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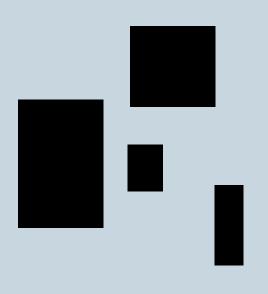
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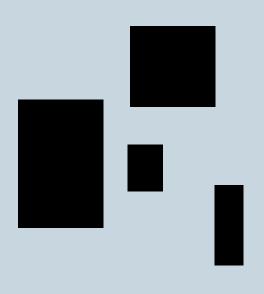
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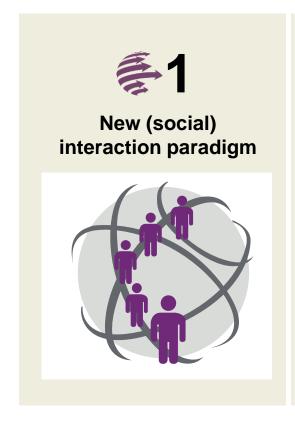
- 1. Why now? Reasons why the #...tech ecosystem is accelerating and blockchain is gaining relevance
- 2. What? Understanding Blockchain
- 3. Where? Areas in which it is being applied
- 4. What now?

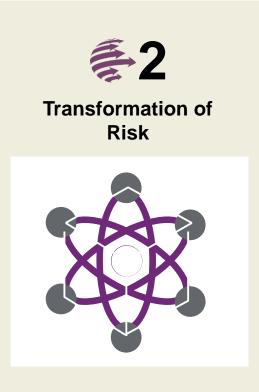
Things happen for a reason



- 1. Why now? Reasons why the #...tech ecosystem is accelerating and blockchain is gaining relevance
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Three key global trends are affecting the insurance industry







transparency SIMPLICITY TRUST Self-Sovereignty Personalization

IMMEDIACY

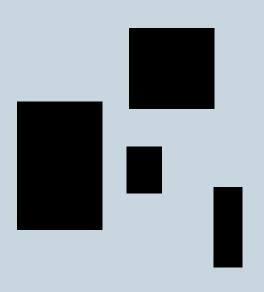
IMPACT

#Blockchain or Distributed Ledger Technology



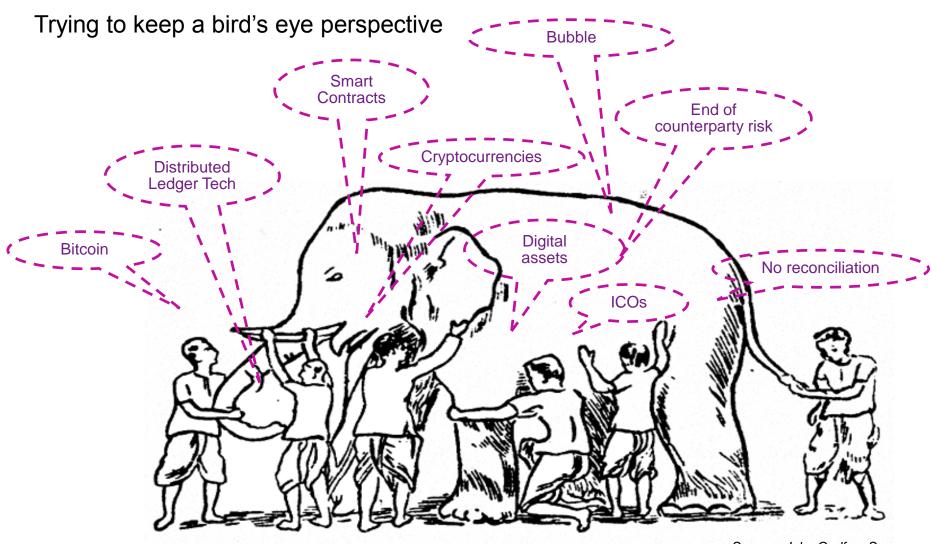
...is a soci(ologic)al innovation

Blockchain 101



- 1. Why now? Reasons why the #...tech ecosystem is accelerating and blockchain is gaining relevance
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- 4. What now?

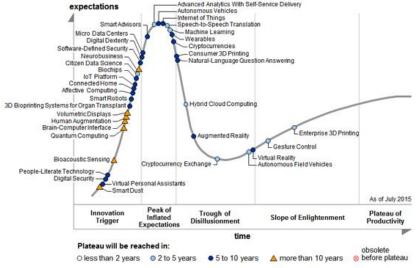
What is the blockchain?



