International Actuarial Association
Association Actuarielle Internationale

Governance Workstream

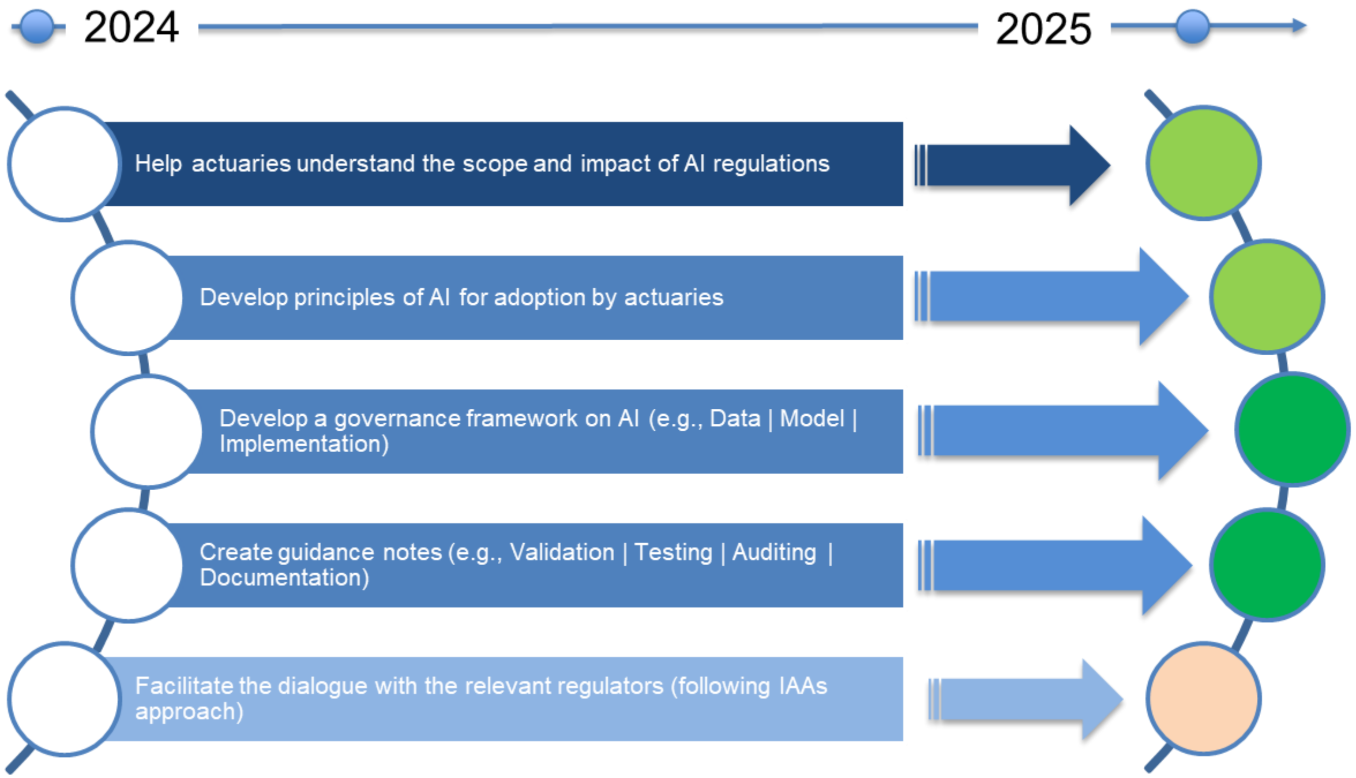
2024 Achievements and Next Steps

February 2025

AI Summit San Francisco

Governance workstream – Singapore 2024 to date

- Monitor and evaluate existing AI governance frameworks, policies, and regulations, identifying gaps and areas where actuarial expertise can contribute.
- Participate in policy discussions, consultations, and industry forums related to AI governance, emphasizing the actuarial profession's perspective and advocating for fair and transparent AI practices.
- Engage with regulators, standard-setting bodies, and policymakers to contribute actuarial insights to the development of AI governance frameworks, ensuring the profession's perspectives are considered.



