

Machine Intelligence @ Swiss Re

EURO Case 2018

Swiss Re Center for Global Dialog

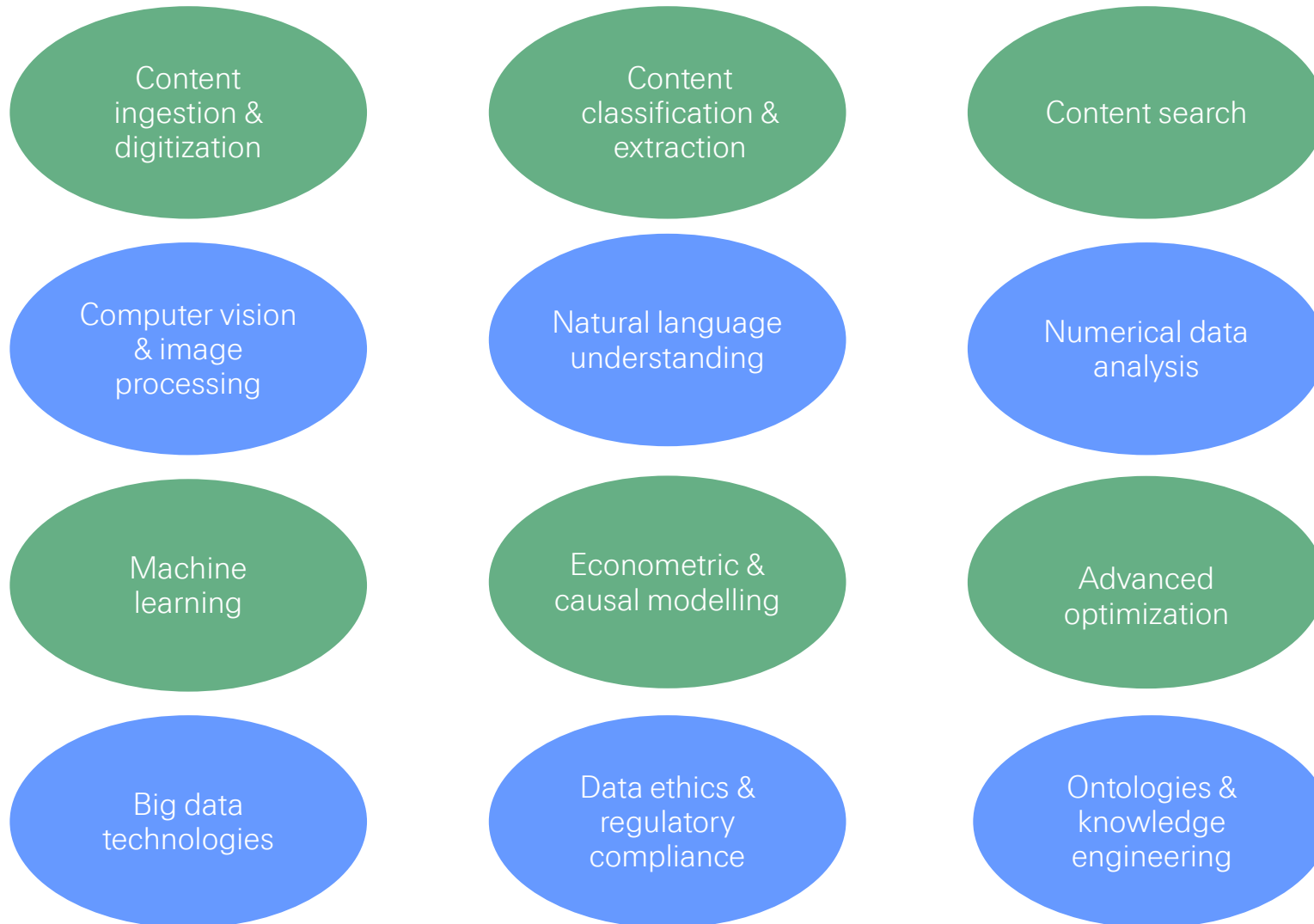
Rüschlikon, September 2018



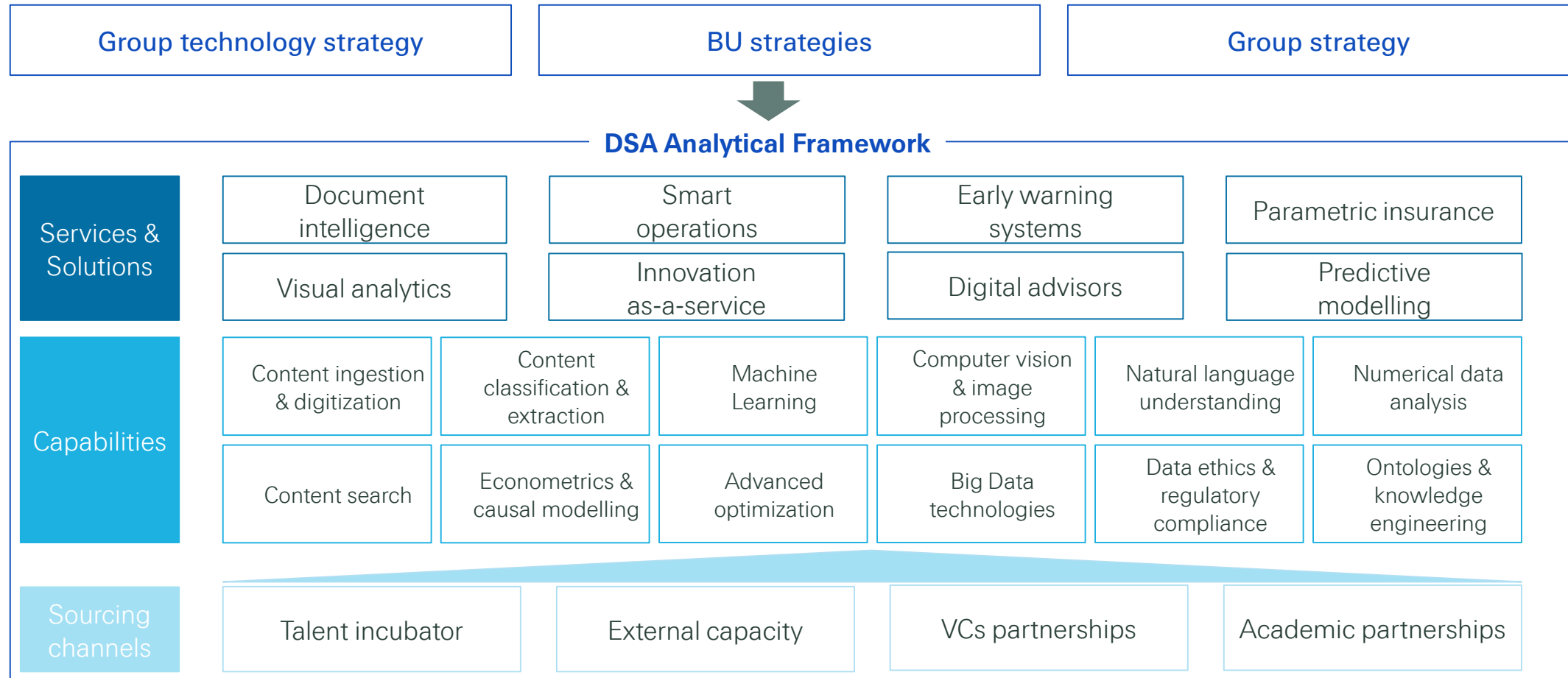
Query Artificial-Intelligence Recognition
 Language Reasoning
 Learning Knowledge Semantic-Web
 Wikipedia
 Natural-Language-Processing Character Graphs Cognition
 Recommender Handwritten WWW XML Multiple Artificial
 Neural Computational Machine-Learning Algorithm
 Kernel ML Web CBR Semantic
 Constrains Information
 System Intelligence Unsupervised
 Text Mining Method Data-Mining Mining NLP Planning
 Neuroscience Clustering Pattern Supervised
 Case-Base AI Data
 Ontology Memory
 Theory Algorithm Alogorithm
 Case-Based Networks

