1. Overview

The Financial Score Engine is used to assess an individual's financial risk based on his// her income, risk sum assured, annual premiums to be paid, renewal rates of existing insurance policies with the company. The Financial score would be a normalized financial score, which is a crucial input in the insurance underwriting process for certain products to evaluate risk and or eligibility.

2. Objectives

- Quantify the applicant's financial status as a numeric score (1, 2, 3, 4, 5); the values being assigned as per the risk; a) 1 - Safe, 2 - Low Risk, 3 - Medium Risk, 4 - High Risk, 5 - Reject
- Enable risk-based decision-making during underwriting.
- Standardize financial assessments across different data sources.
- Allow explanation or traceability of the score (transparency for underwriters).

3. Inputs

We will have input from proposal form and external inputs:

- Inputs from proposal form.
 Example : Age, Occupation, Income (Annual), Sum Assured, Premium, Other Insurance Policy Sum Assured
- External Inputs ITR, Monthly Salary Credits

4. Outputs

Output Field Description

Financial Score A score between 1 and 5 indicating overall financial risk (higher is

riskier)

Risk Category 1 - Safe, 2 - Low Risk, 3 - Medium Risk, 4 - High Risk, 5 - Rejected

Score Factors Top 3 contributing features to the score (for explainability)

Underwriting Flag Pass / Manual Review / Decline

5. Processing & Logic

5.1 Preprocessing

- Data normalization & cleaning
- Imputation of missing fields (if feasible)
- Standardization across sources (e.g., units, formats)

5.2 Scoring Algorithm

Start with a Rule-based model and move to ML model as the data gets accumulated.

6. Functional Requirements

ID Requirement

FR1 Ingest applicant data from underwriting portal/API

FR2 Validate required fields and flag missing critical data

FR3 Generate financial score using configured logic

FR4 Classify score into risk buckets

FR5 Log scoring decision and input snapshot for audit

7. Non-Functional Requirements

ID Requirement

NFR1 Response time < 1s for single applicant scoring

NFR2 Scalable to support bulk scoring (e.g., 10,000 applicants/day)

NFR3 Model retraining support every 3-6 months

- NFR4 Secure handling of sensitive financial data (IRDAI compliant)
- NFR5 High availability with failover strategy

8. Integrations

- Underwriting Portal / 3rd Party Integrations for Data Access
- Policy Admin System (optional)

9. Assumptions

- Minimal dataset size available to train initial model.
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10. Future Enhancements

Risk Assessment ML models

Simple Rule Engine Example

What to Solve:

Simple weighted scoring approach combining **financial** inputs into a single **1 - 5 financial score**

Design overview (high level)

- Output: single Financial Score (1–5).
- Data Inputs:
 - Sum Assured Company (A)
 - Sum Assured Others (B)
 - Annual Premium Amount (C)
 - Annual Income (D)
- The various components are as under :
 - o SAR/ Income Ratio (A/D) 50%
 - TSAR/ Income Ratio ((A+B)/D) 25%

- o Premium Amount/ Income Ratio (C/D) 25%
- Each component is the sum of sub-scores computed by simple rules (thresholds, boolean checks).
- Final score = Addition of all numbers

Scoring Mechanism

- SAR/ Income Ratio (S)
 - o <2 = 1
 - o 2-3=2
 - o 3 4 = 3
 - o 4 5 = 4
 - o > 5 = 5
- TSAR/ Income Ratio (T)
 - o <2 = 1
 - o 2-3=2
 - 0 3-4=3
 - o 4 5 = 4
 - o > 5 = 5
- Premium Amount/ Income Ratio (P)
 - o <0.05 = 1
 - 0.05 0.1 = 2
 - 0.1 0.15 = 3
 - 0.15 0.2 = 4
 - o > 0.2 = 5

Aggregation & interpretation

- Final numeric score = SAR/ Income Ratio + TSAR/ Income Ratio + Premium Amount/ Income Ratio → round to nearest integer.
- Interpretation example:
 - $\circ \quad 1 \to Proceed$
 - \circ 2 \rightarrow Proceed, if P = 1, 2, 3, 4; else Review
 - \circ 3 \rightarrow Proceed, if P = 1, 2, 3 & S = 1, 2,3; else Review
 - \circ 4 \rightarrow Review,
 - \circ 5 \rightarrow Reject,