

AI Platforms as a Secure Business Foundation

Erik Jan de Vries

2026-03-03 VSAE Actuarial Congress

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Introduction



Scenario: Mortgage lending



Framework: Secure business foundation



Role of actuaries



Competition



What to do next



Introduction

Erik Jan de Vries

Award-winning AI & MLOps Consultant, freelance

Strategist
Architect
Engineer
Trainer

> 15 yrs experience



AI & MLOps platforms

Azure ML



GCP Vertex AI



On-prem



PhD

Mathematical Physics



Amateur Pianist

Next Best Action Marketing

Azure



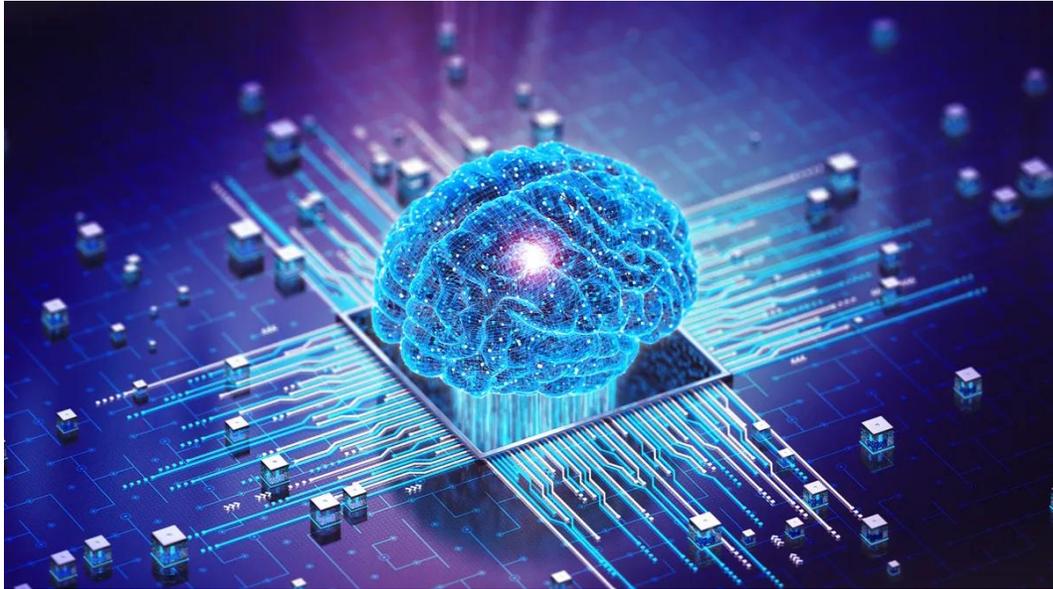
My framework for successfully navigating digital transformations

Integrating Business, Organisation and Technology

	Strategic <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vision• Ambition• Strategy• Roadmap	Tactical <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planning• Resource allocation• Project management	Operational <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Execution• Maintenance• Support
Business <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Business model (canvas)• Use cases			
Organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Culture• Structure• Governance• Processes• People			
Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Architecture• Information & Data• Artificial Intelligence• Security			



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

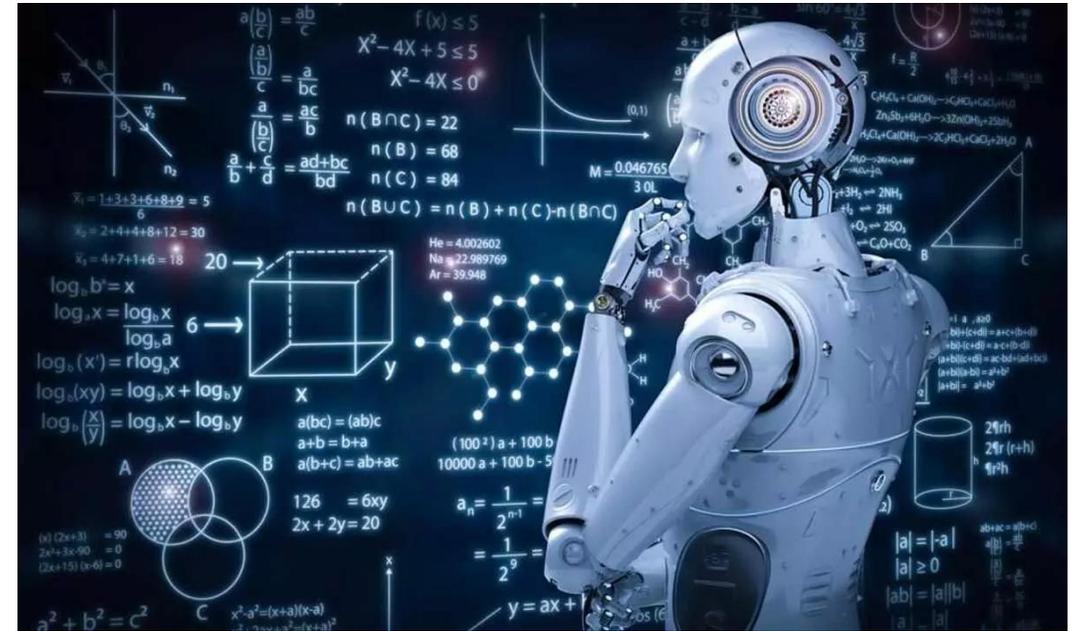


- Intelligence in machines
- Intelligence is the ability
 - to perceive information, and
 - to use it to drive behaviour and decisions
 - resulting in progress towards goals