Deliverable 1 & 2: Comparison chart and complementary document

Governance Element	Highly Developed AI Governance Framework: Europe	China	US	Singapore	Less Developed AI Governance Framework: Canada	United Kingdom	Australia
Name of the Framework	EU AI Act	Various Regulations	NAIC Model Bulletin	Model AI Gov. Framework	AI & Data Act	Various Exisitng Regulations	Various Existing Regulat
Current State	Approved	Approved	NAIC Approved	Approved			
Regulation Basis	Rules Based	Rules Based	Principles Based	Principles Based	Risk Based	Principles Based	Principles Based
Key Focus	Ensure that AI systems respect fundamental rights and values, fostering innovation.	Balance innovation with security and ethical concerns	Ensure responsible and ethical use of AI in insurance	Balance innovation and ethical AI development	Establish requirements for AI system design, development and use across industries.	Provided guidance for industry regulators, encouraging consideration of the government's 5 AI regulatory principles.	Working to establish manda guardrails against which in regulators will evaluate cu regulatory framework
Adoption Status	August 2024	≤ August 2023	December 2023	Recommendation	No Formal Adoption	No Adoption To Date	No Adoption To Dat
Defined Scope	***	***	***	***	*	---	---
General Guidelines	***	**	***	***	*	---	---
Legislative Authority Identified	***	***	***	***	**	---	---
AI Principles or Identified Risks	***	**	***	***	*	***	***
Governance Structure	***	---	**	**	*	*	*
Board Oversight & Accountability	---	---	**	**	*	---	---
Definitions	***	**	**	**	*	**	**
Risk Management	***	---	**	**	*	*	*
Data Governance	***	**	*	*	**	*	*
Model Governance	**	---	*	*	*	*	*
Validation & Outcome Testing	**	*	*	*	---	---	---
Documentation	**	**	**	**	---	---	---
Reporting	***	---	**	**	---	---	---
Enforcement	***	---	---	---	---	---	---

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Artificial Intelligence Task Force - Governance Workstream - Country Comparison Chart

Item	Governance Elements	Governance Element Description	Europe	China
1	Name of Governance Framework	*The official title of the governance framework. (Name of the Document)*	REGULATION (EU) 2024/1689 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence and amending Regulations (EC) No 300/2008, (EU) No 167/2013, (EU) No 168/2013, (EU) 2018/858, (EU) 2018/1139 and (EU) 2019/2144 and Directives 2014/90/EU, (EU) 2016/797 and (EU) 2020/1828 (Artificial Intelligence Act)	Administrative Provisions on Algorithm Recommendati Administrative Provisions on Deep Synthesis in Internet Provisional Measures on the Management of Generativ
2	Current State	*How is the governance framework being legislated?*	In force since Ausgust 2024 (see below)	The Ministry of Sciene and Technology is the leading boc government established two institutions: the AI Strategic and the AI Planning and Promotion Office.
3	Regulation Basis	*Indicate whether it is principles based or prescriptive based. Principles-based regulation is a transition away from detailed, prescriptive rules and toward high-level, broadly-stated principles that create standards for regulated firms to operate by. It is more outcome-oriented than the prescriptive based approach, which strictly requires following descriptive processes.*	It is a EU Recugulation consisting of a comprehensive regulatory framework which follows a risk-based approach, and as a legislation piece, it is applicable to all member states of the European Union. The European Parliament adopted the Artificial Intelligence Act in March 2024. In May 2024, the final approval was followed by the European Council. The following implementation dates hold: - 12 th of July 2024: AI Act published in the Official Journal - 2nd of August 2024: AI Act enters into force - 2nd of February 2025: Prohibited AI Systems requirements take effect - 2nd of August 2025: General Purpose AI system requirements take effect - 2nd of August 2026: High-Risk AI System requirements part of Annex III (biometrics, education, critical infrastructure, employment etc.) - 2nd of August 2027: High-Risk AI System requirements part of Annex I (related to products and safety components etc.)	The Chinese approach to AI regulation is focused on spe overarching legislation. General guidelines, principle base
4	Key Focus and effective date	*Identify the purpose and intent of the governance framework. Include the effective date, as in-force, of the framework.*	Extract Chapter I General provisions Article 1 Subject matter: The purpose of this Regulation is to improve the functioning of the internal market and promote the uptake of human-centric and trustworthy artificial intelligence (AI), while ensuring a high level of protection of health, safety, fundamental rights enshrined in the Charter, including democracy, the rule of law and environmental protection, against the harmful effects of AI systems in the Union and supporting innovation. The effective in-force date is 2nd of August, 2024.	Administrative Provisions on Algorithm Recommendati (2021): Targets recommendation algorithms, emphasizin Administrative Provisions on Deep Synthesis in Internet Regulates deepfakes and similar technologies. Provisional Measures on the Management of Generativ 15th 2023): Provides a framework for generative AI, focu
5	Defined Scope	*How the framework applies to the market - multi-sector, single sector, to consumers, or simply business based*	The regulation applies to anyone who makes, uses, imports, or distributes AI systems in the EU. This holds also for systems used in EU, by made elsewhere. The systems used for defense, military, national security, law enforcement are out of scope, provided they protect individuals' rights. AI systems used for scientific research, innovation or personal use (non-professional) will be supported by the legislation, provided they are not yet deployed to the market. The regulation will also work alongside other EU laws on data protection and privacy, without overruling.	The Chinese AI regulation framework is primarily applied