formal knowledge representation Artificial Intelligence
 Information Extraction Information Retrieval
 Approximate Bayesian inference predictive models
 Biomedical Imaging neural networks numerical modeling
 Statistical machine learning Semi supervised learning
 Multimedia processing compressive sensing Probabilistic Modeling
 Cloud Computing Image analytics Pattern Recognition
 Image Processing Graph Mining Numerical Analysis
 search log analysis Convex optimization C/C large scale data mining
 Data Science Data Scientist Robotics Spam Filtering
 quantitative imaging Pattern Classification Hadoop nonlinear dynamical systems
 Social Computing Computational Vision Optimization
 data analytics Bioinformatics
 artificial neural networks spam detection
 Applied Machine Learning Recommender systems
 mining content predictive analytics video analysis
 Large scale learning Algorithms
 Computer Vision Data Mining predictive modeling
 Machine Learning Statistics
 Augmented Reality
 computational neuroscience
 Natural Language Processing

Machine Intelligence @SR – technical capabilities



Digital & Smart Analytics framework

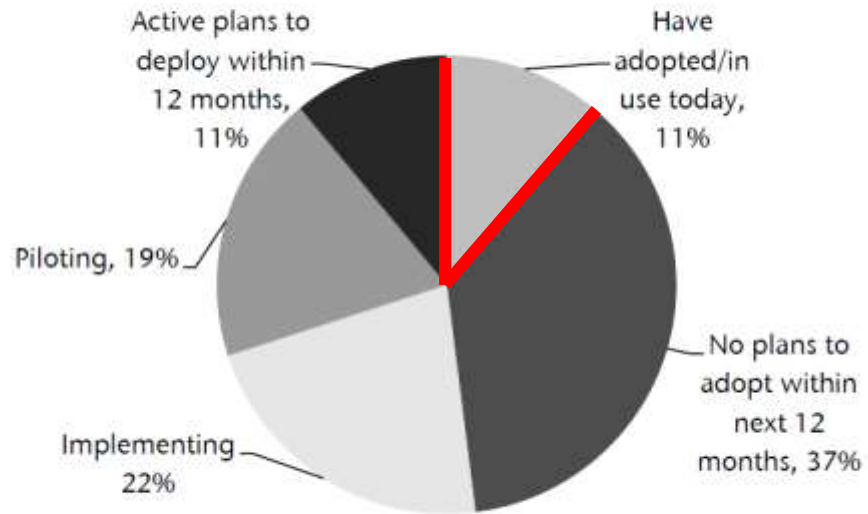


Activities

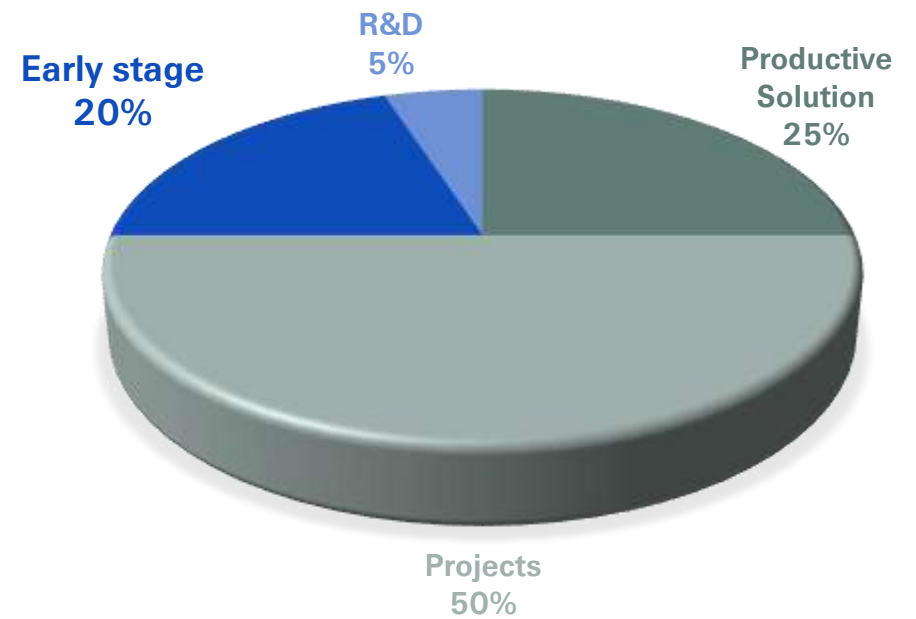