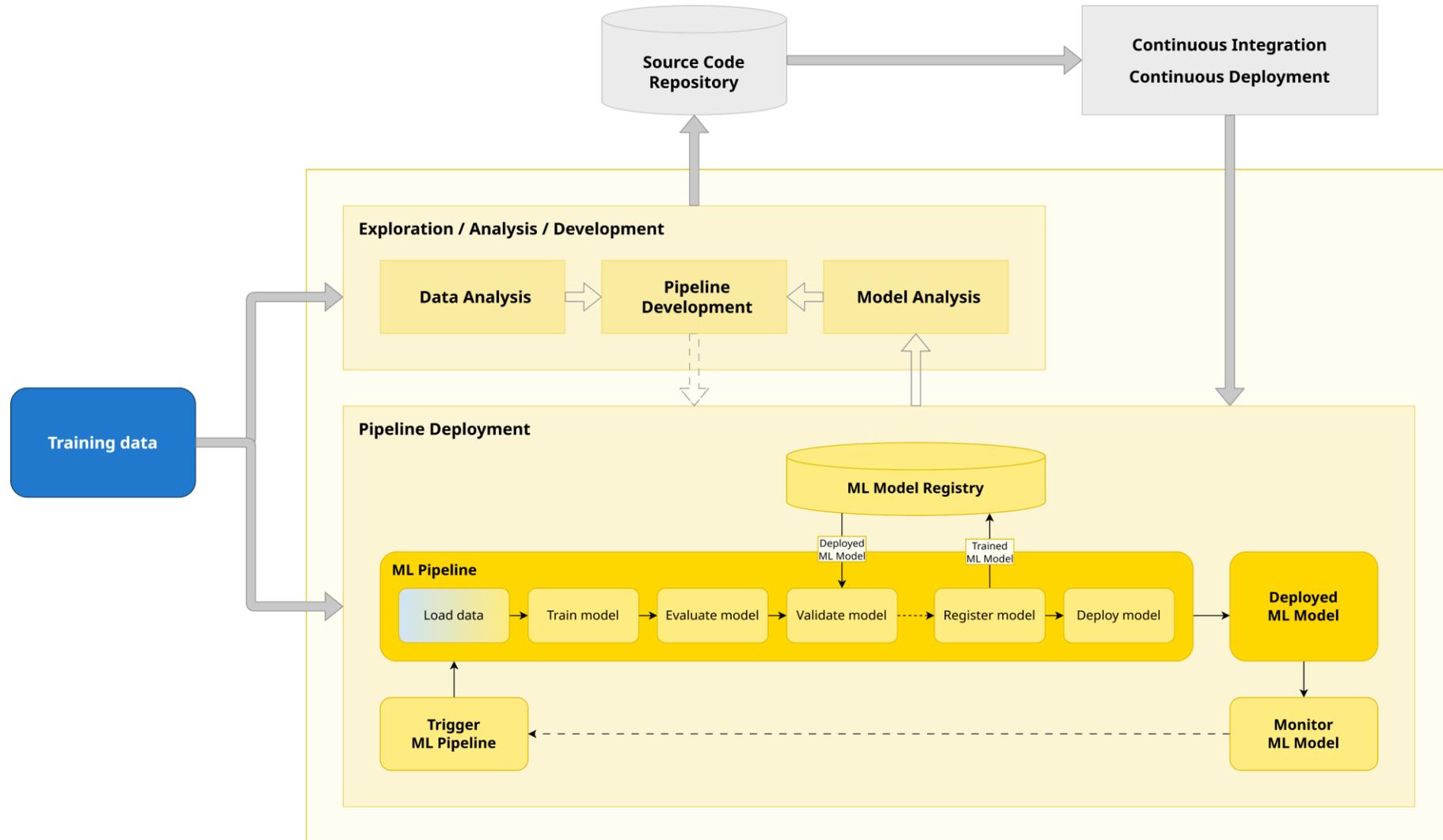
Machine Learning (ML)

- Technique for developing algorithms without coding explicit instructions
- Computers derive the algorithm by observing training data



MLOps = DevOps for ML

A methodology to develop and deploy ML models, through automated ML Pipelines



Generative AI

Q&A

- AI chat bots
- Challenge:
 - How do you talk to an AI?



Gen AI Systems

- AI embedded in an application
- Capable of specific actions
- For example:
 - RAG: let an AI access your knowledge (documents)



Gen AI Agents

- Versatile digital assistant
- Plans and acts independently
- For example:
 - Computer use
 - Personalised financial advisor





Scenario: Mortgage lending

YOUR AI MODELS WILL FAIL!

WILL YOU KNOW WHY?

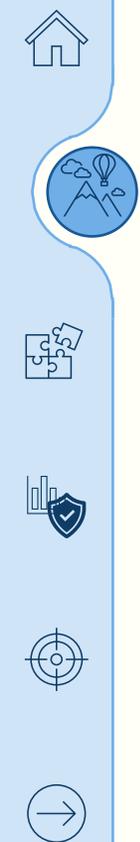
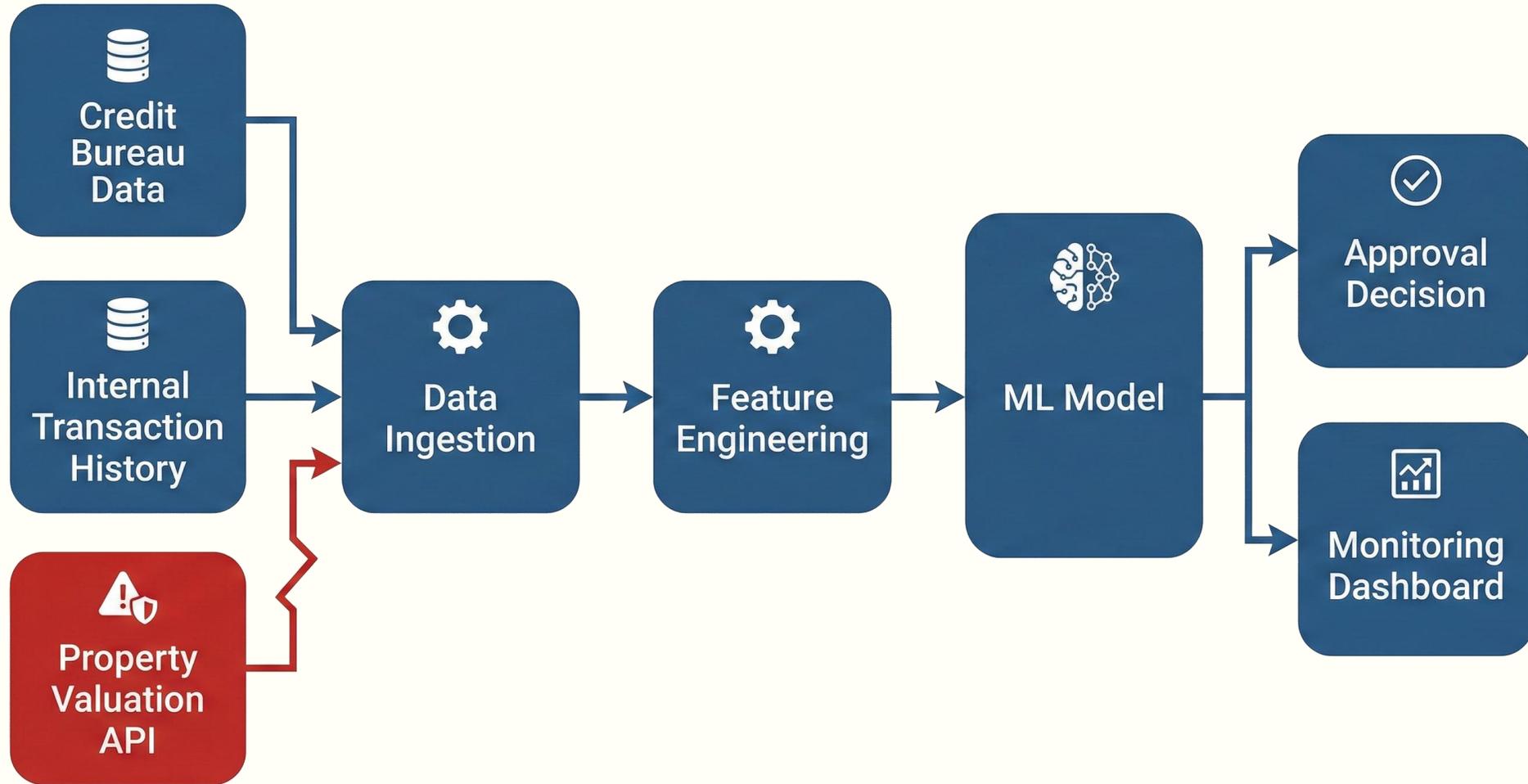
WILL ANYONE BE ACCOUNTABLE?