Source: John Godfrey Saxe, Based on ancient Indian fable

2016: Blockchain is the only new kid on the block

Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies 2015

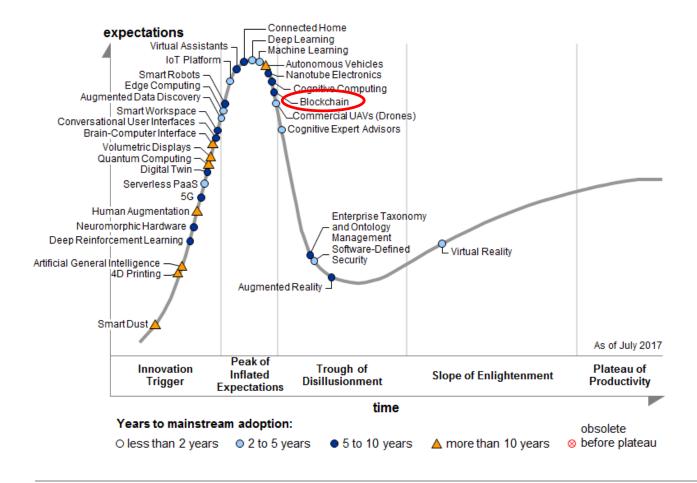


Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies 2016

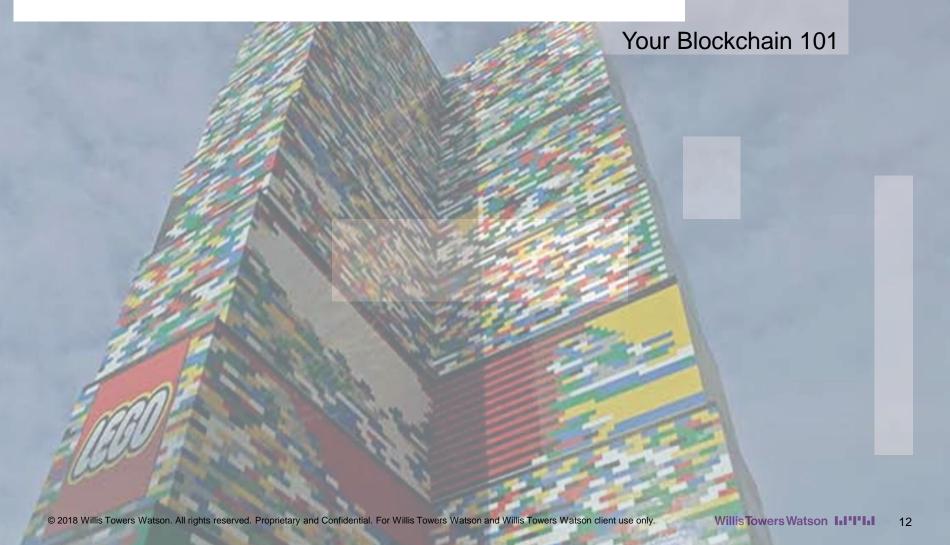


2017: Blockchain is almost entering the Trough of disillusionment

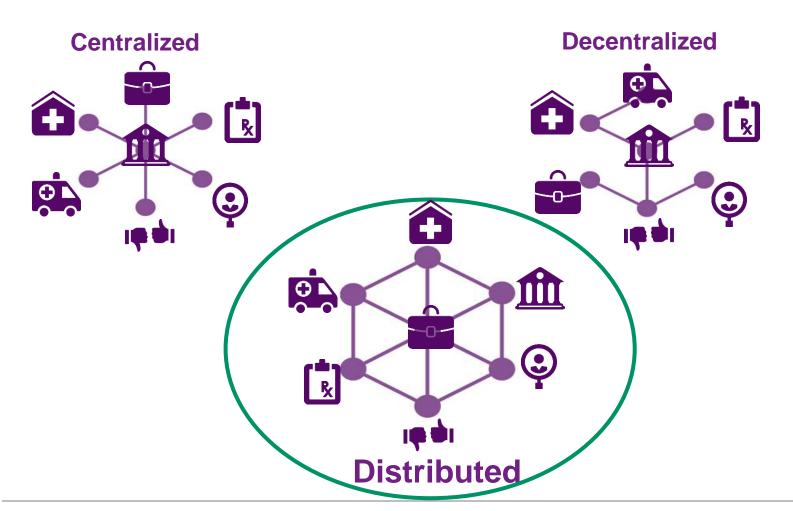
Gartner Hype Cycle for Emerging Technologies 2017



So, what is the Blockchain?



It is a **shared distributed** (digital) **ledger** technology





It is a **shared distributed** (digital) **ledger** technology

Most DLTs combine P2P file sharing with

Cryptographic consensus

Basis for verification and incorruptibility

- > Hashing of info
- Hashing of blocks
- Public & private keys
- Zero-knowledge algorithms

Mechanism to reach agreement among untrusted parties

- Systematic
- Trustworthy
- Consistent
- Impartial
- Byzantine Fault Tolerant
- Resilient to attacks



It is a **shared distributed** (digital) **ledger** technology

- Independent, reconciled ledgers vs. replicated, identical ledger
- A blockchain is a digital file that is built in blocks
- Each block of the chain can be seen as the pages in a book
- Blocks are chained through cryptographic fingerprints
- So, each block references the previous block with a fingerprint uniquely generated through that block's content
- Hacking/changing any data in a block implies REgenerating all fingerprints after the hacked block in every ledger on the network, simultaneously
- Cannot be done without modifying whole blockchain, huge (economic) disincentives to do so. Believed to be impossible for an active DLT.

It is a shared distributed (digital) ledger technology

Main attributes:

- Distributed
- Immutable
- Transparent
- Safe
- Non-trusted partners

Different types:

- Private vs. public
- Permissioned vs. permissionless
- Consensus design



What is Blockchain? – going into more detail

Cryptographic magic:

- This is a contract between you and me.
- This is my contract between you and me.