Artificial Intelligence Governance Country Comparison

Comparing AI regulatory guidance among countries

Supporting Document to the Comparison Chart

Contents
Introduction
Purpose
Selection of Countries
1. Structure of the Chart
2. Major governance elements
3. High Level Country Comparisons
4. Next steps
Appendix 1: Resources & Links

- ✓ First version of documents ready
- ⚙ To address updates and feedback

Deliverable 3: Comprehensive Governance Framework

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Discussing differences and similarities with current internal model governance guidelines. Definition of a 'Model' has a broad scope – relying on existent governance frameworks, already regulatory compliant might be an option.

2.1 Roles and Responsibilities

1st Level	Strategy/Oversight	Board of directors
2nd Level	Management	Committees & Policies, Executive Management, Key Functions,
3rd Level	Operational	IT & Business Management

Deliverable 4: Guidance Notes: Testing, Documentation, Validation, Auditing

Goal: develop practice guidance notes on documentation, testing, validation and auditing of AI systems. The notes will help actuaries in establishing reliable standards when documenting, testing and validating AI Systems for the actuarial practice.

- ✓ **Testing**
- ✓ **Documentation**

Still need to decide and work on the following:

- Validation: already started
- If an Auditing guidance can add value to the work

Documentation guidance

1. Introduction
2. Data
3. Model development
4. Model deployment and maintenance
5. User guide
6. Other disclosures

Testing guidance

1. Introduction to Testing AI models
2. Preparing for Testing
3. Testing the Key Requirements of Trustworthy AI Models
4. Fairness and Ethical Considerations
5. Types of Testing
6. Continuous Testing and Monitoring

Deliverables – Status, Description, Relevance / Next Steps

Status

Deliverable 1: Comparison chart
Deliverable 2: Complementary document for the chart
Deliverable 3: Comprehensive Governance Framework
Deliverable 4: Guidance Notes: Testing, Documentation, Validation, Auditing

Highlights / Links to ready to review products:

1 Comparison Chart and
2 Complementary document

3 Comprehensive Governace Framework

4 Testing and Documentation guidance documents

Open Issues / Next Steps:

- Respond to AITF comments
1 Updating existing chart, adding new countries
3 Develop new not yet addressed topics. Streamline language and document structure to better align with the goal and existing IAA documentation.
4 Refine Validation guidance, make decision on Auditing guidance. Consolidate with other AITF deliverables in line with IAA documentation, structure. Distribute the papers externally, after IAA approval.

Relevance to 2025:

- Adoption Framework Workstream

Topics to address in 2025

Likely followed by - Adoption Framework WS
• Improve and fit the current products into the IAA structure.
• Knowledge sharing and stakeholder engagement (Supranationals, FMAs, etc.).
• Create a link between globally developed governing practices and topics that are relevant to FMAs and their corresponding regulators.
• Connect regulation and AI governing practices to the ethical aspects actuaries adhere to.
• Assess and compare data related regulation – global differences. Market specific aspects of data privacy and bias – an actuarial perspective on AI model training.
• How to govern specific AI applications – Narrow vs Gen AI.
• Address disclosure practices – develop guidelines and practical examples.