A mortgage AI: What could go wrong?

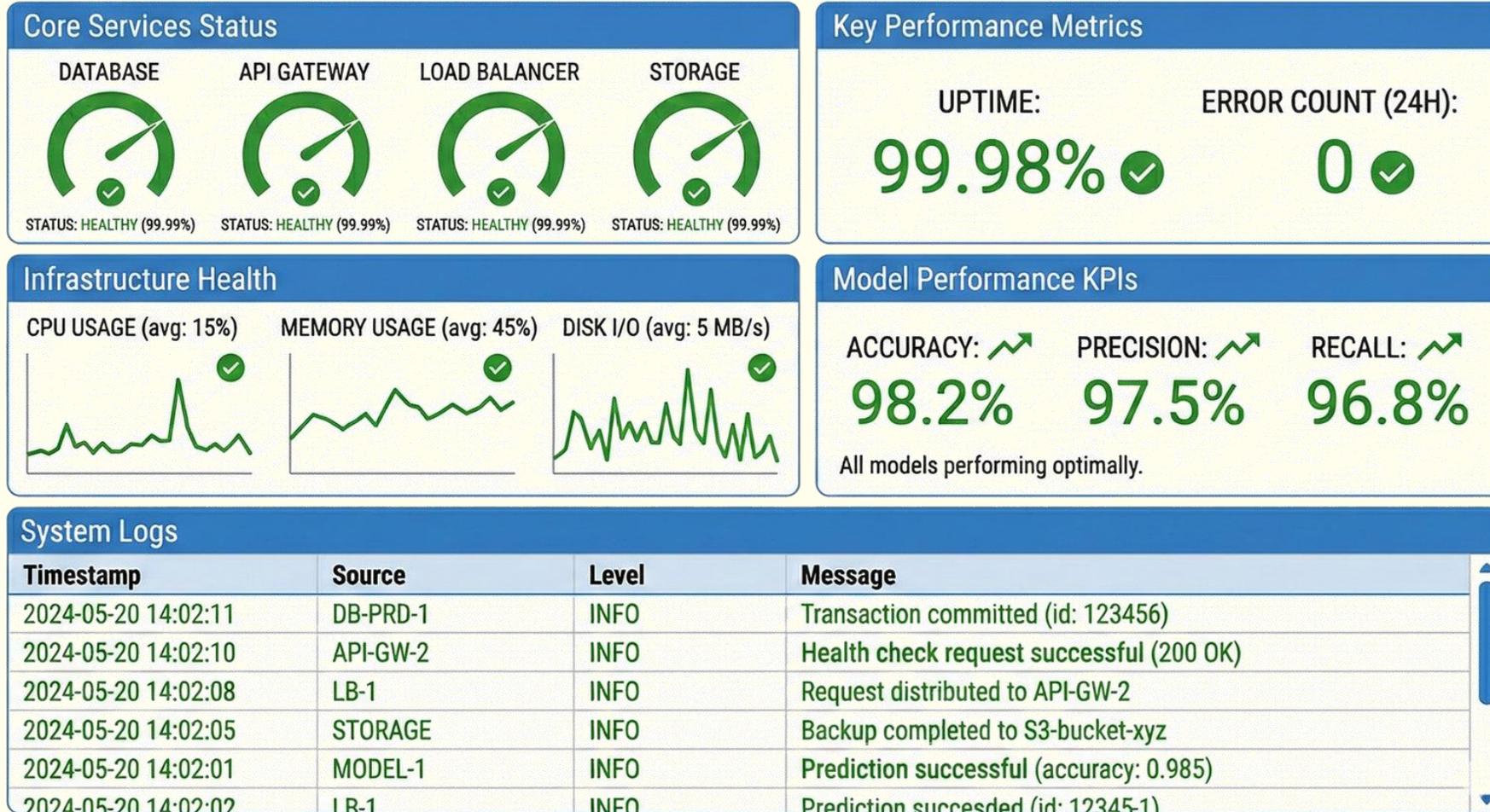
Scenario introduction



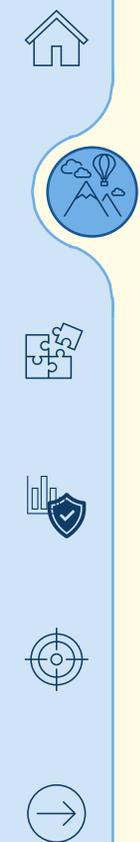
Failure Layer 1 — Supply chain poisoning



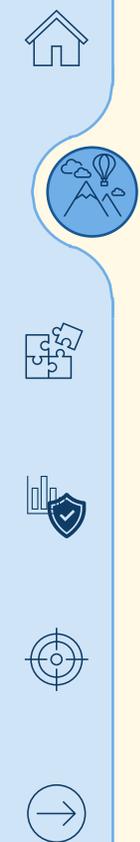
Failure Layer 2 — Monitoring blind spots



Failure Layer 3 — Fairness violation emerges



Failure Layer 4 — Accountability lacking



The Damage

Financial, reputational, regulatory





How can we prevent this from happening?



Framework: Secure business foundation

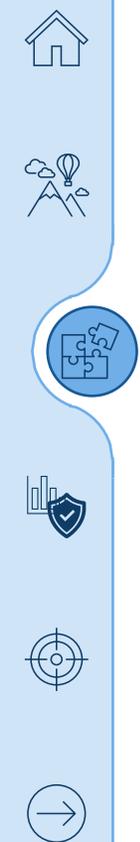
How to think about platform security

How do you know you've covered everything?



Team	Responsibility
IT Security	Infrastructure
Data Science	Model performance
Compliance	Regulatory requirements
Risk	Business impact
Legal	Discrimination law

Who asks: "Have we addressed all dimensions, at all lifecycle stages, at all organisational levels?"



Three dimensions of (AI) platform security



Organisational layer
At what level?



Lifecycle stages
When?



Risk & assurance domains
What?