Hash

f65gh87jisd34axv09 6hjg98dslmno043sdr









...

To encrypt and decrypt you need a Set of Keys:

Public Key — Hash — Private Key

e.g. recipient only

Private Key Hash Public Key

e.g Identity



What is Blockchain? – going into more detail

Structure of a transaction in Blockchain:

- 1. Two (or more) network users agree on a value transaction
- 2. Transaction is **requested** in the blockchain
- 3. Network checks provenance and validity: i.e. that transaction can be executed
- **4. Consensus** is reached among validator nodes **authorizing** transaction
- Transaction is executed
- 6. Transaction gets cryptographically recorded
 - Who
 - What
 - When
 - For how much
 - New asset ownership



What is Blockchain? - Maintaining the ledger

Different ways of building and maintaining Consensus:

- Proof of Work
- Leader based systems
- Economy based systems
- Virtual voting

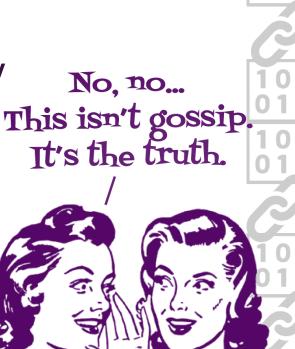


What is Blockchain? - Maintaining the ledger

- Public and permissionless blockchains get maintained through economic incentives
- Usually paid out in a cryptocurrency
- Network nodes acting as miners validate transactions and add them to their own copy of the ledger

Example of "truth" propagation: using the

Gossip protocol



101: What are Smart Contracts...

...and why are they so fashionable today?



101: Different types of DLTs





Sripple



HYPERLEDGER

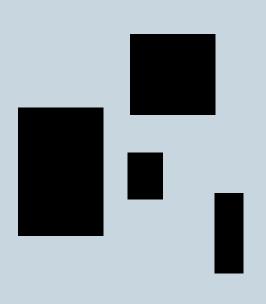
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Transacting value in a decentralized way

- Why do we need clearinghouses, banks and other trusted third parties to oversee transactions of value?
- Safe and secure transfer: it has to get there
- Record transfer of value: people must have a way to verify that it happened
- Guarantee legitimacy of transfer: buyer and seller must have ownership of transacted asset and of funds used to buy them

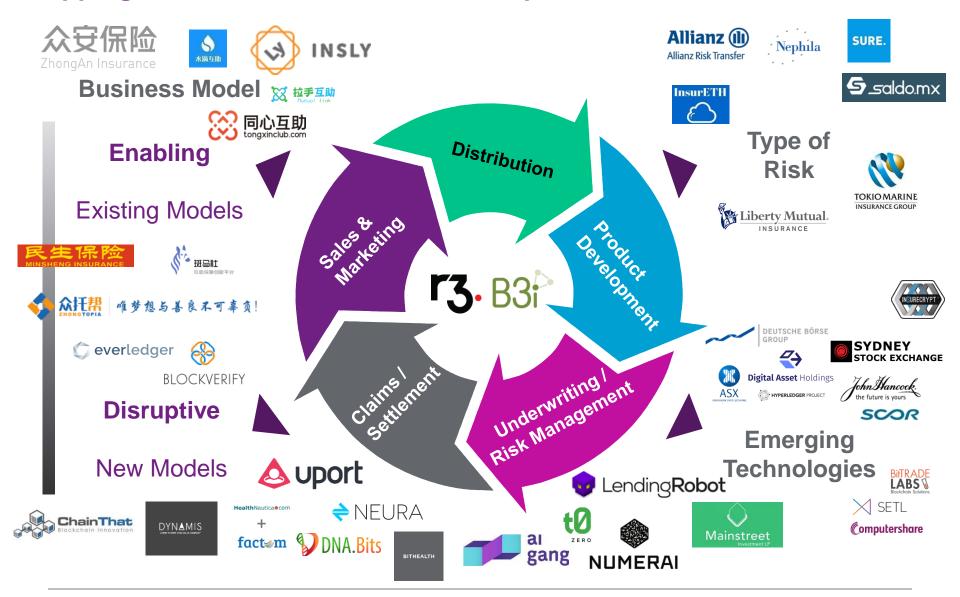
Blockchain is a technology that empowers trustless, digital peer-topeer networks to do exactly that, without the need for a third party.

Let's navigate the #insurtech meets #blockchain hype



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Mapping blockchain in the #insurtech space



Six ways Blockchain is generating disruption





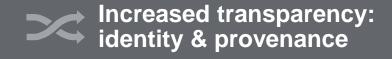


Disintermediation



Better pricing and risk assessment







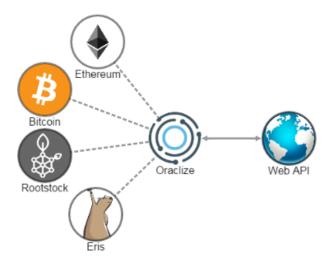
- Automated claims
- Self-executing contracts
- Reduced fraud, improved customer experience

Fly with InsurETH



What is Automated Flight Insurance?

