



USING GENERATIVE AI TO MITIGATE INSURANCE FRAUD

Abstract

“How to avoid insurance fraud?” is the age-old question the insurance industry has been struggling with since its inception, and generative AI may just be the solution it needs. From virtual assistants and optimised call centres to automated underwriting, predictive analytics, and fraud detection, the transformative power of generative AI business operations has revolutionised the modern insurance industry. Although it has to overcome the challenges of data privacy, training bias, and regulatory compliance, AI fraud detection is the way to go for the 21st-century insurance industry.



Artificial Intelligence (AI) solutions have emerged as game changers as they have continued to augment human intelligence and transform how different industries operate. The insurance sector is no exception, as generative AI has emerged

as a strategic differentiator for traditional and digital firms trying to deliver an outstanding customer experience. Combating fraud is one of the cornerstones of the insurance industry, and generative AI is also playing a revolutionary role in

fortifying the industry against fraudulent activities. Let us delve deep into the role generative AI is playing in the insurance industry and how AI fraud detection can help the insurance industry.

Generative AI in action in the insurance industry

Modern customers are seeking innovative products, services, and experiences that are tailored and personalised to meet their unique needs. Generative AI is responsible for a pivotal shift we see in the insurance industry today, where companies can not only streamline operations and optimise risk management and mitigation but also innovate and personalise customer

experience to stay ahead of the curve. Some opportunities for the insurance industry to embrace generative AI and satisfy the ever-evolving customer demands include:

- Virtual assistants
- Call centre optimisation
- Fraud detection
- Internal training simulations
- Remote asset monitoring
- Underwriting automation
- Claims processing optimisation
- Predictive analytics

Recommendations for process improvement

"How to avoid insurance fraud?" is one of the biggest questions the modern insurance industry has to answer as frauds continue to evolve with the rapidly advancing technology. The insurance industry must keep up with these evolving tactics to ensure privacy for their customers and the protection of their assets.

As generative AI solutions continue to evolve, they will be able to continually learn and adapt from different fraud attempts to quickly detect and prevent fraud in real time. This can be in the form of more sophisticated risk-scoring models, enhanced data analytics abilities to process diverse datasets or real-time fraud detection capabilities. Moreover, generative AI solutions can also automate the claims processing workflows, eliminating the chances of errors and fraud, optimising processing time, and reducing claims processing costs.

Here is a step-by-step breakdown of how the AI fraud detection process in insurance would work:

Data collection and preparation

The first step is to collect, organise, and prepare the data (text, audio, image, or video) to train the generative AI model.

This may include data about past insurance claims, policyholder details, and any other relevant information.

Model training

In the next step, you would train the generative models using the cleaned and pre-processed data. Model training involves AI model learning and trying to identify various patterns and correlations evident in the data that may indicate potential fraudulent activity. For example, model training might reveal that claims filed immediately after a customer purchases a policy or claims for round figures (\$5,000 or \$10,000) are more likely to be fraudulent activities.

Fraud prediction

Once the model training is complete, you can use it to assess new claims in real time. Once a customer files a claim, the AI fraud detection model will analyse all the relevant details about the claim, comparing them to the patterns it has identified and learned during the training step. Next, it will generate a risk score indicating the likelihood of fraud.

Review and action

A human analyst will intervene at this step, reviewing the claims that the generative

AI model has flagged as potentially fraudulent activity. If the analyst confirms the fraudulent nature of the claim, you can take appropriate action against the claim – like denying the claim or launching a more detailed investigation.

Continuous learning

One of the major advantages of using generative AI for fraud detection in insurance is its ability to learn, improve, and adapt continually. As more data becomes available, the AI will have the opportunity to learn from a more diverse set of examples of fraud. As a result, it can continue to refine its model to become more accurate in detecting insurance fraud.

Leveraging generative AI is a great way to answer the age-old question – "How to avoid insurance fraud?" It can not only enhance the fraud detection capabilities of insurance companies but can also make overall underwriting and claim processing operations more efficient for cost optimisation.



Challenges and ethical considerations for generative AI in business operations

Despite its potential, using [generative AI in business operations](#) is not without its challenges, limitations, and ethical considerations. Although these are not specific to the insurance industry – but the modern business landscape at large – here are key challenges businesses must overcome when using AI for fraud detection in the insurance industry:

- As insurance companies handle vast amounts of sensitive user data – personal information, medical records, and financial information, data privacy concerns become paramount.

- Every AI model is vulnerable to a training bias because of the inherent biases in data sources or its algorithmic structures.
- When it comes to accessing high-quality data or integration and scaling of AI solutions, technological limitations are often the key hindrances for insurers embracing generative AI solutions for fraud detection.
- Next-gen generative AI systems often do not fit into the rigorous regulatory framework of the insurance industry,

making regulatory compliance a challenge.

Despite these challenges, the consensus among insurance experts is that generative AI solutions have the potential to drive economic growth. Leveraging generative AI as a digital extension of their existing services, modern insurers can integrate blockchain technology for enhanced transparency, build tools for climate risk assessment, or offer cybersecurity insurance to combat the rapidly evolving challenges of the 21st century.

Conclusion

The bottom line is that the insurance industry can no longer deny the pivotal role generative AI can play in insurance fraud detection. From virtual assistants and automated underwriting to predictive analytics and [fraud detection](#), generative

AI supported business operations are bringing the insurance industry into the digital age. As the industry continues to struggle with evolving fraud tactics, embracing AI is the way to go. Despite challenges like data privacy and training

bias concerns necessitating caution, the industry-wide sentiment suggests that leveraging generative AI solutions is essential to navigating the complexities of 21st-century insurance needs.

For more information, contact infosysbpm@infosys.com



© 2024 Infosys Limited, Bengaluru, India. All Rights Reserved. Infosys believes the information in this document is accurate as of its publication date; such information is subject to change without notice. Infosys acknowledges the proprietary rights of other companies to the trademarks, product names and such other intellectual property rights mentioned in this document. Except as expressly permitted, neither this documentation nor any part of it may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, printing, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of Infosys Limited and/ or any named intellectual property rights holders under this document.