Dimension 1 — Organisational layer

Each layer has distinct responsibilities across the framework

Strategy

- Purpose, risk appetite, roadmap

Governance

- Accountability, oversight, approval

Architecture

- Design, data flows, observability

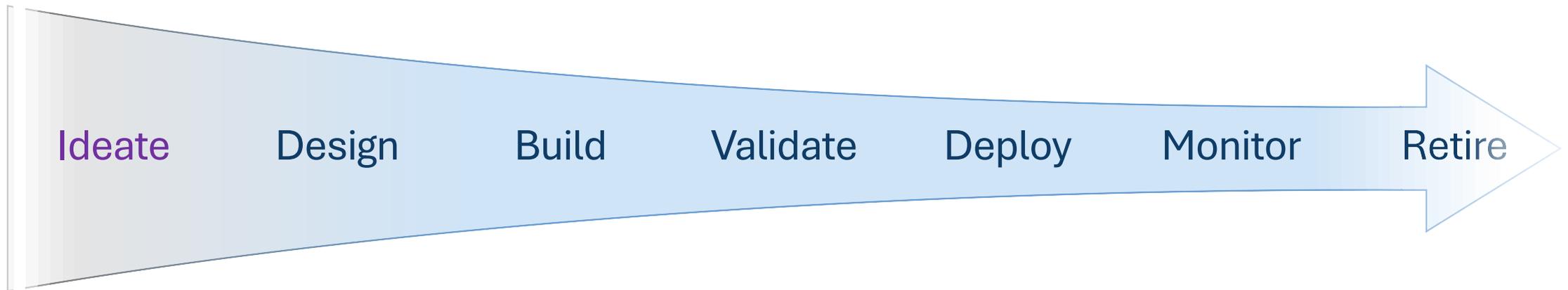
Operations

- Execution, monitoring, response

Full breakdown available on request



Dimension 2 — Lifecycle stages



Ideate

Design

Build

Validate

Deploy

Monitor

Retire



Dimension 3 — Risk & assurance domains

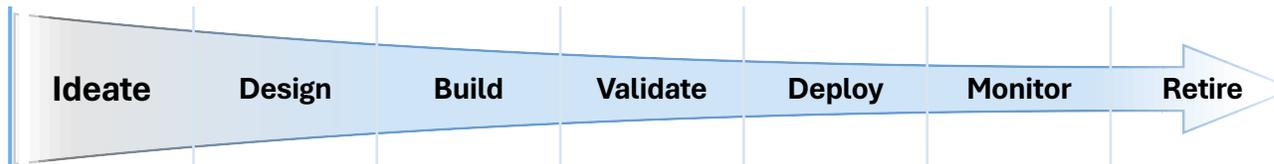
Data	Provenance, quality, lineage, privacy, representativeness, bias
Models	Robustness, adversarial resilience, explainability, fairness, performance, drift
Infrastructure	Compute, storage, network, access control, encryption, availability, resilience
Supply chain	Third-party models, libraries, APIs, data vendors, licensing
Processes	Governance workflows, change control, documentation, compliance, audit
People	Skills, awareness, training, culture, independence, accountability
Use & impact	Human oversight, scope limits, feedback loops, decision quality, harm prevention



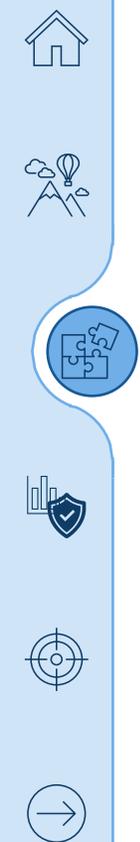
Working with the framework

The basis

Assess every risk and assurance domain, for every stage of the lifecycle



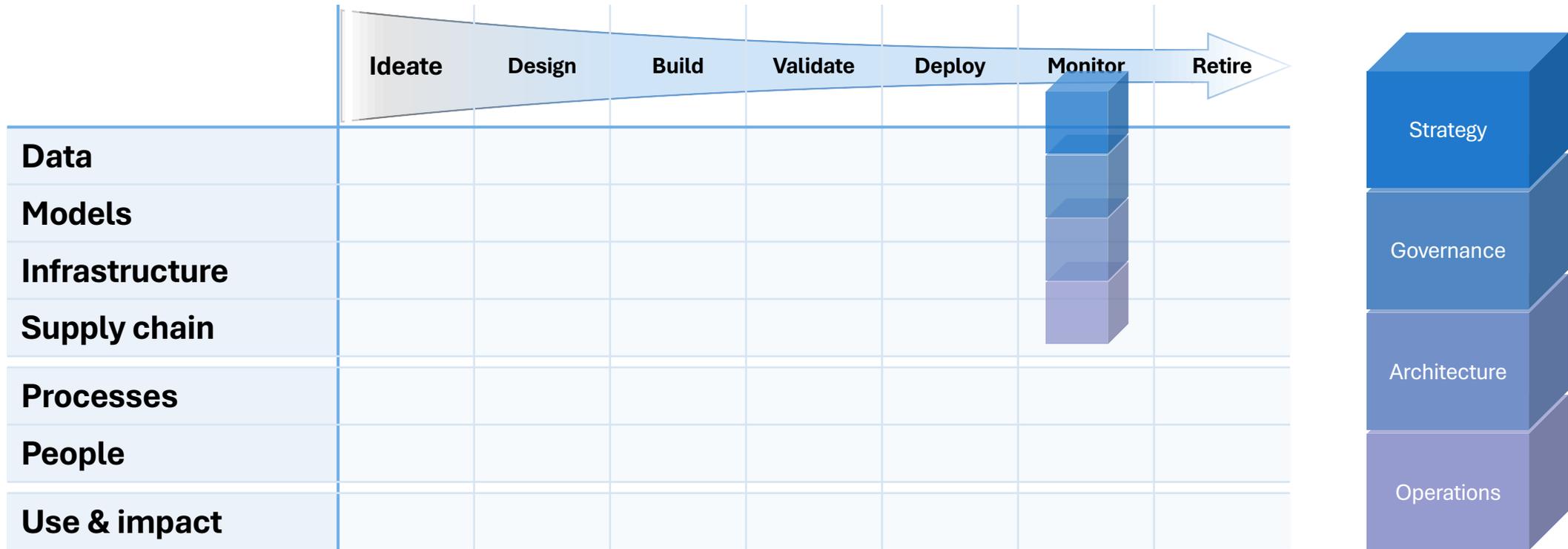
	Ideate	Design	Build	Validate	Deploy	Monitor	Retire
Data							
Models							
Infrastructure							
Supply chain							
Processes							
People							
Use & impact							