- Decentralised = Unstoppable
- Automated = Instant Compensation
- Trustless = Provably honest

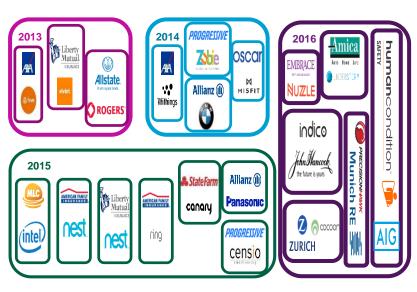


- Smart contracts cannot fetch external data on their own
- Oraclize as connection between Web APIs and Dapps
- Trustworthiness through cryptographic proof



- Automated claims
- Self-executing contracts
- Reduced fraud, improved customer experience

A powerful trio for insurance: IoT, AI and SmartContracts



- IoT oracles
- Applicable to any type of parametric insurance
- Experimentation with Life Insurance
- PoCs in Marine
- PoCs in product insurance
- Crowdsourced oracles





- Distributed relational databases
- Less human error, no data duplication
- Less processing delays, transaction costs

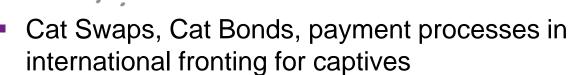








IBM Blockchain



- Employee rewards application
- Real-time clearing and settlement of securities
- Real-time synchronized ledgers: no reconciliation
- Reinvent industry processes and biz architecture
 - e.g. subrogation













Disintermediation

- Decentralized carrier consortium
- Automatic identity validation
- Self-executed transactions
- No need of trusted partners



- Dynamis' vision is fully distributed insurance organization which does not need an underwriter.
 A P2P DAO.
- Their first (launched!) product is "peer to peer supplemental unemployment insurance protocol which uses policy holders' social capital to replace underwriters" and it is programmed on Ethereum

Consequences on reserves and regulation: unbreakable escrow

- Chain That: their vision is a fully digital and automated, blockchain and Smart Contract version of Lloyd's of London
- No need for a physical central authority overseeing the marketplace





Better analytics and risk assessment

- Real-time, individualized
- Automatic data sharing for analytics and pricing
- Risk transparency through data self-sovereignty









- Risk tolerance real-time tracking
- New sources of prediction data
- Blockchain provides unprecedentedly secure environment for real-time and data sharing





























New products, new (underserved) markets

- P2P, shared economy, spot-insurance, hybrids
- More transparency, less costs
- Social media and crowdsourced oracles









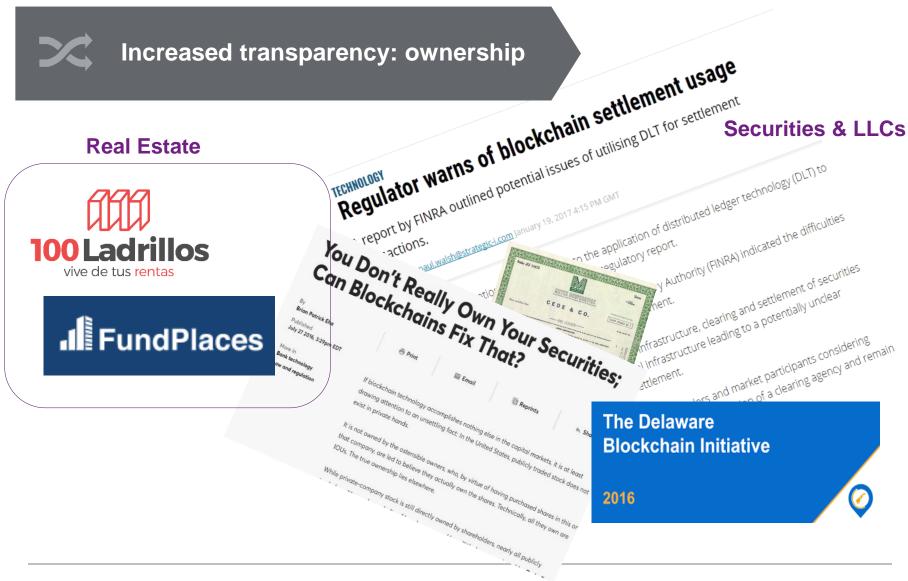




- enable the transparency and scalability of new types of products and business models (P2P)
- self-regulating organizations among nontrusted partners

Mapping the unmapped:

- Mobile technology provides access to
 - Unbanked/Undocumented/Distrustful
 - Geographically dispersed
- Blockchain could in addition deal with:
 - Admin costs due to low customer loyalty & high volume of cancellations
 - Immutable database tracking risk and behaviour





Increased transparency: provenance

















Increased transparency: identity



































Blockchain in China

Consortia

ChinaLedger



China Blockchain Research Alliance



CyberLedger





Financial Blockchain Shenzhen Consortium

Products/applications

More platforms, fewer specific applications Most applications are in financial industry



ZhongAn Tech

T series products based on Annchain (ZhongAn's blockchain) and cloud, including

- Ti-Capsule for data storage
- Ti-Sun for ID authentication
- Ti-Packet, one-stop service for data storage and verification



Bubi Chain

Applications in digital asset platform



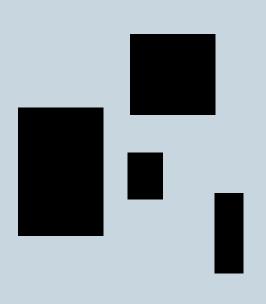
- One open-source blockchain platform(JUICE) based on Ethereum
- Another open-source platform(BCOS), is developed with Wanxiang Blockchain and WeBank

33.EN

Fuzamei Blockchain

- Blockchain receipt platform with Midea for intelligent transaction, credit rating, etc.
- Blockchain receipt application with Rongshang Supply Chain and Haihang

What do you think about P2P insurance on the blockchain?