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Education Workstream

2024 Achievements and Next Steps

February 2025
AI Summit San Francisco

From Artificial Intelligence to Actuarial Intelligence

IAA Response – Education

Statement of Intent:

- Determine potential impacts of AI on the education and training of actuaries (both initial and continuing education)

Key Issues

- What do actuaries need to learn? - different actuaries will have different needs
- Given the pace of change, it will be challenging to keep a syllabus up-to-date
- How should assessment of actuaries [with AI] evolve?
- Ensuring timely sharing of best practice examples and case studies with FMAs and individual actuaries

Deliverables

1. Collect information on AI Education Plans around the globe
2. Create a repository for AI-enhanced Actuary Case Studies
3. Create a proposal for Key AI Education Topics

Deliverables – Status, Description, Relevance / Next Steps

Status

Deliverable 1: Collect information on AI Education Plans around the globe
Deliverable 2: Create a repository for AI-enhanced Actuary Case Studies
Deliverable 3: Create a proposal for Key AI Education Topics

Highlights / Links:

- Initial chart is available (next slide)
- Repository has been set up and everyone invited to contribute
- Draft key topics document with initial AI TF input received

Open Issues / Next Steps:

- Respond to AITF comments
- Updating existing chart.

2 Incorporate Cases from other workstreams

3 Commence engagement with IAA Education Committee

Relevance to 2025:

- Research and Advancement will need key topics
- Repo sets up Case Studies and Tools Workstream

AI Education Plans around the globe: summary status

Middle East	Europe	UK & Africa	Asia	North & Central America	South America	Australia & New Zealand
Israel	**Spain**	**United Kingdom**	**Japan**	**United States** Details TBC; SoA offering seems advanced	**Brazil**	**Australia**
United Arab Emirates	**Italy**	**South Africa**	**Singapore** Elective subjects from IFoA	**Canada**	**Argentina**	
	France ● Summary structure different; standalone DS qualification	**Rest of Southern Africa**	**China**	**Mexico** Elective subjects from SoA	**Columbia**	**New Zealand** Elective subjects from Australia (majority) or IFoA
	Germany ● Summary structure different; additional DS qualification	**Central Africa**	**India** Awaiting information		**Ecuador**	
	Belgium Awaiting information	**Northern Africa**	**Korea**			
	Switzerland Dedicated website		**Malaysia**			
	The Netherlands					
	Denmark					
	Norway					

Key	Advanced offering	Offering in development	Electives from elsewhere	No structured offering	TBC	● Potential Language barrier

AI Enhanced Actuary Case Studies

AI Case Studies in Actuarial Science

- This is a collaborative space that focuses on the exploration and documentation of use cases for Artificial Intelligence (AI) within the field of actuarial science.

Topics

- case-studies machine-learning artificial-intelligence actuarial-science large-language-models explainable AI Transparency Fairness Governance Ethics Accountability

https://github.com/IAA-AI-DS-test/AI-Case-Studies-in-Actuarial-Science

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IAA Taskforce *Artificial Intelligence*

AI Case Studies in Actuarial Science

Title	Resource(s)	Type	Level	Primary Topics	Secondary To
Binary Classification: Credit Scoring	Description, Notebook	Case Study	Advanced	Machine Learning Classification	Explainable Hyperparamet Tuning GPU Usage
SHAP for Actuaries: Explain Any Model	Article, Notebook	Educational	Advanced	Explainable AI Interpretable ML	Regression Synthetic Da Claims Prediction
Case Study 1: Parsing Claims Descriptions	Article, Code	Case Study	Advanced	Large Language Models	Information Extraction Parsing
Case Study 2: Identifying Emerging Risks	Article, Code	Case Study	Beginner	Large Language Models	Text Generat
Model-Agnostic Explainability Methods for Regression Problems: A Case Study on Medical Costs Data	see folder 'Case Study #5' in this repository	Educational	Advanced	Explainable AI	Machine Learning Regression
Model-Agnostic Explainability Methods for Binary Classification Problems: A Case Study on Car Insurance Data	Notebook	Educational	Advanced	Explainable AI	Machine Learning Classificati
FEAT Principles Assessment Case Studies	Website, White Paper	Case Study	Beginner	Fairness Ethics Accountability Transparency	Life Insuran Underwriting Fraud Detect Retail Marketing Credit Decisioning Customer Marketing
Compendium of Use Cases: Practical Illustrations of the Model AI Governance Framework	Website, White Paper (Volume 1), White Paper (Volume 2)	Case Study	Beginner	Governance	TODO