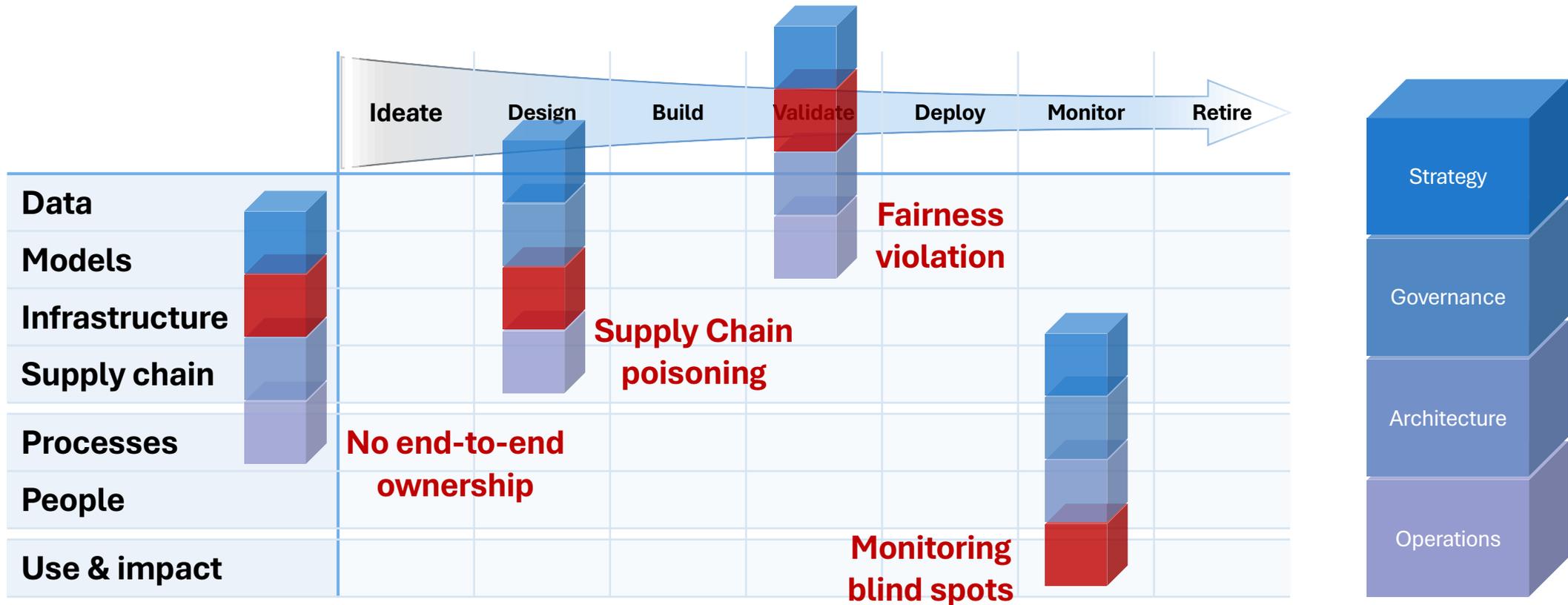
Working with the framework

Adding the organisational layer

For each cell, have we addressed this at all organisational layers?



How using the framework could have prevented the mortgage failure





Role of actuaries

Actuaries are structurally well-positioned for AI governance...



Risk Quantification & Tolerance-Setting

Analyzing probability and setting acceptable risk limits.

Independent Validation & Documented Limitations

Bias detection, accuracy checks, and clear communication of model constraints.



Process Governance & Audit Trails

Traceability of data sources, decisions, and model lifecycle management.



Stress Testing & Scenario Analysis

Evaluating model resilience under severe market shocks and diverse scenarios.

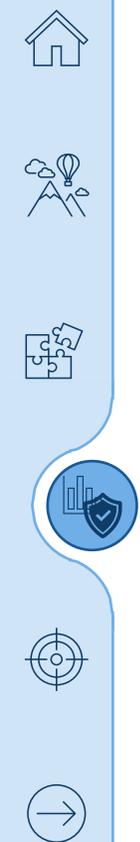


Assumption Challenge & Stakeholder Protection

Critical review of data, model assumptions, and ensuring fair policyholder outcomes.

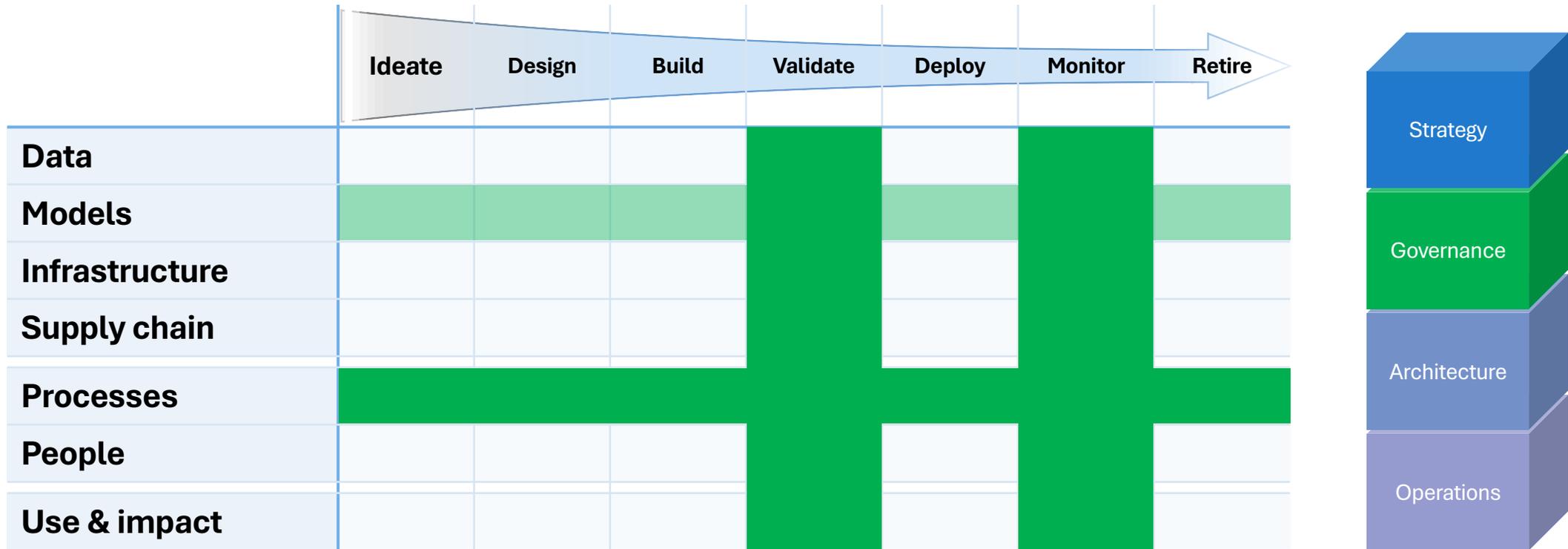
Board-Level Reporting & Escalation

Clear communication of AI risks to senior leadership and formal escalation of critical issues.