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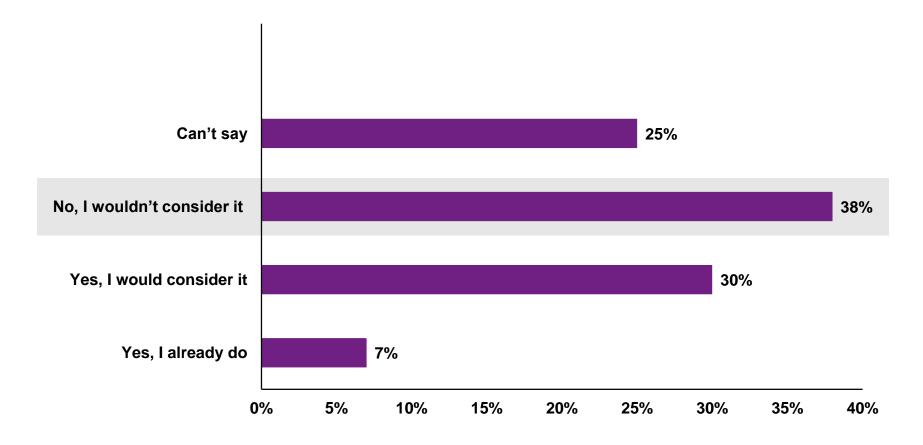
Question

Would you purchase peer-to-peer insurance?



- 1 Yes, I already do
- 2 Yes, I would consider it
- 3 No, I wouldn't consider it
- 4 Can't say

Likelihood of customers purchasing peer-to-peer insurance* in the United States in 2017



Source: https://www.statista.com/statistics/683588/likelihood-of-customers-purchasing-p2p-insurance-selected-countries/

Key Players in the P2P Insurance space

























Etherisc

Flight Delay Insurance and Crop Insurance



Flight Delay Insurance

Ethereum based smart contract decentralized application (DApp)

- Automated issued policy that can be bought with ETH
- Automated claims payout in case of delay



Automation in Claims processing

Lower operation cost

Solution for

developing markets



Jamii Crop Insurance

Ethereum based smart contract application

- Crops to be covered are selected by the user
- Applying for a policy by sending Ether to a Dapp
- Automated payout in case of a drought or flood

Source: https://etherisc.com/

Question

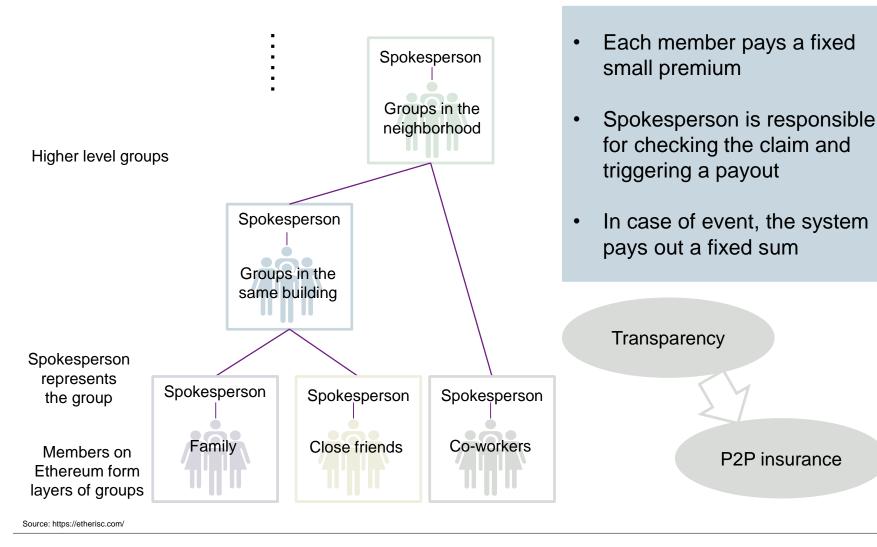
What do you think makes this product most attractive to consumers?