Examples

Balanced pipeline from productive solutions to R&D activities

Exhibit 10: Gartner Survey of IT Managers – Status of Adoption of AI/Machine Learning



Source: Gartner (March 2017), Jefferies



NLP for Interests & Liabilities

- Data
 - **All Property & Casualty treaty contracts (90K)** for the **period 2011-2016**
 - This corpus is digitized and quality-checked
 - Machine Learning/NLP methods are applied using a training set of **1,703 annotated I&L documents**



- Following up on an I&L signature, the contracts' corpus must be checked for legal changes
- **Legal change detection accuracy: 96%**

Proteus – Risk Scanner



Group Qualitative Risk Management in the digital age

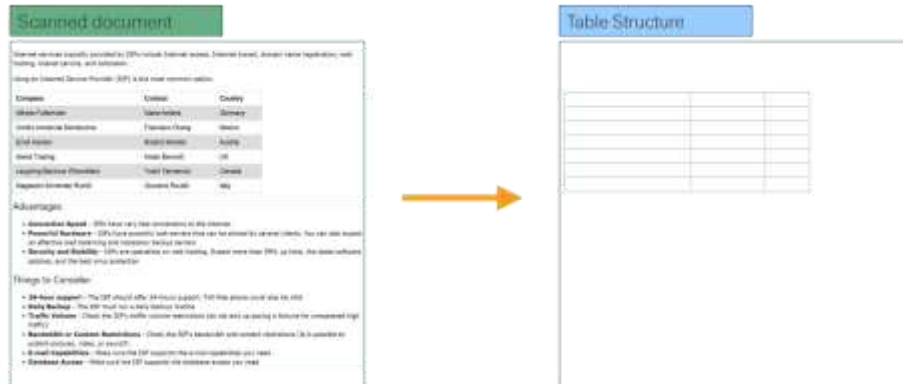
- Display relevant articles
- Classify articles and provide a taxonomy
- Maintain a database of relevant articles
- Allow modern searching/filtering
- Quantify and visualize identified risks
- Allow reports' personalization

❑ Proteus leverages Expert System semantic computing capabilities and their Cogito platform's knowledge graph

❑ Proteus aims at transforming work methods as qualitative risk managers into data driven, semi-automated processes, assisted by Tech expertise