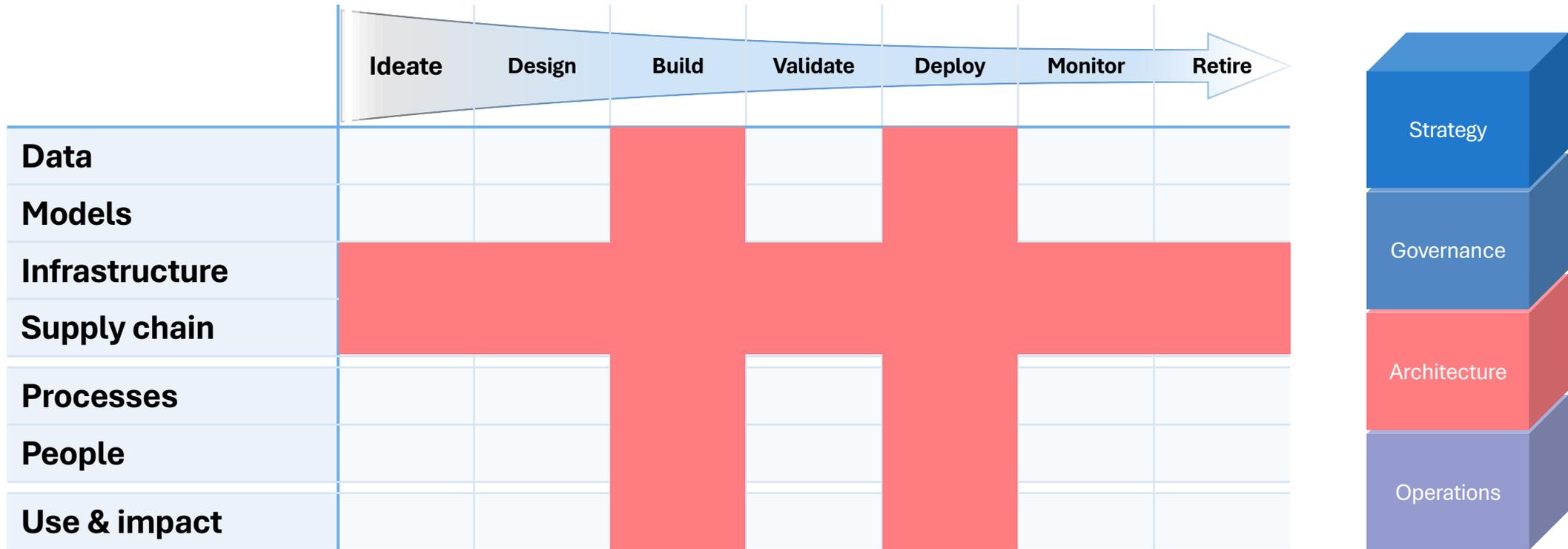
Actuaries are structurally well-positioned for AI governance...

Actuarial strengths mapped to the framework



... but being well positioned \neq entitlement

Actuarial weaknesses mapped to the framework

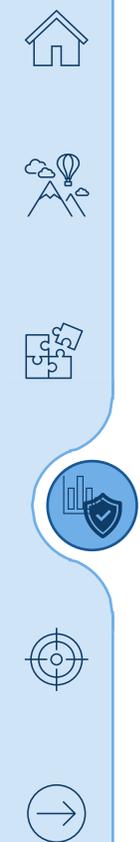


AI Governance partnerships solve the competency gap



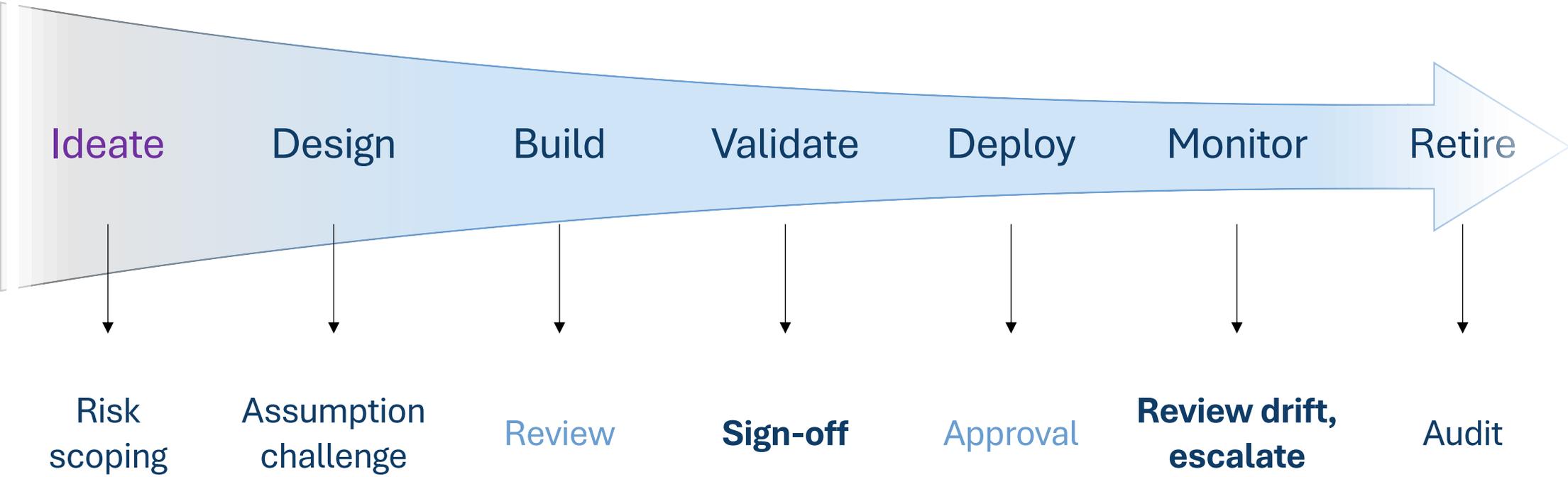
The Actuary
(governance, risk)

The AI Engineer
(implementation, tooling)



Actuarial governance throughout the AI lifecycle

Example pattern



You need a formal governance structure, not ad hoc review

Four operating models

Embedded actuarial reviewers
(in model teams)

Cross-functional AI Risk Committee
(with actuarial seat)

Actuary-led AI Assurance
(2nd line)

External actuarial assurance
(third party)



What actuaries need to learn

Competency roadmap



INTEGRATED AI GOVERNANCE



Responsible AI

Expertise in governance, ethical deployment, and comprehensive technical documentation.