- 1 No need to file a claim
- 2 Unstoppable
- 3 Simple and transparent
- 4 I do not think it is an attractive product

Etherisc

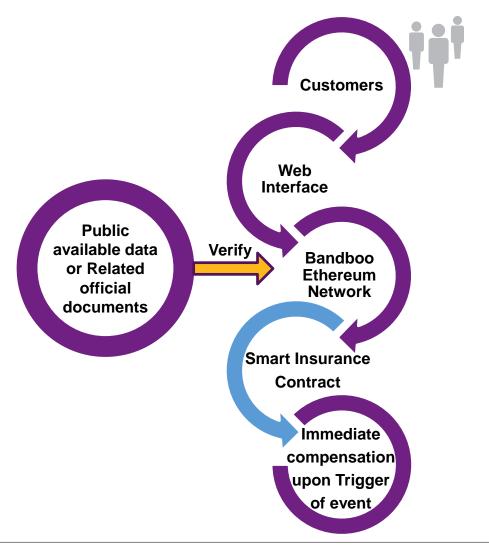
P2P "Social Security" (Micro)Insurance: harnessing the power of social networks



Bandboo







Source: Based on information found at http://www.bandboo.co/

Bandboo

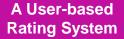
bandboo

P2P Insurance

T

MUTUAL HELP Mujin Community

- Advertisement distribution
- Communication tool
- Mutual help relation tool



- Trustworthy relationships
- Avoid scamming and illegal use.

- Make cooperative structure with insurance company about insurance product
- Users behavior analysis and rating for P2P Insurance
- Recommend the insurance appropriate to the Community type
- Formation of groups by policyholders (Based on relationship of trust) and provision of subdivided plans

Group Wallet

Seamless Money Exchange and Communal Money Management System



Social

Networking

Service







Family

Friends

Company Colleague Same Hobby Pal

- Everyone can create or join to various community.
- The community will be adaptable to a wide variety of social circles and their respective purposes

Source: Based on information found at http://www.bandboo.co/

If it looks like a duck and walks like a duck...

How different do you think that this is from a Mutual?

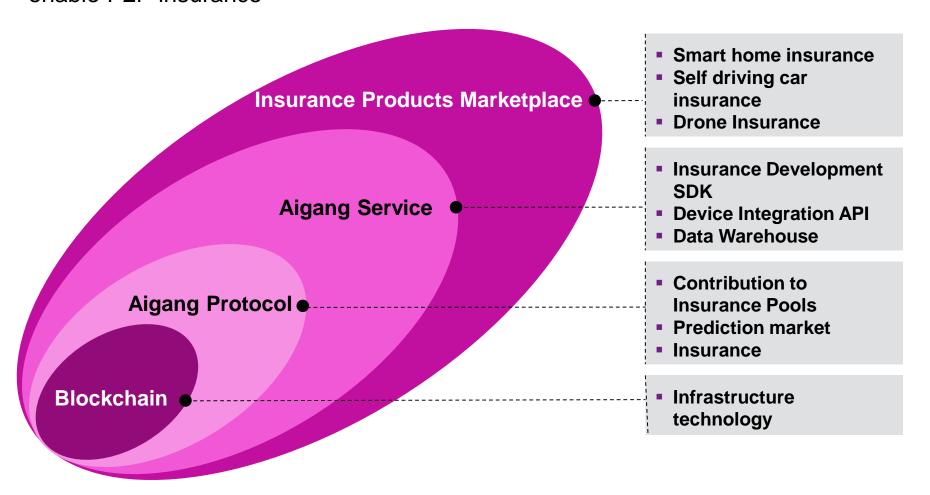


- 1 Not different at all
- 2 Based on same principles and differs only in non-key attributes
- Based on same principles but differs in key attributes
- 4 Significantly different

Aigang



Vision of combining Blockchain and DAOs with IoT, Al and Prediction Markets to enable P2P insurance



Source: https://aigang.network/#roadMap and White paper: https://aigang.network/#roadMap and <a href="https://aigan

Aigang



Vision of combining Blockchain and DAOs with IoT, Al and Prediction Markets to enable P2P insurance

Harness the wisdom of the crowd

- Form prediction markets whose members (token holders) are subject specialists and insurance enthusiasts
- Combine prediction markets with insurance pools
- Use prediction markets to assess insurance risk
- Conduct algorithms that price the policy premiums and predict profitability of insurance pool
- Develop a token model that incentivises and rewards members for accurate insurance market predictions
- Create a network effect so that all token holders benefit from the efficiencies of the system, regardless of their individual forecasting success

Automate through smart contracts

- Create a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO) that use smart contracts to connect intelligent devices with insurance policies
- Connect to devices that communicate their need for maintenance or replacement
- Automate insurance pay-outs
- Use reinsurance to handle exceptions
- Automatically sell tokens or issue payments to keep reserves within target range



Partner with data providers

- Seek out manufacturers who already collect data on their devices' operating states
- Collect data from drones and sensors that would help inform insurance risks
- Use device data as intelligence in creating and valuing policies
- Subject to regulatory environment, encourage third parties to create insurance offerings using the platform
- Cooperate with manufacturers wanting to pre-install insurance policies

Source: Aigang Whitepaper, https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qUuxmBta-qn5ze-aPPMUdPlgKjtNRpQq/view

Question

What do you think is the biggest risk/challenge introduced by this type of product?

