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EXCELLENCE IN SOCIAL SECURITY

# New ICT paradigms driving Digital Transformation in social security

## *Parallel Session II: Digital Solutions for Social Protection*

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# Outline

- **New ICT paradigms and social security**
  - Data-driven social security using Analytics, Big Data and AI.
  - Distributed information and operations using Blockchain
- **Digital Transformation and Governance**
- **Conclusions and related ISSA activities**

# New ICT paradigms and social security

- **New ICT paradigms transforming social security:**
  - *Data-driven social security:* Big Data, Analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI).
  - *Highly distributed information and operations:* Blockchain.
- **Innovative social security measures through (innovative) ICT solutions.**
  - Developing preventive measures by understanding new phenomena.
  - Improving customer services through automation and intelligent processing.
  - Implementing large-scale social programmes through interorganizational solutions.
- **New technologies are strategic enablers for transformations.**
  - Improving institutional innovation capacity.
  - Enabling to tackle hard problems.
  - Enabling to strengthening or developing an institutional Digital Governance.

# Data-driven social security

- **Background:**
  - *Rational:* Taking advantage of growing social security databases
  - *Related technologies:* Big Data, Analytics, Artificial Intelligence (AI)
- **Analytics enables to :**
  - Discover and understand what happened.
  - Predict future developments with a certain probability
- **Artificial Intelligence (AI) adds autonomy and decision making:**
  - Self-learning systems based on Big Data.
  - Understanding heterogeneous Big Data and communicating in natural language.
- **Challenges:**
  - Data Quality and Data Management become critical.
  - **Risks:** biased results due to application development models based on training data.

## Analytics and Big Data

- **Analytics enables to :**
  - Improve operational and strategic decision making.
  - Develop proactive measures based on predictive analysis (e.g. Employment, Health).
- **Analytics on Big Data enables to exploit such data resources:**
  - Very difficult to process otherwise because of the data volumes.

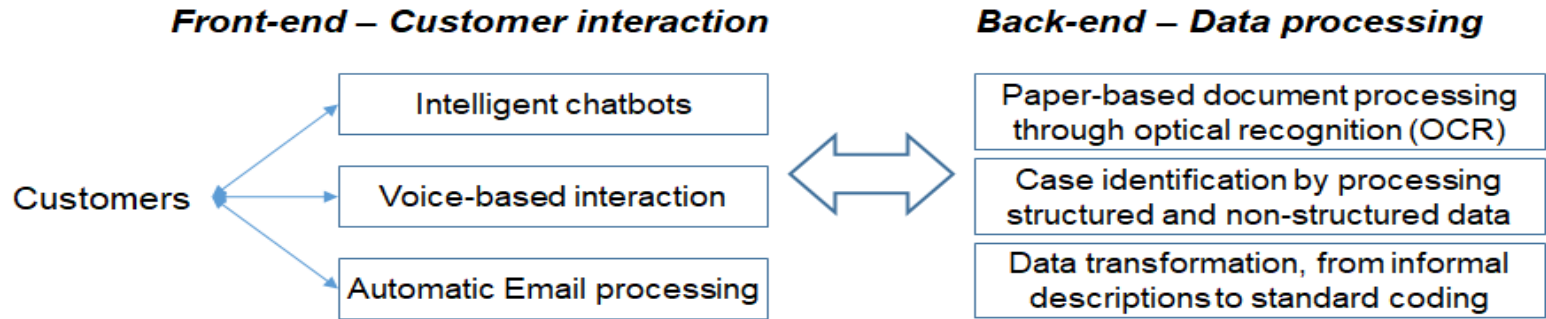
Type of application	Project	Institution
<b>Discovery</b>	Detecting evasion and fraud in contribution collection	ACOSS France, TGSS Spain, GOSI Saudi Arabia, AFIP Argentina, BPS Uruguay
	Detecting Fraud in benefits claims. Identifying non-take-up of benefits	INAIL, Italy CNAF. France
	Detecting trends on Temporal Disability applications	INSS, Spain
<b>Prevention</b>	Analysing Big Data for preventive Health measures	IMSS Mexico
	National Big Data system including Health & Social Security data, supporting preventive measures	NHIS Korea

# Artificial Intelligence

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI) adds autonomy and decision making:**
  - Self-learning systems based on Big Data.
  - Features:
    - Understanding heterogeneous Big Data, including regulations.
    - Communicating in natural language.
    - Autonomous decision making: *what to do next*
- **Objectives:**
  - Interpret complex events, automate processing and support decision making.
- **Critical factors:**
  - Data quality → algorithms are trained using large datasets.
  - Multidisciplinary teams involving data scientists, ICT and Business staff.
  - Limited algorithm explainability.