FRAMEWORKS & STANDARDS



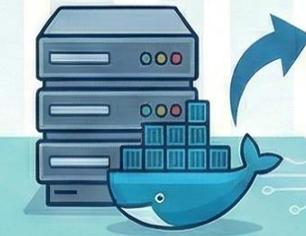
Aligning with industry governance and compliance.



PRIVACY & ADVERSARIAL ML



Integrating Privacy, data protection, and resilience to adversarial attacks.



ADVANCED ML & MLOPS



Deployment | Kubernetes | Model

Designing and deploying efficient, containerized models.



FOUNDATIONS (LLMs)

[PI] Prompt Engineering | Guard Rails



What actuaries bring — and what they need

Actuaries bring:

- Governance discipline
- Independence
- Risk quantification and stress testing
- Board communication
- Professional accountability

Actuaries need:

- MLOps / GenAI understanding
- Technical fluency
- Adversarial / privacy awareness
- Supply chain security knowledge

The solution:

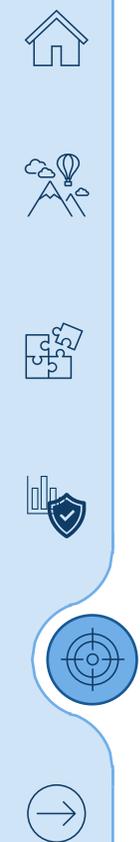
- Partnerships (with AI / ML and Security engineers)
- Clear role definitions
- Formal operating models
- Targeted training





Competition

AI governance is contested territory



Who will own AI governance in five years?

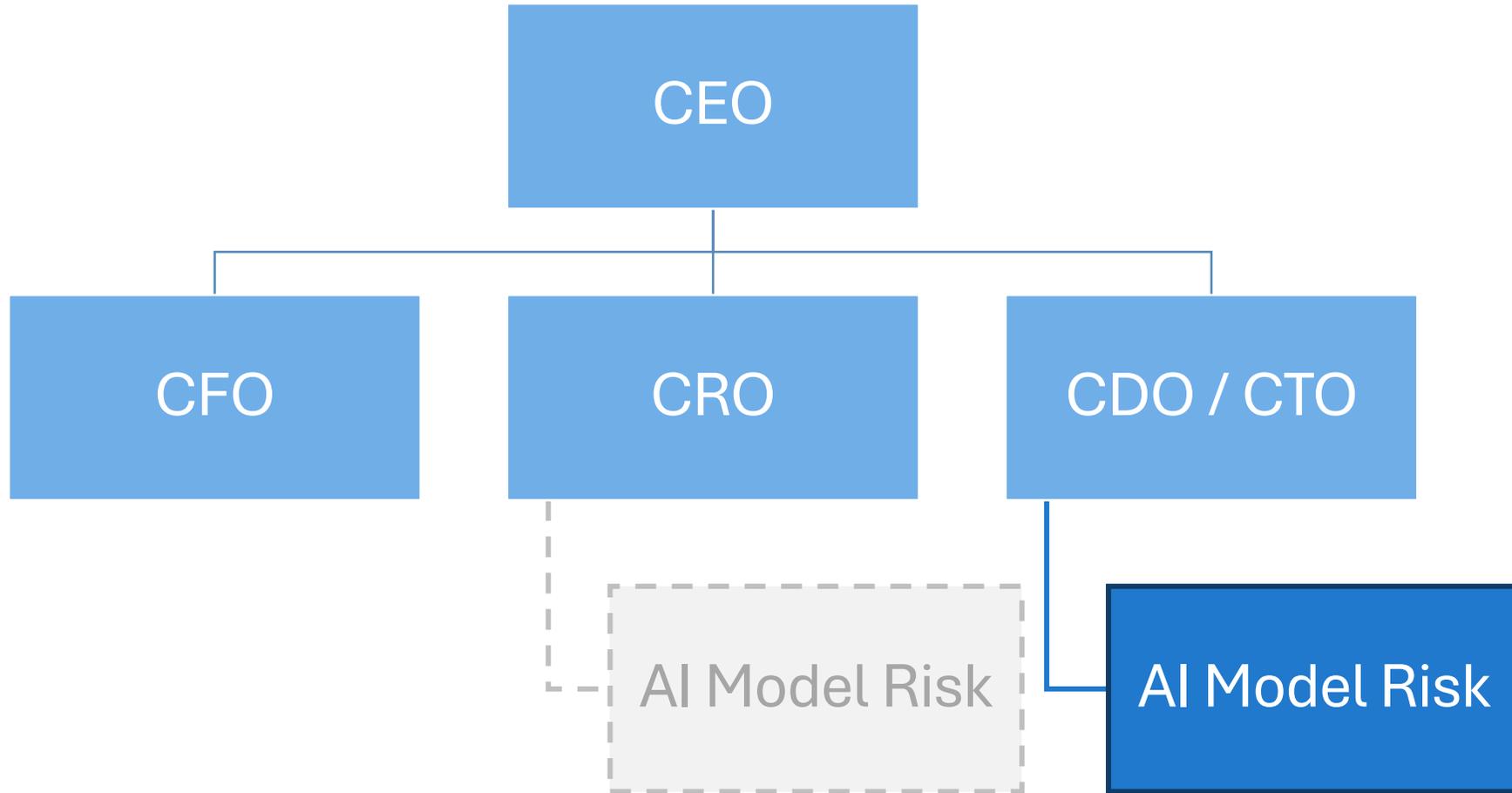
Data scientists are reckless hackers.

Actuaries are slow and don't understand code.



Both are half-right. Who will own AI governance?

What happens if actuaries don't act?



Do you want **independent professional oversight** or **engineering self-regulation**?

The window of opportunity is finite

AI Governance will be decided in the next 12-24 months



Regulation is not coming — it's already here



DORA

2022-12

2023-01

2023-12



EU AI Act

2024-07

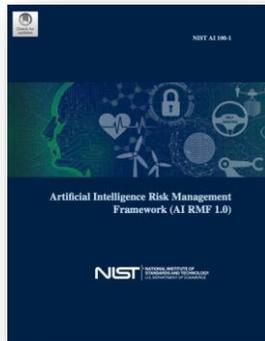


EIOPA Opinion

2025-08

2026 ?