Generative Adversarial Networks – an application to document processing

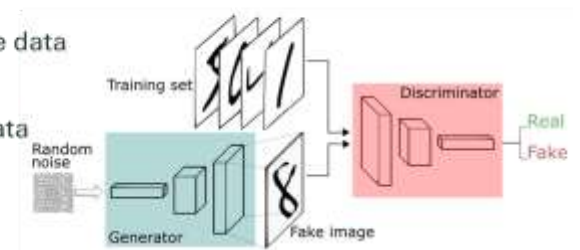
The problem



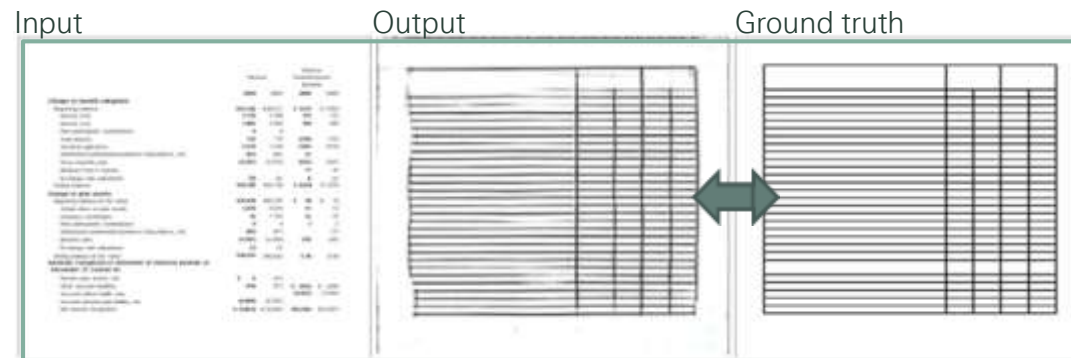
A new promising method to be explored *Generative Adversarial Networks*

Two neural networks playing a game:

- Generator:**
Try to generate real looking Fake data
- Discriminator:**
Try to separate Real and Fake data



Preliminary results

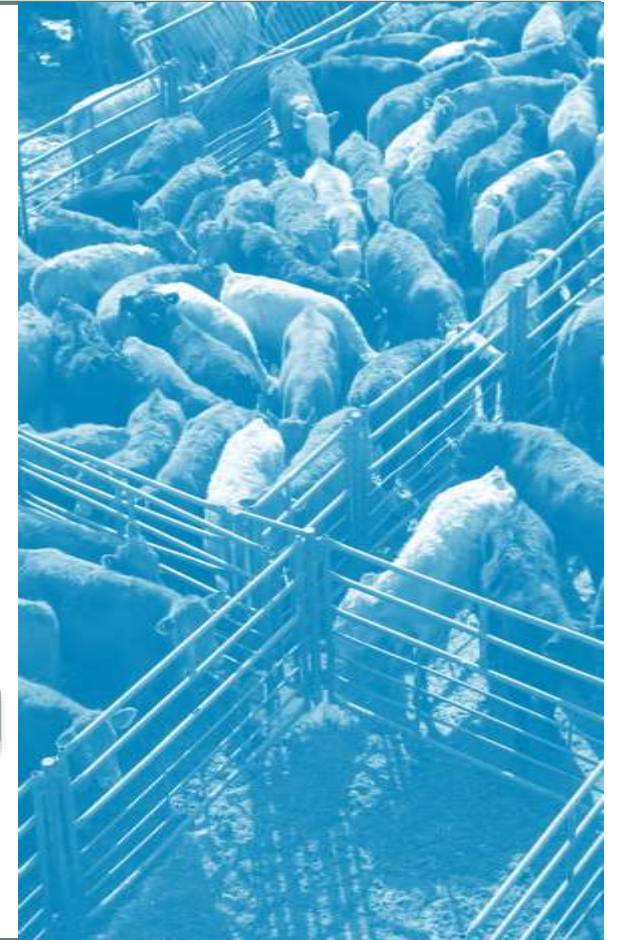
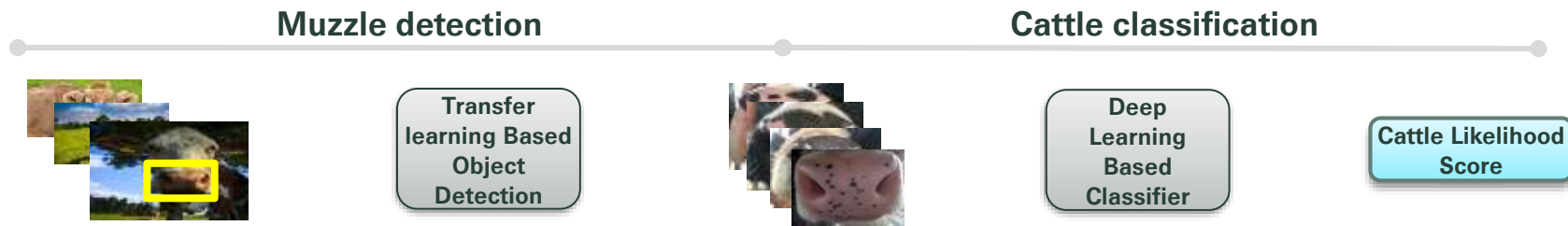


