & conditioned on the policy being in effect at the time of the ~policy.canceled(P) hospitalization for sickness or accidental injury on which condition_met_1.3(P) :the claim for such benefit is premised. policy.wellness_visit_confirmation_provided(P) The policy will be in effect if: policy.paid_premium(P) :-(a) This agreement is signed, policy.premium_amount_paid(P, A) & (b) The applicable premium for the policy period has geq(A, 2000) been paid, and (c) The condition set out in Section 1.3 is still pending or hospitalization_conditions_met(H) :hospitalization_valid_reason(H) & hospitalization.country(H, usa) has been satisfied in a timely fashion, and (d) The policy has not been canceled hospitalization_valid_reason(H) :- hospitalization.reason(H, 1.2 Cancelation will be deemed to have occurred if there hospitalization valid reason(H):- hospitalization.reason(H) is fraud, or any misrepresentation or material withholding accidental_injury) of in any information provided by you to the Company in exclusion_applies(C):connection with any communication or information claim.hospitalization(C, H) & relating to this policy, or if the condition set out in Section hospitalization.causal_event(H, skydiving) 1.3 has not be satisfied in a timely fashion. It will also be exclusion applies(C) :automatically canceled at midnight, US Eastern time claim.hospitalization(C, H) & hospitalization.causal_event(H, military_service) then in effect, on the last day of the policy term described



exclusion_applies(C):-

Common sources of third- party Al technology

Several insurtechs have started up to bring GenAl native underwriting, claim processing, Al agents and customer support, or are adding GenAl powered features to their B2B SaaS offerings or to their internal operations.



Generative AI can help navigate the complex regulations of the insurance sector, build up customer data and increase efficiency in some of the industry's labour-intensive and time-consuming tasks.

Example use cases:

- •Streamlining of sales & distributions with the automation of administrative tasks
- •Improvement of underwriting with the collection of data
- •Better customer experience with digital human like innovations
- Automation of claims management

Page / 25

Source

Mundi Ventures, Dealroom.co

🚳 mundi ventures

MAPFRE

dealroom.co





Underwriting AI Considerations

"Artificial intelligence remains a tool to assist underwriters... rather than be their replacement."

Human component - good and bad

Submission accuracy/verification

Fraud detection

Review/analysis of large data files

Pricing impact







Claims Handling AI Considerations

"[A] third of all claimants say they were not fully satisfied with their most recent claims experience. - Accenture

Al as a process enhancement

Automated claim submission/review

Completion of rote tasks

Remote electronic inspection

Review/analysis of large data files

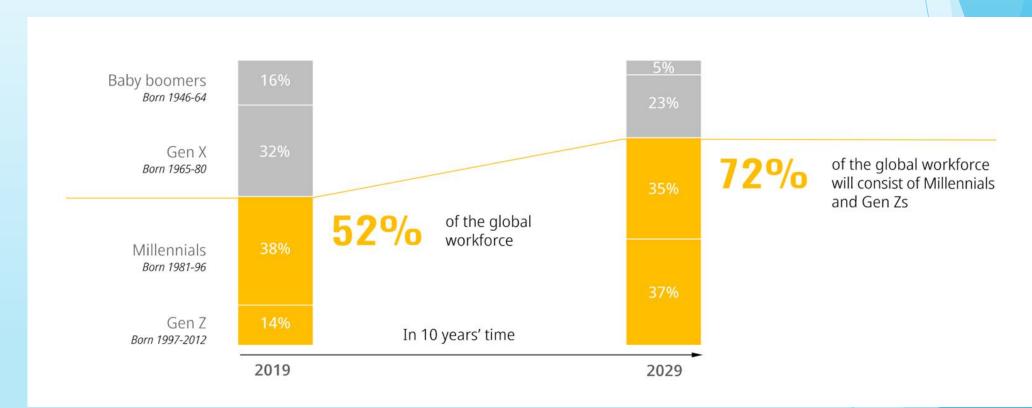






Underwriting and Claims Handling Al Considerations

By 2029, Millennials and Gen Z will be 72% percent of the workforce







Underwriting and Claims Handing AI Challenges

[I]nsurers openly discriminate among individuals based on observable characteristics . . . so that they can charge different premiums to different groups of insureds . . . "

Bias

Identifying best practices/standard of care

Over and under reliance on technology

Cost and risk of updating/not keeping current

Data/privacy protection

Accuracy/hallucinations

Worker displacement

Environmental impact

Attorney-client privilege







Underwriting AI Future

"In 2030, underwriting as we know it today ceases to exist for most personal and small business products across life and property and casualty insurance. The process of underwriting is reduced to a few seconds as the majority of underwriting is automated and supported by a combination of machine and deep learning models built within the technology stack."







Claims Handling Al Future

"[In 2030], more than half of claims activities have been replaced by automation. Advanced algorithms handle initial claims routing, increasing efficiency and accuracy. . . The turnaround time for resolution of many claims is measured in minutes rather than days or weeks. Human claims management focuses on a few areas: complex and unusual claims, contested claims where human interaction and negotiation are empowered by analytics and datadriven insights . . . "







Questions?