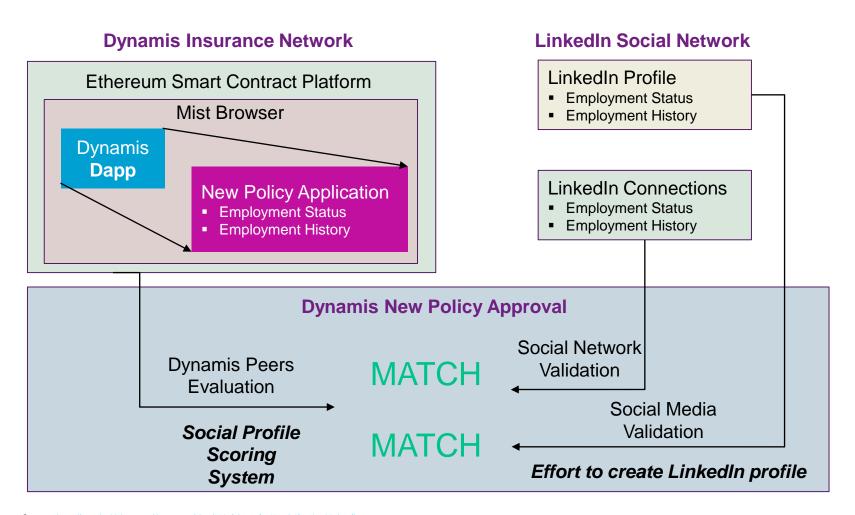


- 1 Unbreakable escrow
- 2 Inability to price complex risks through crowdsourcing
- 3 Cyber risks associated to oracles
- 4 Other
- 5 Can't say

Dynamis



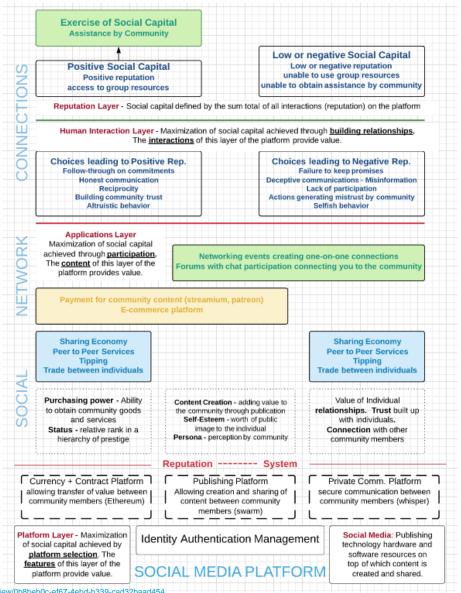
Supplemental unemployment Insurance Process



Source: https://www.lucidchart.com/documents/view/1035fab7-7ef5-48ca-b4fe-58ca035b7efb

DynamisSocial Capital





Source: https://www.lucidchart.com/documents/view/0b8beb0c-ef67-4ebd-b339-cad32baad454

Teambrella

₹eambrella

P2P Insurance within a Team

- · Teammates' deposits funds into a personal Ethereum wallet
- Each teammate's wallet is jointly controlled by the team.
- The funds can only be spent with Ethereum multisignature (i.e. a transaction will need cosignature from both the user's and 3 out of 8 semi-randomly selected members of the team)



A user joins a team to get covered.

The team may be composed of friends, acquaintances or even strangers

Teammate votes for everything: new members, rules and claims.

Vote weights are determined by the user's previous claim payouts

When the team approves a claim, payouts are made from teammates' personal wallets.

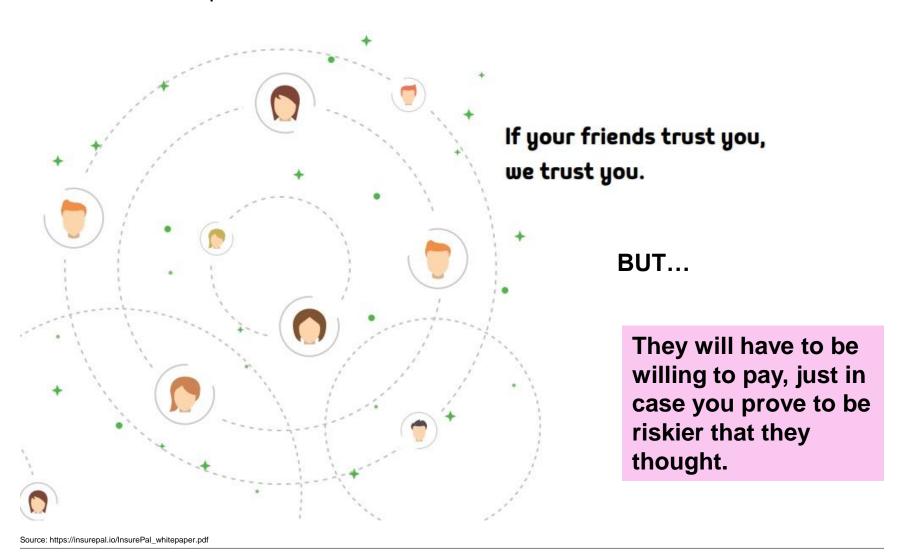
Open-source client software enables automated payments.

Source: Based on information found at https://teambrella.com/

Insurepal

co insurepal

Distributed social proof insurance



Insurepal

co insurepal

Distributed social proof insurance

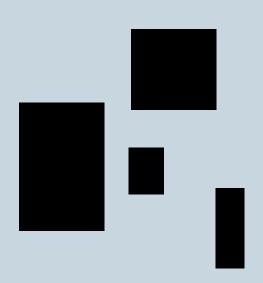
Andrew and Susan want to make a business transaction, but don't completely trust each other.