GAN was trained to convert **Scanned Tables** into **Table "Skeletons"**. The result is based on < 200 training samples

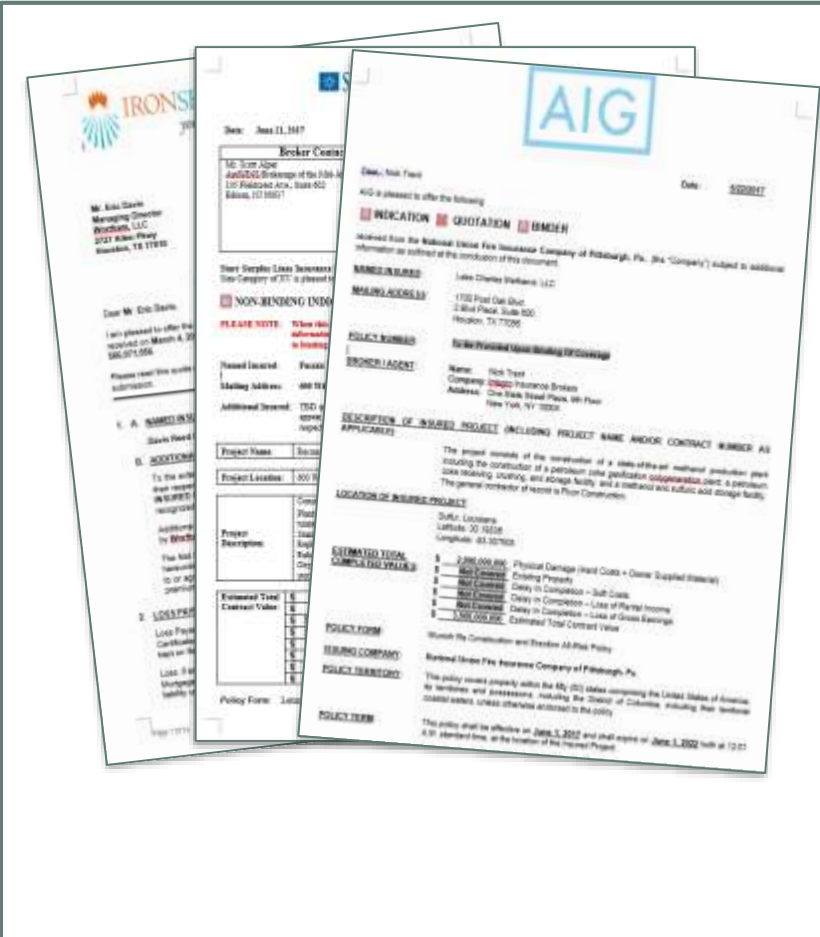
Application of deep learning technologies to agricultural reinsurance

- Livestock insurance is a cumbersome and manual process
- Can be plagued by fraud which causes high loss ratio
- We investigated application of computer vision techniques to cattle images in order to provide a cattle identification capability
- Assumption: cattles' muzzle areas as a sort of fingerprint