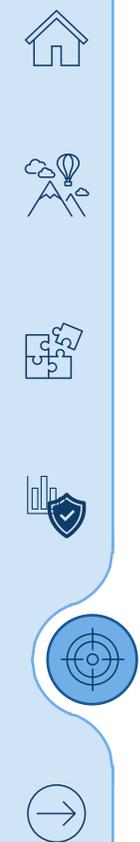
NIST AI RMF



ISO 42001



IAA AI Governance





What to do next

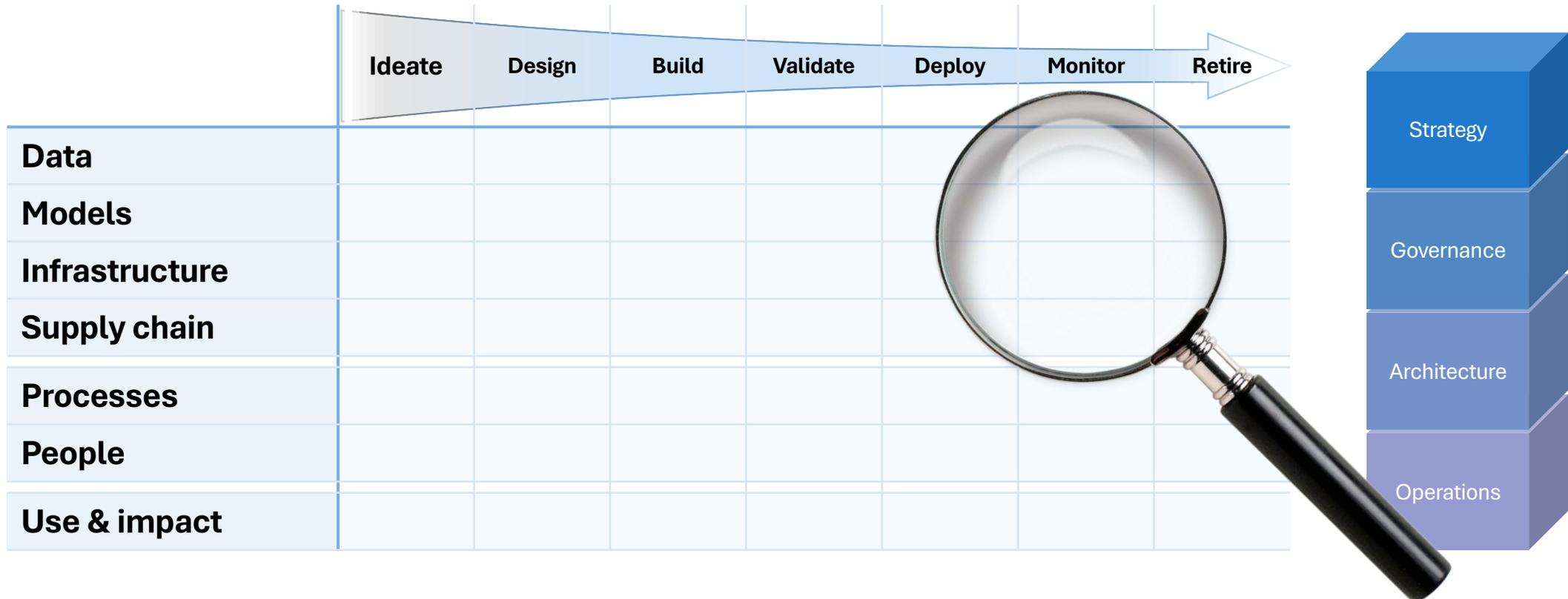
Action plan



Step 1 — Assess your organisation

Using the framework

Where are you? Where are the gaps?



Step 2 — Decide

Make a conscious choice

What role should actuaries play?

Lead AI governance

2nd line function

Partner as equals

joint sign-off with
technical specialists

Focus elsewhere

traditional actuarial domains



Step 3 — Act

Concrete next steps

1. Start a conversation
2. Ask the five questions
3. Get training
4. Build partnerships
5. Propose a pilot



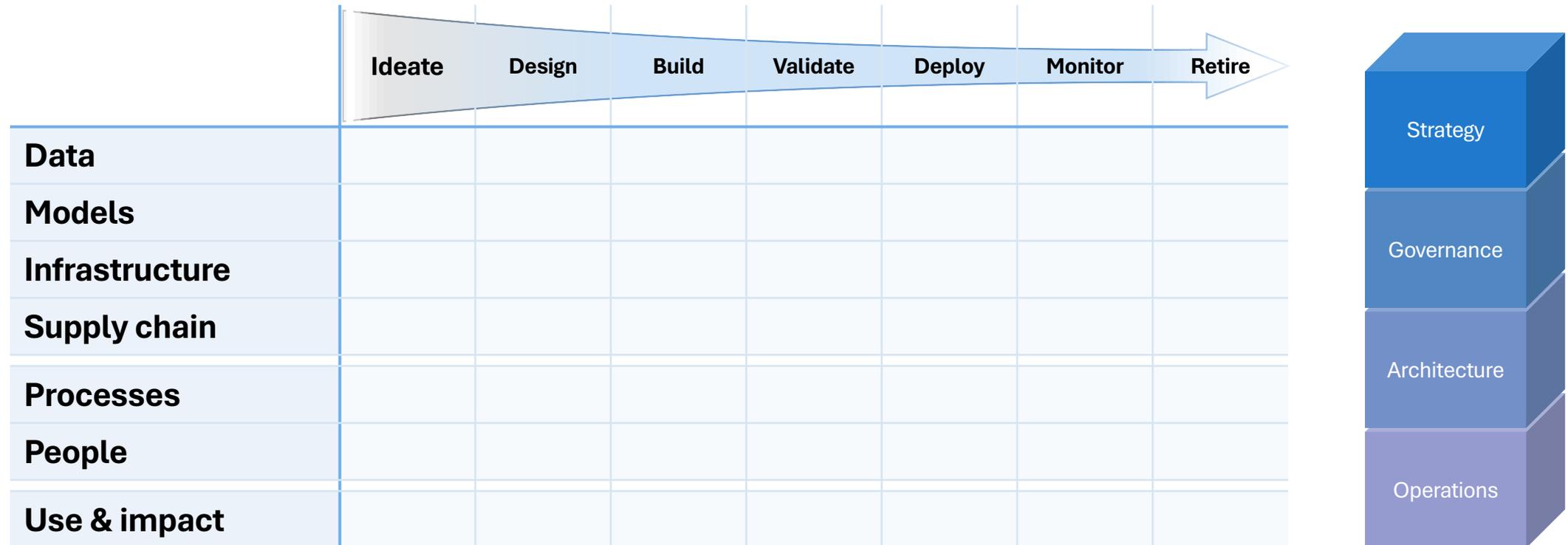
Five questions for your organisation

1. Who owns AI model risk governance?
2. What governance frameworks are we using?
3. How do we validate third-party AI dependencies?
4. Do we test fairness and drift at the subgroup level?
5. What would it take for actuaries to have a formal AI governance role?



Securing your business foundation = risk management

AI models will fail — will you be there to catch them?



Want to talk about
what this means for your organisation?

Erik Jan de Vries, AI & MLOps Consultant

 <https://linkedin.com/in/erikjandevries>