AI Education: topics for all Actuaries*

(*noting pace of change in this field)

Additional AI Topics for all Actuaries

The 2017 IAA Syllabus outlines what every actuary, regardless of discipline, need to know and be able to do. The relevant topics from that syllabus that relate to analytics and AI are in the Appendix. A subgroup was asked to develop a list of additional AI topics that are now relevant for all actuaries. While the IAA committee that maintains the syllabus may take this list under advisement, the purpose is not to recommend changes. It is to provide guidance to actuarial associations as they consider changing their approach to analytics and AI education. In some cases the recommendations are enhancements to existing syllabus items, in others they are additions.

The results are presented in two categories. The first is sometimes called "Narrow AI." It is applications designed to perform specific tasks, such as pricing or reserving, which are at the core of the technical work actuaries perform. They are tailored to solve particular actuarial problems and may not applicable elsewhere.

The second is "General AI." These are AI systems that can potentially perform as well as, or better than, humans on a wide array of tasks. Large language models are one example.

The results are based on a survey of subgroup members plus a few other interested parties. Rather than report survey results, this report categorizes the recommended items as having strong support versus mixed support. Actuarial associations and educators may wish to prioritize those with strong support. In some cases there is further commentary after the statement of the topic.

Narrow AI Topics

Topics with strong support

Introduction to large language models: Introductory, perhaps with case studies. Perhaps how they can help with other narrow AI analyses.

Data Engineering: Very important, may be already covered in 6.1. Need to be sure depth/breadth is appropriate.

Model explainability: Weak coverage in 6.5.1. Critical knowledge for transparency and auditing.

Validation, auditing, and testing, model governance and deployment, monitoring and updating: A lot of topics here and unanimous support.

Ethics and responsible use of data and models: Covered in 6.4 but may be incomplete.

Communication (written, oral, and adjusting for various audiences)

Model development process: Understand the full process, the sum of its parts. The components are elsewhere, the key here is integrating them as a flow chart.

Importance of domain knowledge: Important to know that generic models can be deployed and assumed to be optimal.

Topics with mixed support

Advanced neural networks: While neural networks are viewed as very important, it was not clear if advanced knowledge (beyond that already in the IAA syllabus) should be mandatory. Rather it should be learned by those who need it.

Regulatory regimes/frameworks: May be too local for general education. Clearly actuaries need it at some point.

Cloud computing: Widely used, need to understand privacy and security issues.

Coding: May be covered in 6.2 and 6.3.4. It is not methods that are important but rather issues of privacy, security, reproducibility, and stability.

Natural Language Processing: Viewed as relevant for processing text data (not to be confused with Large Language Models).

General AI topics

Topics with strong support

Incorporating AI into actuarial work: But be aware that many tools are limited in their ability, only doing basic tasks.

Bias: Critical for both narrow and general AI. Cover both bias in the estimation process as well as bias in the algorithm providing disparate treatment.

Model governance and safety: Applies even more so here than in narrow AI.

Topics with mixed support

AI Agents: Concern that these are too opaque and could create ethical problems.

Specific AI tools: Concern that these are transitory, so not part of education for every actuary.

Leading innovation and decision making: Important, but not an AI issue.

Topics suggested, but no vote taken

Model evaluation (hallucinations, relevance, coherence)

Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)

Caching

Synthetic data

Model selection

Understanding when to use AI

Additional comment

It is very worthwhile to use current AI tools on basic activities, but not for cognitive and deep analysis tasks. The real concern is with regard to the reliability of the outcomes, their appropriateness to the problem solving, etc. furthermore, as many actuaries are tasked with technical processes with often little

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Professionalism Workstream

2024 Achievements and Next Steps

February 2025
AI Summit San Francisco

Professional workstream – Intent and Deliverables

To establish a framework that promotes AI professionalism and ethics in actuarial practice, fostering responsible AI adoption through the development of ethical guidelines, risk assessment methodologies, practical use cases, and tools to align industry standards with global best practices.