Muzzle Detection and Cattle Identification



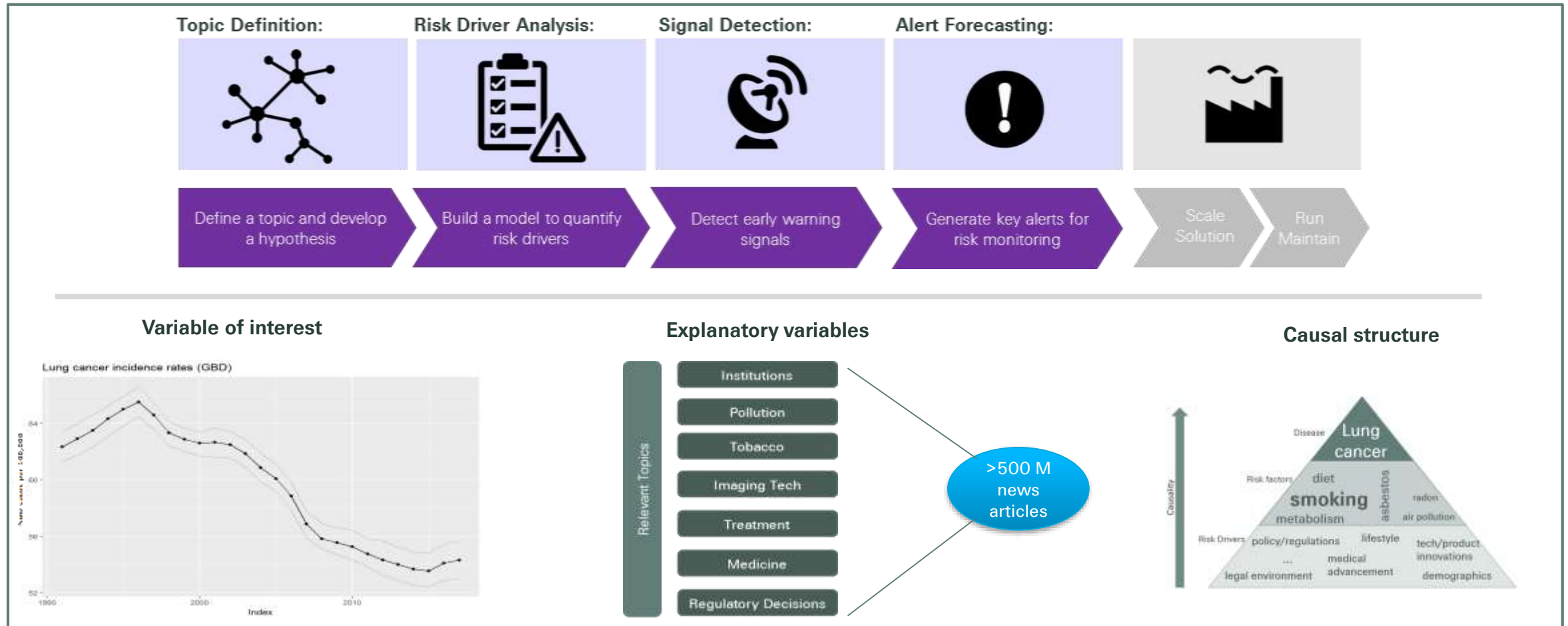
Machine Intelligence for Construction Underwriting



- **Scope:** Automatic processing of Construction submission documents from AIG, Ironshore and Starr
- **Goal:** Submission reading, automatic identification of the various document sessions and finally accurate automatic extraction of 55 fields
- **Overall accuracy:**

| | |
|-----------|-------|
| AIG | 100% |
| Ironshore | 99.4% |
| Starr | 98% |

Early Warnings System



Lessons learnt so far

A Data Culture is needed, independently from the methodology chosen for analysis

Methods based on *learning from data*

- Data sets containing examples must be available to train/test/validate models
- Often in Document Intelligence data are already into SR systems, so available. The limitation is that we only partially curate them, for example adding labels and/or annotations. So, they are not always 'actionable'

Methods based on *learning from rules*

- There is the (partial) mis-perception that rule-based systems do not require data
- While this is true for training (at the cost of flexibility), rule-based still needs data for testing & validation

More fundamental research is needed

Supervised vs unsupervised

- Supervised learning still dominates in academic labs and industrial applications
- In insurance the 'cost of supervision' could break the very business case for AI
- More research is needed in weakly supervised/unsupervised methods

Modern IT tools...are not modern enough!

- Today skilled (and expensive) professionals have to spend dedicated effort to provide feedback and training data
- We need a **cognitive desk**: a new generation of IT tools, empowered by AI, able to capture expert knowledge during regular business activity



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