# AI application in social security

- Applying AI in social security:
  - How to take advantage of the AI's capabilities but also minimizing risks ?
- Types of AI applications:



- **Intelligent chatbots:**
  - Respond to users' inquiries on specific topics in an autonomous way simulating a human behaviour.
  - Available 7/24 and adaptation to users' preferences.
  - Developed by training an AI system using knowledge based with the response contents.

# AI application experiences

Type of mechanism	Applications	Institution
<b>Intelligent chatbots</b>	Chatbots to re-design of service delivery: combining intelligent e-services and person-based services	KELA Finland, EPF Malaysia
	Chatbot – Domestic workers scheme	BPS Uruguay
	Chatbot – Occupation accidents and diseases	SRT Argentina
	Chatbots to support beneficiaries' inquiries	NAV Norway, INSS Brazil, CSS Panama, GOSI Saudi Arabia, EPF Malaysia
	Chatbot in benefits case management	HVW/CAPAC Belgium
<b>AI-based automation</b>	Chatbot, email dispatching & reimbursement process	Austrian Social Insurance
<b>AI-based data processing</b>	Identification of beneficiaries by processing non-structured data	ESDC Canada



# Distributed information & operations: Blockchain

## ■ Key aspects:

- Blockchain is a **distributed ledger**
- **Shared** across a number of nodes
- Business transactions are permanently recorded in **sequential immutable** way
- A Blockchain is neither stored nor managed by a central authority
- **Consensus**: collaborative process to agree on the validity of a transaction

## ■ Main applications:

- Finances, traceability, high distributed transactions and information systems.

## ■ Experiences.

- *Estonia*:
  - e-Health records, e-Prescription
- *Malaysia (SOCSSO)*:
  - *Distributed social data platform.*
- *Belgium*:
  - Re-eng. health insurance information flow
- *Saudi Arabia (GOSI)*:
  - *Pilot*: sickness certificates and data exchange Gulf Countries
- *Spain (INSS), IBM, ISSA*:
  - *Pilot*: traceability of international data exchange

# Digital Transformation

- ***Digital Transformations*** enable to develop new or improved capacities based on an institutional strategy.
  - Relevant experiences in Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Malaysia.
- **Key factors of *Digital Transformations*:**
  - Establishing a strategy → ***Digital transformation strategy***
  - Alignment with institutional strategies and objectives.
  - Involvement of the top management.
  - Dealing with fast evolution of technologies.
  - Developing and strengthening the ***Digital Governance***.

# Digital Governance

## ➤ *Managing or being managed by technologies ?*

- **Digital Governance** comprises the high-level and strategic decision making for achieving efficient ICT-based services.
  - Medium and long-term plans involve strategic and practical challenges related to the adoption of modern technologies.
  - Carrying out a gradual incorporation of ICT into the business and service delivery processes requires investment and involves a number of risks inherent the complexity of ICT project management.

## ➤ *Digital Governance is crucial to adopt new technologies in a systematic way*

## Conclusions and related ISSA activities

- **Innovation and new technologies are increasingly relevant for social security institutions.**
  - Technologies are a key enabler for transformations in services and administration:
  - Other relevant emerging ICT: Biometrics, Robotic Process Automation (RPA), Internet of Things
- **Digital Transformations need an institutional framework: Digital Governance**
- **ISSA products and services related to Digital Transformation:**
  - **International Conf. on ICT – Estonia, 4-6 May 2022.**
  - Members' good practices and short articles analysing members' experiences.
  - ISSA webinars (recording available).
  - Workshops, training and recognition services based on the ISSA Guidelines.



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# Thank you

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