Professionalism Deliverables

Scoping and Definitions

Deliverable 2: AI Ethical risk classification/taxonomy

For Individual Actuaries

- Deliverable 3: Considerations Note
- Deliverable 5: Case Studies

For The Wider Profession

- Deliverable 4: document for FMA's to assist in testing their existing code of conduct
- Deliverable 6: messaging to Supranational organisations

Literature search & review

Deliverable 1: Repository of professionalism and ethics sources

Deliverables – Status, Description, Relevance / Next Steps

Deliverable 1: Create a repository of AI professionalism and ethics related sources
Deliverable 2: Develop an assessment of AI Ethical risk classification/taxonomy with specific focus on professional aspects
Deliverable 3: Develop a document or “considerations” note
Deliverable 4: Develop a document for FMA’s to assist in testing their existing code of conduct and guidance against to see if ‘fit for purpose’ for AI
Deliverable 5: Develop use cases / case studies on professionalism and
Deliverable 6: Develop messaging to Supranational organisations on how actuaries and AI contribute to their mandates

Highlights / Links:

- Documents finished and with AI TF for review:

Repo of Sources
Ethics Taxonomy
Codes of Conduct
Professionalism Cases
Messaging to Supras

Open Issues:

- Respond to AITF feedback
- Consolidate similar information from other workstreams
- 4 Distribute to FMA’s for information
- 6 Obtain EC guidance on how to use it

Relevance to 2025:

- Depending on level of accessibility and applicability, work will benefit all four proposed workstreams

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Changing Role of the Actuary Workstream

2024 Achievements and Next Steps

February 2025

AI Summit San Francisco

Substream 1 – Data and Control Cycle

Status

Description:

- Sub-workstream of the CRoA: Integrating AI-driven methodologies within actuarial workflows for the initial stages of the Actuarial Cycle: Data Capture, Data Ingestion, Data Preprocessing, and Data Enrichment.
- 1 document: The main document explores where AI can be applied in actuarial data processes and which tools can be effectively utilized.
- Case studies repository: The key case studies demonstrate how AI automates data extraction, database structuring, claims validation, risk detection, and policy summarization, enhancing efficiency and accuracy in actuarial workflows.

Thanks to:

Tommy Chen
Adhir Badul
Kasun Amarasuriya
Matt Bartley
Saeed Ahmadizadeh
Manuel Caccone
Michael van Schalkwyk
Yulia Yulish-Nechay

Open Issues:

- Deep Dives into AI Use Cases: Further research and validation of AI-driven actuarial applications will be conducted in 2025, including a case study with proprietary tools alongside NLP and Python-based approaches.
- Integration of Generative AI: Additional analysis is required to evaluate its capabilities, limitations, and suitability for actuarial data workflows. Key considerations include model explainability, regulatory compliance, and integration with existing actuarial models

Relevance to 2025:

The document provides information that can be used mainly by work stream 3: Case Studies and Tools.

Substream 2 – Model Development

Status

Description:

- **Sub-workstream of the CRoA**: Integrating AI in the profession, addressing use cases, required skills, and ethical considerations.
- **1 document. Focus on Prompt Engineering**: Emphasizing prompt engineering as a vital skill for actuaries to optimize interactions with gen AI tools.
- **Efficiency and Insight**: Effective prompt engineering allows actuaries to gain insights, automate tasks, and utilize non-traditional data.
- **Ethics and Governance**: Ensuring ethical AI outputs, maintaining professional standards, and preventing over-reliance on AI

Open Issues:

. **Deep Dives into AI Use Cases**: More in-depth research and analysis of the mentioned use cases will be conducted in 2025.
. **Integration of Generative AI**: More research is needed to fully understand its capabilities and limitations.
.

