Blockchain and Insurance – A Primer

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What is a Blockchain?

A distributed ledger that maintains a continuously growing list of chronologically added records called blocks. New blocks containing data (transactions, Smart Contracts, etc.) are confirmed and verified through a decentralized consensus process.

Blockchain – Key Elements

- Blockchain technology creates a permanent, immutable record.
 - Immutable once data has been written to a blockchain no single node/user can change it.
- Record of transactions (the blockchain) are replicated and held by all participants on a network.
- Can be permissioned (private), permissionless (public Bitcoin), or hybrid.
- Information on the blockchain is encrypted both secure and accurate.
- Audit Trail Who did what and when?
- Enhanced privacy and security.

Anatomy of a Blockchain

- Public or Private system
- Recording Transaction (activity) records to a Ledger
- Transactions grouped into **Blocks**
- Block includes hash of prior Block to immutably Chain the data
- Added to the Distributed Ledger by Consensus algorithm



Why Blockchain for Insurance?



Blockchain – Benefits to Insurers

How can blockchain technology benefit the insurance industry?

- Eliminate redundant back-office processes.
- Improve the customer experience.
- Lower costs.
- Expand business opportunities.

Blockchain in the Insurance Lifecycle

What areas of the insurance life cycle can be impacted?

- Insurance products, pricing, and distribution parametric insurance
- Underwriting and risk management data sharing, risk registries
- Policyholder acquisition and servicing KYC, immutable record keeping
- Claims management combat fraud; automation through smart contracts
- Finance, payments, and accounting subrogation
- Insurance regulation and compliance regulatory review/audit

Questions?