They sign a smart contract defining breaching penalty, arbitrage body and arrangement's due date and insure their business transaction with InsurePal.

- InsurePal provides insurance coverage to Andrew making business transaction with Susan.
- If their contract is breached, InsurePal pays the penalty to Andrew partly from InsurePal insurance pool and partly by collecting deductibles from his endorsers.
- Deductible structure can be recursive and transitive and extend to higher degrees of separation in your social network
- The data of each transaction is also used to calculate Social Proof Trustscore of each (directly and indirectly) participating endorser.

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Industry efforts: mostly seeking back-end efficiency



- 80+ systemically important financial institutions
- Largest collaborative group working on blockchain-solutions
- Corda proprietary DLT platform
- May: raised \$107M (Series A funding from 40 institutions)
- Dedicated insurance vertical (CoE) since April









a.o.























- Excess of loss PoC
- Presented prototype reinsurance platform at 2017 Monte Carlo RDV
- 23 new members to test it

RiskBlock™ Alliance





- 30 risk management and insurance industry organizations
- Awards at Insurance Industry Innovator Award (2017 ACORD Insurance Innovation Challenge (AIIC))
- Blockchain Insurance Alliance (SMEs)
- Financial Blockchain Shenzhen Consortium

















Start-up efforts: envision trustless P2P risk transfer protocols

Towards the tokenization of social capital, behavior and risk

Prediction Markets

Combine prediction markets with risk pooling and risk placement. Use prediction markets to assess and price risk.

Social Capital

Builds trustworthiness ratings in a trustless system by using identity solutions and harnessing social capital.

Leverage behavioural analytics.

Blockchain enabled P2P risk placement & insurance

Automation through Smart Contracts

Builds DAOs compressing the risk to capital value chain by handling claims and investments & connecting data sources with smart contracts and Al

Oracles, Provenance and Data providers

Connects to IoT devices and trusted data providers to feed Smart Contract Automation

New models may introduce new risks or transfer old ones

Disintermediation and potential consequences of underwriting without underwriters:

- Unbreakable escrow and solvency models
- Too big to fail: scalability of P2P risk mutualization may lead to systemically important DAOs
- Who is responsible in the event of a catastrophic event/black swan?
- Broker vs. Insurance Carrier vs. "community administration platforms"

Even what looks as "mere automation" brings in "new" risks:

- Unbreakable Escrow
- How safe are Oracles?

Risk transfer to Blockchain frontier

More accurate and personalized risk assessment:

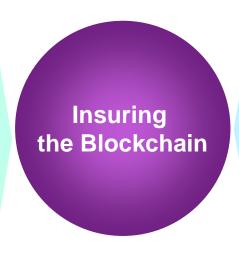
- Pool of one is not a pool.
- Model exhaustion leading to uninsurable people?

Even in the context of self-sovereign data sharing we will need governance for darkside of analytics

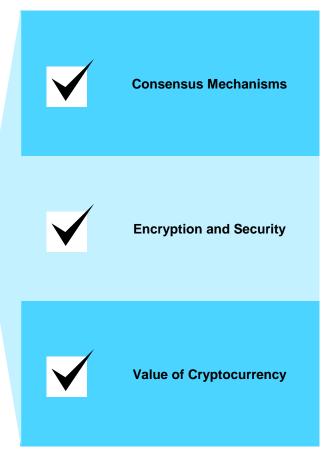
Insurability of blockchains themselves and of crypto ecosystem

We may not have to reinvent the wheel





Assessing key DLTs risks



This is not going to happen tomorrow, but we need to prepare for it

Likely effects of blockchain over time

Short term Medium term Longer term

Operational improvements

- Automation: improved speed and cost-efficiency through self-executing Smart Contracts
- Distributed databases: Increased efficiency, transparency and fraud protection within and among insurers, reinsurers and regulators, through shared blockchain-based relational databases

Better data and measurement of risk

- Provenance and identity: safeguarding data/asset provenance and enabling data portability and auditability, through its chronological and immutability attributes
- Risk transparency: improved ability to calculate and price risk through new, verifiable and secure sources of data,
- IoT+Blockchain+Al

True disruption to the value chain

- Peer-to-peer business models: increased disintermediation through distributed and autonomous organizations of participants and networks
- Automated risk matching platforms between customer and carrier*, with more risk handled via smart contracts rather than traditional policies
- Innovative new products for emerging risks

*For less complex risks, this may happen sooner

The road ahead

400+ Blockchain patent applications in 2017 in US

General challenges:

- Needs scale: everyone needs to get on board
- Needs scope: works across all parts of the value chain and through all activities
- Needs standards
- Needs safe oracles

Industry specific challenges:

- Lack of standardized processes make it difficult to replicate flow with algorithms in smart contracts
- Disruptors challenged by translating B2C advances into B2B

High-stakes technologies and new ways of social interaction are here to stay – we need better governance and a quantitative framework to assess their riskiness

Questions?

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Thank you!

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