Deliverables:

Changing_Role_of_the_Actuary_ModelDev2024.docx

Thanks to:
.Jasper Lok
.Jared Spowart
.Laszlo Martinek

Relevance to 2025:
.The document provides information that can be used by work streams 2 and 4 mainly.
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Substream 3 – How model validation changes with AI

Status

Description:

- 3 documents setting out model validation protocol across ‘traditional’, narrow AI and genAI models
- Structured around control cycle (with a wide and multi-phase interpretation of control cycle, from scoping/data to stakeholder communication)

Thanks go to …

- Iris Nonneman
- Jacky Ng
- Ryutaro Yamada
- Matthew Edwards
- Kugenthiran R

Open Issues:

- It may be useful to work on a combination document with ‘compare and contrast’ lessons (they are currently independent but broadly similar structure)
- The GenAI note relates to validation for a particular use case rather than offering a totally generic validation framework
- We have not looked at how AI can itself help model validation

Deliverables:

Actuarial Control Cycle for Traditional Model.docx

CRoA model validation - narrow-ai models v1.0.docx

GenAI Validation v2.docx

Relevance to 2025:

- The documents provide useful starting points for 2025 w/s 4 (adoption)

How model validation (‘MV’) changes with AI - highlights

Key learnings:

- MV for ‘traditional’ models may not look exciting but it’s *an essential benchmark*
- MV for narrow AI focuses on the *core algorithm’s suitability* and *appropriate metrics in evaluating its performance*
- MV for GenAI is not focused on the ‘model’ (the LLMs cannot be validated in the usual way), it’s more *like validating a junior colleague’s work*
- LLM outputs may be *hyper-sensitive, non-reproducible, totally opaque* – we have to work around that
- Data bias risk exists across all three types, it’s not ‘a new AI thing’

Aspect	Traditional Models	Narrow AI	Generative AI
Validation Focus	Process compliance	Model performance on appropriate metric(s)	Output plausibility
Transparency	Full visibility	Transparency typically inversely correlated to algorithm complexity	Near-zero transparency
Reproducibility	‘Normal’ – and essential	Yes, if same random seed used else there will be (slight) deviations	No – problematic
Key Risks	Parameter assumptions	Data drift, Hyperparameter setting, predicting unseen scenarios (poor extrapolation)	Hallucinations
Regulatory Alignment	Straightforward	Can be challenging	Depends on use case
Deployment	Straightforward	Human in the loop required high-risk risk automation	Huge extra risk if automated

Innovation Workstream

2024 Achievements and Next Steps

February 2025

AI Summit San Francisco

Innovation workstream

- The AI Task Force (AITF) Innovation Workstream (IWS) has been given the objectives of cultivating continuous learning, encouraging innovation, fostering an inclusive culture that welcomes different viewpoints and creating an environment that supports collaboration, creativity, and innovation within the context of AI.
- To satisfy these objectives the IWS has initiated work along three theme specific sub-workstreams: Marketing, Competitions and Inform.
- The San Francisco Summit will be part of the ongoing work of the workstream.
- The launch of an online collaboration workspace (www.AIforActuaries.org) that will help in the growth of an Actuarial AI community and distribute the work products arising from the other workstreams.

#AIforActuaries

Marketing – create awareness of AITF's efforts and outputs

Competitions – promote actuarial AI innovation

Inform – establish a global online community and resource site to support actuarial AI learning, information sharing and facilitate collaboration globally.

#AIforActuaries

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New Workstreams

2025 Proposed Workstreams

February 2025
AI Summit San Francisco

2025/2026: Workstreams for the AI-Enabled Actuary

From our Statement of Intent:

1. **Advance the competency of the profession** incl AI risks and opportunities, knowledge sharing, education
2. **Promote the role of the actuary** in existing and emerging wider fields and raise its profile.
3. **Prepare the IAA, as the global voice of the profession**, engage with Supranational organizations on AI-related risks and provide actuarial perspectives in their own related initiatives.

Engagement and Foundations	Research and Advancement	Case Studies and Tools	Adoption Framework
• generate interest • get actuaries started • engage and build community • "101-level"	• scan / organize "201" content • develop reseach and educate • advance the AI-enabled actuary	• compile and structure cases studies, examples, and tools for other workstreams	• focus on adoption, incorporating best practices, professionalism, governance, ethics, and practicality

Link to full 2025/2026 draft workstreams doc

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AITF Summit

Plenary Session 2

February 20, 2025
AI Summit San Francisco

Fireside Chat with Ashley Pantuliano

Expert Panel Discussion on Use of AI


Engagement and Foundations

Research and Advancement

Day ▶ 9

Case Studies and Tools

Day ▶ 2

Implementation